

ZIPCAR INC
Form S-1
June 01, 2010
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 1, 2010

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT

UNDER

THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

ZIPCAR, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of

7514
(Primary Standard Industrial

04-3499525
(I.R.S. Employer

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incorporation or organization)

Classification Code Number)

Identification No.)

25 First Street, 4th Floor

Cambridge, MA 02141

(617) 995-4231

(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrant's principal executive offices)

Scott W. Griffith

Chief Executive Officer

25 First Street, 4th Floor

Cambridge, MA 02141

(617) 995-4231

(Name, address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of agent for service)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement is declared effective.

If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. "

If this form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. " _____

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If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. " _____

If this form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. " _____

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of Each Class of Securities To Be Registered	Proposed Maximum Aggregate Offering Price(1)	Amount of Registration Fee(2)
Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share	\$75,000,000	\$5,348

(1) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(o) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(2) Calculated pursuant to Rule 457(o) based on an estimate of the proposed maximum aggregate offering price.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933 or until the Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

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The information in this preliminary prospectus is not complete and may be changed. These securities may not be sold until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell nor does it seek an offer to buy these securities in any jurisdiction where the offer or sale is not permitted.

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

Subject to Completion. Dated June 1, 2010

Shares

Common Stock

This is an initial public offering of shares of common stock of Zipcar, Inc.

Zipcar is offering _____ of the shares to be sold in the offering. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are offering an additional _____ shares. Zipcar will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares being sold by the selling stockholders.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for the common stock. It is currently estimated that the initial public offering price per share will be between \$ _____ and \$ _____. We intend to apply to list our shares of common stock for quotation on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol ZIP .

See *Risk Factors* on page 9 to read about factors you should consider before buying shares of the common stock.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any other regulatory body has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	Per Share	Total
Initial public offering price	\$ _____	\$ _____
Underwriting discount	\$ _____	\$ _____
Proceeds, before expenses, to Zipcar	\$ _____	\$ _____

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Proceeds, before expenses, to the selling stockholders \$ \$
To the extent that the underwriters sell more than shares of common stock, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an
additional shares from Zipcar and up to an additional shares from the selling stockholders at the initial public offering price less
the underwriting discount.

The underwriters expect to deliver the shares against payment in New York, New York on , 2010.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

J.P. Morgan

Prospectus dated , 2010.

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We have not authorized anyone to provide any information or to make any representations other than those contained in this prospectus or in any free writing prospectuses we have prepared. We take no responsibility for, and can provide no assurance as to the reliability of, any other information that others may give you. This prospectus is an offer to sell only the shares offered hereby, but only under circumstances and in jurisdictions where it is lawful to do so. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

Until _____, 2010 (25 days after the commencement of this offering), all dealers that buy, sell or trade shares of our common stock, whether or not participating in this offering, may be required to deliver a prospectus. This delivery requirement is in addition to the obligation of dealers to deliver a prospectus when acting as underwriters and with respect to their unsold allotments or subscriptions.

For investors outside the United States: we have not, the selling stockholders have not and the underwriters have not done anything that would permit this offering or possession or distribution of this prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required, other than in the United States. Persons outside the United States who come into possession of this prospectus must inform themselves about, and observe any restrictions relating to, the offering of the shares of common stock and the distribution of this prospectus outside the United States.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. You should read the following summary together with the more detailed information appearing in this prospectus, especially the Risk Factors section beginning on page 9 and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, before deciding whether to purchase shares of our common stock.

As used in this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, references to we, us, our and Zipcar refer to the consolidated operations of Zipcar, Inc., and its subsidiaries.

Zipcar, Inc.

Overview

Zipcar operates the world's leading car sharing network. Founded in 2000, Zipcar provides the freedom of wheels when you want them to members in major metropolitan areas and on university campuses. We provide over 400,000 members, also known as Zipsters, with self-service vehicles that are conveniently located in reserved parking spaces throughout the neighborhoods where they live and work. Our vehicles are available for use by the hour or by the day through our easy-to-use reservation system, which is available by phone, internet or wireless mobile devices. Once the vehicle is reserved, a Zipster simply unlocks the vehicle with his or her keyless entry card (called a Zipcard), and drives away. Our all-inclusive rates include gas and insurance so Zipsters can easily estimate the total cost of their trips. Zipsters choose the make, model, type and even the color of the Zipcar they want based on their specific needs and desires for each trip. Upon returning the Zipcar, the member locks the vehicle and walks away, free from the costs and hassles of car ownership. Zipcar provides its members a convenient, cost-effective and enjoyable alternative to car ownership.

We operate our membership-based business in 13 major metropolitan areas and on more than 150 college campuses in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. We target large, densely populated markets with high parking costs and strong public transportation systems. Based on these criteria, we initially focused our operations in three metropolitan areas: Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. These metropolitan areas have since developed into large-scale car sharing markets that continue to grow. We then applied our knowledge and experience to develop and grow additional markets, such as San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, Vancouver and London as well as to university campuses. We further increased our geographic footprint to include Seattle, Portland, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh through a merger with Flexcar, Inc. in 2007. Our revenue has grown from \$13.7 million in 2005 to \$131.2 million in 2009. In April 2010, we acquired Streetcar Limited, a car sharing service in the United Kingdom. Our presence in London will also help support our expansion into other European markets. Streetcar's revenue was \$23.1 million in 2009.

We believe we have several significant advantages over our competitors. First, we offer our members the largest fleet of car sharing vehicles in nearly all the major markets in which we operate. Second, because our business is solely focused on car sharing, we are committed to ensuring the highest quality member experience. Third, we have a proprietary and scalable technology platform specifically designed for car sharing. Fourth, Zipcar is one of the most recognized brands in car sharing. Lastly, we have accumulated ten years of car sharing data, which we can leverage to drive loyalty and growth by continually enhancing our member experience.

Operating a self-service car sharing business within and across major metropolitan areas requires a technology platform capable of managing the complex interactions of real-time, location-based activities. Our custom-designed technology platform supports a fully integrated set of activities

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across our rapidly growing operations, including member sign-up, online and wireless reservations, keyless vehicle access, fleet management and member management. Our technology also enables us to collect and analyze vast amounts of member usage and fleet operations information to enhance the Zipster experience. On the member side, our system also provides two way texting, an integrated in-vehicle toll collection system and the first car sharing iPhone application.

We have identified more than 100 global metropolitan areas and hundreds of universities as attractive markets for car sharing. Today, we operate only in 13 of these major metropolitan areas, which we believe have tremendous further potential for growth. We currently estimate that ten million driving age residents, business commuters and university community residents live or work within a short walk of a Zipcar in the markets we serve.

We intend to continue to grow our business by increasing awareness and adoption in existing markets, expanding into new international and domestic markets, broadening our relationships with existing members and building relationships with businesses, universities and governmental organizations.

Our Solutions

The benefits we offer through our solutions are simple and compelling:

A cost saving alternative to car ownership.

Convenient neighborhood access to a varied fleet of makes and models.

Freedom and flexibility beyond other alternatives such as taxis, public transportation and traditional car rental.

A smart, socially responsible and sustainable lifestyle.

We offer four primary solutions:

Individual Membership. We offer a solution for individuals seeking an alternative to the high cost of urban car ownership. In a member survey we conducted, the majority of respondents report selling a car or electing not to buy a car when they join Zipcar. As a result, we estimate that the percentage of Zipster household income spent on transportation is substantially less than the national average, making urban life more affordable.

Zipcar for Universities. We provide college students, faculty, staff and local residents living on or near campuses with access to Zipcars while helping university administrators maximize the use of limited on-campus parking and reduce campus congestion.

Zipcar for Business and Zipcar for Government. We help businesses and local governments save money, meet environmental sustainability goals and reduce parking requirements by providing their employees with access to Zipcars. We have also partnered with residential property managers and developers who provide their commercial and residential tenants with access to Zipcar memberships and Zipcars.

FastFleet. We offer a fleet management solution, called FastFleet, on a software-as-a-service, or SaaS, basis to organizations that manage their own fleets of vehicles. FastFleet enables these organizations to maximize efficiency and reduce the administrative costs of managing their own fleets by monitoring and improving per-vehicle utilization levels.

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Market Opportunity

We believe the global addressable market for car sharing is enormous and in the early stages of development. Given our estimate that ten million driving age residents, business commuters and university community residents live or work within a short walk of a Zipcar, we believe the adoption in our current cities represents only a small fraction of the existing market opportunity. Additionally, there are many attractive international and domestic markets with little or no car sharing services today.

Zipcar is building a new lifestyle brand based on our mission, *Enabling Simple and Responsible Urban Life*. Our brand building and business are supported by a number of important global trends that we believe will continue to aid in the development of a large global car sharing market:

Urbanization. As population density increases in urban areas, traffic and pollution increase. To address the negative effects of increasing urbanization, local governments are searching for solutions, like car sharing, to make cities more livable for urban residents.

Affordability. The cost of living in urban areas is high and increasing. The costs associated with urban car ownership make affordable living even more challenging. Car sharing provides a convenient and cost effective alternative.

Trends Toward Self-Service and Pay-Per-Use Consumption. The increased usage of online and mobile services for shopping, banking, travel and entertainment has heightened consumer interest in accessing goods and services anytime, anywhere and paying only for what they use. We believe that car sharing is a natural extension of this trend in consumer behavior.

Focus on Sustainability. We believe an important and growing population of consumers, businesses, universities and governments is motivated to adopt and promote sustainable transportation solutions. We believe these global trends will continue for decades and that demand for car sharing services will grow accordingly.

Estimates of the car sharing market opportunity vary based on a variety of factors. According to Frost & Sullivan, revenue from car sharing programs in North America will increase to \$3.3 billion in 2016, up from \$253 million in 2009. Frost & Sullivan expects revenue from car sharing programs in Europe to increase to 2.6 billion in 2016, up from 220 million in 2009. We believe the Frost & Sullivan market forecasts are more likely achievable by 2020.

Our Competitive Differentiators

We are the leading provider of car sharing services. Our business is solely focused on car sharing, and we are committed to ensuring the highest quality member experience. We believe our current leadership position is based on a number of distinct competitive advantages.

Our First Mover Position, Within and Across Key Cities. We have over 7,000 Zipcars interspersed throughout the largest car sharing network of cities and vehicle locations in the world. We provide a broad range of vehicle alternatives to suit our members' specific needs and desires for each trip. No other car sharing service offers the size and diversity of our Zipcar fleet or the convenient access across as many cities.

Low Cost, Word of Mouth Marketing. Our superior member experience has allowed us to build a broad, diverse and active membership base. Many Zipsters have become brand ambassadors,

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and their continued advocacy of our brand is a cornerstone of our success. They actively refer friends, family and colleagues to our service, creating a network effect that we believe is a powerful competitive advantage.

A Brand Synonymous with Car Sharing. We believe the Zipcar brand embodies our mission of enabling simple and responsible urban living. There is an important element of trust and reliability associated with an established brand name.

Our Integrated Technology Platform. Our proprietary technology platform was specifically designed for car sharing and can easily scale across global markets. We do not believe any other car sharing competitor has the experience that we have in operating a large-scale integrated technology platform for car sharing and proven performance in scalable operations across markets, continents and currencies.

Our Knowledge Base. None of our competitors has the benefit of having launched and operated car sharing at scale in as many cities for as long as we have. We have accumulated ten years of detailed car sharing data representing millions of member interactions, vehicle reservations and related activities. As a result, we possess car sharing information and knowledge that we believe none of our competitors has. We leverage usage and fleet data to continually develop the brand, enhance our member experience, optimize fleet usage rates and minimize fleet operation expenses.

Our Growth Strategy

We intend to pursue aggressive growth in our business with the following strategies:

Increase Awareness and Adoption in Existing Markets. We plan to attract new members through a combination of awareness campaigns, including advertising, public relations, search engine marketing, member referrals, and grassroots community events. We believe that brand advocacy by our loyal Zipsters, along with our physical presence in branded vehicles and parking location signage will have a compounding effect on the overall awareness of our brand.

Expand into New Markets. We intend to expand into new international and domestic markets organically and through acquisitions and partnerships. In November 2007, we acquired Flexcar, which extended our geographic footprint in North America. In December 2009, we completed an investment in Catalunya Carsharing S.A., known as Avancar, the largest car sharing operator in Spain. In April 2010, we acquired Streetcar, which we expect will help to establish us as the market leader in London with a base for future expansion opportunities in Europe.

Broaden Our Relationships with Existing Members. We believe continuously improving our members' experiences translates into longer and more active member relationships. We will continue to seek ways to broaden our product and service offerings to provide our members with solutions to the unique challenges associated with urban and university lifestyles.

Continue to Build Offerings for Businesses and Government Agencies. We have a dedicated marketing group targeting businesses and government agencies. We intend to continue to attract new members for our Zipcar for Business and Zipcar for Government offerings. In addition, we will expand our FastFleet program to serve additional government agencies and businesses.

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Recent Developments

In April 2010, we acquired Streetcar. We believe London has the potential to be one of the world's largest car sharing markets based on its commuting characteristics, financial burdens of car ownership, demographics and other factors. Our presence in London will also help support our expansion into other European markets.

On May 24, 2010, Zipcar Vehicle Financing LLC, or ZVF, a special purpose entity wholly-owned by Zipcar, entered into a new securitization program and a new variable funding note facility, which collectively, we refer to as our ABS facility. The ABS facility has a revolving period of one year, with an amortization period of an additional two years. The committed aggregate principal amount of this facility is \$70.0 million. We will use this facility to purchase vehicles and we expect to meet most, if not all, of our future vehicle needs in the United States through leases from ZVF.

Risks That We Face

You should consider carefully the risks described under the "Risk Factors" section beginning on page 9 and elsewhere in this prospectus. These risks could materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flow, which could cause the trading price of our common stock to decline and could result in a partial or total loss of your investment.

Corporate History and Information

We were incorporated in Delaware in January 2000 as Zipcar, Inc. Our principal executive office is located at 25 First Street, Cambridge, MA 02141 and our telephone number is (617) 995-4231. Our Internet website address is www.zipcar.com. The information on, or that can be accessed through, our website is not part of this prospectus, and you should not rely on any such information in making the decision whether to purchase our common stock.

Industry Data

Some of the industry and market data contained in this prospectus are based on independent industry publications or other publicly available information, while other information is based on our internal sources. Although we believe that each source is reliable as of its respective date, the information contained in such sources has not been independently verified, and neither the underwriters nor we can assure you as to the accuracy or completeness of this information. As a result, you should be aware that the industry and market data contained in this prospectus, and beliefs and estimates based on such data, may not be reliable.

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The Offering

Common stock offered by Zipcar	shares
Common stock offered by the selling stockholders	
	shares
Total shares offered	shares
Option to purchase additional shares	To the extent that the underwriters sell more than _____ shares of common stock, the underwriters have the option to purchase up to an additional _____ shares from Zipcar and up to an additional _____ shares from the selling stockholders at the initial public offering price less the underwriting discount.
Common stock to be outstanding after this offering	
	shares
Use of proceeds	We intend to use our net proceeds from this offering (i) to pay down certain outstanding loan balances relating to our purchase of Streetcar and under our existing credit lines and ABS facility and (ii) for working capital and other general corporate purposes. We may also use a portion of our proceeds for the acquisition of, or investment in, businesses, services or technologies that complement our business. We will not receive any proceeds from the shares sold by the selling stockholders. See Use of Proceeds for more information.
Proposed Nasdaq Global Market symbol	ZIP

The number of shares of our common stock to be outstanding after this offering is based on the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of May 15, 2010 and excludes:

8,626,346 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of stock options outstanding as of May 15, 2010, at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share;

5,448,749 shares of common stock reserved as of May 15, 2010 for future issuance under our equity incentive plans; and

3,472,643 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of warrants outstanding as of May 15, 2010, at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.69 per share.

Unless otherwise indicated, this prospectus reflects and assumes the following:

the conversion of all outstanding shares of our preferred stock into 47,426,401 shares of our common stock, which will occur automatically immediately prior to the closing of this offering;

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the filing of our restated certificate of incorporation and the adoption of our amended and restated by-laws upon the closing of this offering; and

no exercise by the underwriters of their option to purchase additional shares.

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The following tables set forth, for the periods and at the dates indicated, our summary consolidated financial data. Historical results are not indicative of the results to be expected in the future and results of interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire year. You should read the following information together with the more detailed information contained in *Selected Consolidated Financial Data*,

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	March 31,				
	(Unaudited)				
	(in thousands, except per share and share data)				
Consolidated Statements of Operations Data:					
Revenue	\$ 57,818	\$ 105,969	\$ 131,182	\$ 25,758	\$ 33,244
Cost and expenses					
Fleet operations	50,033	84,199	93,367	19,038	24,894
Member services and fulfillment	4,379	7,580	10,414	1,890	2,670
Research and development	904	1,549	2,314	572	671
Selling, general and administrative	16,204	25,324	29,973	6,677	9,437
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	219	1,226	990	258	197
Total operating expenses	71,739	119,878	137,058	28,435	37,869
Loss from operations	(13,921)	(13,909)	(5,876)	(2,677)	(4,625)
Interest income	1,387	429	60	26	12
Interest expense	(2,070)	(1,603)	(2,457)	(495)	(805)
Other income, net	160	568	3,690	199	126
Loss before income taxes	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,583)	(2,947)	(5,292)
Provision for income taxes			84	23	36
Net loss	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,667)	(2,970)	(5,328)
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest			23	3	8
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,644)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (5,320)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share - basic and diluted	\$ (3.76)	\$ (3.58)	\$ (1.11)	\$ (0.72)	\$ (1.18)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding used in computing per share amounts - basic and diluted	3,846,291	4,057,973	4,167,887	4,102,592	4,493,010
Pro forma net loss per share - basic and diluted (unaudited)			\$ (0.09)		\$ (0.10)
Pro forma weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding (unaudited)			51,594,284		51,919,407

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The following table summarizes our balance sheet data as of March 31, 2010:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis to reflect the automatic conversion of all of our outstanding shares of preferred stock into common stock; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to reflect the receipt by us of estimated net proceeds of \$ million from the sale of shares of common stock offered by us at an assumed initial offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses payable by us.

	Actual	As of March 31, 2010 Pro Forma (Unaudited) (in thousands)	Pro Forma as Adjusted
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,794	\$ 30,794	\$
Total assets	100,984	100,984	
Deferred revenue	12,769	12,769	
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant	460		
Notes payable and capital lease obligation	29,349	29,349	
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	95,715		
Total stockholders (deficit) equity	(51,170)	45,005	

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RISK FACTORS

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should consider carefully the risks described below before making an investment decision. Our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results could be harmed by any of these risks, as well as other risks not currently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial. The trading price of our common stock could decline due to any of these risks, and, as a result, you may lose all or part of your investment. Before deciding whether to invest in our common stock, you should also refer to the other information contained in this prospectus, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

Risks Related to Our Business

We have a history of losses, and we may be unable to achieve or sustain profitability.

We have experienced net losses in each year since our inception, and we expect to incur net losses in 2010. We do not know if our business operations will become profitable or if we will continue to incur net losses in 2011 and beyond. We expect to incur significant future expenses as we develop and expand our business, which will make it harder for us to achieve and maintain future profitability. We may incur significant losses in the future for a number of reasons, including the other risks described in this prospectus, and we may encounter unforeseen expenses, difficulties, complications, delays and other unknown events. Accordingly, we may not be able to achieve or maintain profitability.

Because many of our expenses are fixed, we may not be able to limit our losses if we fail to achieve our forecasted revenue.

To fulfill the anticipated demand for our car sharing services, we must make significant investments in vehicles and parking. The build-up of our fleet in advance of actual reservations exposes us to significant up-front fixed costs. If market demand for our services does not increase as quickly as we have anticipated, or if there is a rapid and unexpected decline in demand for our services, we may be unable to offset these fixed costs and to achieve economies of scale, and our operating results may be adversely affected as a result of high operating expenses, reduced margins, underutilization of capacity and asset impairment charges.

Car sharing is a relatively new market, and the rate of adoption and our associated growth in our current markets may not be representative of rates of adoption or future growth in other markets.

We derive, and expect to continue to derive, substantially all of our revenue from car sharing, a relatively new and rapidly evolving market. If the market for car sharing fails to grow or grows more slowly than we currently anticipate, our business would be negatively affected. To date, we have targeted expansion into markets we believe are the most likely to adopt car sharing. However, our efforts to expand within and beyond our existing markets may not achieve the same success, or rate of adoption, we have achieved to date.

Our recent growth rate will likely not be sustainable and a failure to maintain an adequate growth rate will adversely affect our business.

Our revenues have grown rapidly since our inception. We may not sustain these high rates of growth in future periods and you should not rely on the revenue growth of any prior quarterly or annual periods as an indication of our future performance. If we are unable to maintain adequate revenue growth, our ability to become profitable will be adversely affected, and we may not have adequate resources to execute our business strategy.

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We face significant risks as we expand our operations internationally, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our efforts to expand our operations into new international markets involve various risks, including the need to invest significant resources in such expansion, the possibility that returns on such investments will not be achieved in the near future or at all and competitive environments with which we are unfamiliar. Our expansion into new markets may not prove to be successful in those markets where public transportation systems are limited or where awareness and adoption of car sharing by the local population is limited.

Any future international operations or expansion efforts may also fail to succeed due to other risks, including:

difficulties or delays in acquiring a critical mass of members, vehicles and/or convenient parking locations;

different driving expectations and patterns than those in North America;

different legal and labor practices and customs;

the need to adapt our systems and member interfaces for different languages, currencies and financial accounting practices;

different data protection and privacy laws;

different methods for checking the driving records of new members; and

difficulties in staffing and managing new operations.

As a result of these obstacles, we may find it impossible or prohibitively expensive to expand internationally or we may be unsuccessful in our attempt to do so, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

Growth may place significant demands on our management and our infrastructure.

We have experienced substantial growth in our business. This growth has placed and may continue to place significant demands on our management and our operational and financial infrastructure. Many of our systems and operational practices were implemented when we were at a smaller scale of operations. In addition, as we grow, we have implemented new systems and software to help run our operations. As our operations grow in size, scope and complexity, we will need to continue to improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to offer an increasing number of members enhanced service, solutions and features. The expansion of our systems and infrastructure will require us to commit substantial financial, operational and technical resources in advance of an expected increase in the volume of business, with no assurance that the volume of business will increase. Continued growth could also strain our ability to maintain reliable service levels for existing and new members, which could adversely affect our reputation and our business. For example, if we experience demand for our vehicles in excess of our estimates, our fleet may be insufficient to support the higher demand, which could harm our member experience and overall reputation.

Future acquisitions could disrupt our business and harm our financial condition and operating results.

Our success will depend, in part, on our ability to expand our markets and grow our business in response to changing technologies, member needs and competitive pressures. We may seek to grow our business by acquiring complementary businesses, solutions or technologies. For example, in 2007 we acquired Flexcar, and in 2010 we acquired Streetcar in London. The identification of suitable

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acquisition candidates can be difficult, time-consuming and costly, and we may not be able to successfully complete identified acquisitions. In addition, we may not be able to successfully assimilate and integrate the business, technologies, solutions, personnel or operations of any company we acquire. Acquisitions may also involve the entry into geographic or business markets in which we have little or no prior experience. Moreover, the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, investment or business relationship may not be realized or we may be exposed to unknown liabilities. For one or more of those transactions, we may:

issue additional equity securities that would dilute our stockholders;

use cash that we may need in the future to operate our business;

incur debt on terms unfavorable to us or that we are unable to repay;

incur large charges or expenses or assume substantial liabilities;

encounter difficulties retaining key employees of the acquired companies or integrating diverse software codes or business cultures;
and

become subject to adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation or deferred compensation charges.

Any of these risks could harm our business and operating results.

We face residual risks related to the value of vehicles in our fleet that we dispose of through auctions and dealer direct sales and increased costs of acquiring and holding vehicles in our fleet.

Our approximate average holding period for a Zipcar is two to three years. Thereafter, we dispose of these vehicles in lessor auctions, open auctions and by direct sales to dealers. We are not a party to a contractual repurchase program or guaranteed depreciation program with any car manufacturer. Therefore, we carry all of the risk that the market value of a vehicle at the time of its disposition will be less than its estimated residual value at such time. This is known as residual risk. For various reasons the used car market for one or more of the vehicle models in our fleet could experience considerable downward pricing pressure. If we are unable to dispose of our vehicles for amounts that are equal to or greater than their estimated residual value, our financial results may be negatively impacted.

A continued decline in the results of operations, financial condition or reputation of a manufacturer of vehicles included in our fleet could reduce those vehicles' residual values, particularly to the extent that the manufacturer unexpectedly announced the eventual elimination of a model or nameplate or immediately ceased manufacturing them altogether. Such a reduction in residual values could cause us to sustain a loss on the ultimate sale of these vehicles, or require us to depreciate those vehicles on a more rapid basis while we own or lease them. A decline in the economic and business prospects of car manufacturers, including any economic distress impacting the suppliers of car components to manufacturers, could also cause manufacturers to raise the prices we pay for vehicles and vehicle leases or potentially reduce their supply to us.

In addition, events negatively affecting the car manufacturers, including a bankruptcy, could affect how much we may borrow under our asset-backed vehicle financing facilities. Under the current terms of our asset-backed financing facilities, we may be required to materially increase the enhancement levels regarding the fleet vehicles provided by such bankrupt manufacturer. The actual enhancement level that we would be required to provide would depend on a number of factors, and could be almost all of the net book value of the portion of our fleet vehicles then provided by such bankrupt manufacturer.

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A decline in general economic activity may also have a material adverse effect on the value we realize when we sell our vehicles at auction or directly to dealers. Any such declines would adversely affect our overall financial condition.

Manufacturer safety recalls could create risks to our business.

Our vehicles may be subject to safety recalls by their manufacturers. Under certain circumstances, the recalls may cause us to attempt to retrieve vehicles in circulation for member use or to decline to allow members to reserve such vehicles until we can arrange for the steps described in the recalls to be taken. This was the case in early 2010 when we prohibited any member from reserving the 2009 or 2010 Toyota Matrix or the 2010 Toyota Prius for a period of time while we waited for Toyota to issue a resolution to the accelerator malfunction. If a large number of vehicles are the subject of simultaneous recalls, or if needed replacement parts are not in adequate supply, we may not be able to use the recalled vehicles in our active fleet for a significant period of time. Depending on the severity of the recall, it could materially adversely affect our revenues, create bad will with some of our members, reduce the residual value of the vehicles involved and harm our general reputation and brand.

We face risks related to liabilities resulting from the use of our vehicles by our members.

Our business can expose us to claims for personal injury, death and property damage resulting from the use of Zipcars by our members. For example, a member may be using a Zipcar that has worn tires or some mechanical or other problem, including a manufacturing defect, that contributes to a motor vehicle accident that results in a death or significant property damage for which we may be liable. In addition, we depend on our members and third-party service providers to inspect the vehicles prior to driving in order to identify any potential damage or safety concern with the vehicle. To the extent that we are found at fault or otherwise responsible for an accident, our insurance coverage would only cover losses up to a maximum of \$5 million in the United States.

We could be negatively impacted if losses for which we do not have third-party insurance coverage increase or our insurance coverages prove to be inadequate.

We do not have third-party insurance coverage for damage to our vehicles, but we do have third-party insurance coverage, subject to limits, for bodily injury and property damage resulting from member accidents involving our Zipcars. We account for vehicle damage or total loss at the time such damage or loss is incurred. Also, because we are responsible for damage to our vehicles, a deterioration in claims management, whether by our management or by a third-party claims administrator, could lead to delays in settling claims, thereby increasing claim costs. In addition, catastrophic uninsured claims filed against us or the inability of our insurance carriers to pay otherwise-insured claims would have an adverse effect on our financial condition.

Furthermore, many colleges, universities, cities and municipalities prefer to do business with parties with significant financial resources who can provide substantial insurance coverage. Should we be unable to renew our excess liability insurance and other commercial insurance policies at competitive rates, this loss could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. In the future, we may be exposed to liability for which we self-insure at levels in excess of our historical levels and to liabilities for which we are insured that exceed the level of our insurance.

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The impact of worldwide economic conditions, particularly in the United States and United Kingdom, including the resulting effect on consumer spending, may adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our performance is subject to worldwide economic conditions, particularly those in the United States and the United Kingdom, and in particular their impact on levels of consumer spending. Consumer purchases of discretionary items generally decline during recessionary periods and other periods in which disposable income is adversely affected. Because a significant portion of spending for our services may be considered to be discretionary, declines in consumer spending may have a more negative effect on our business than on those businesses that sell products or services considered to be necessities.

Moreover, the majority of our members are located in major metropolitan areas such as Boston, New York City, Washington, D.C., London and the San Francisco Bay Area, and to the extent any one of these geographic areas experiences any of the above described conditions to a greater extent than other geographic areas, the adverse effect on our financial condition and operating results could be exacerbated.

We expect a number of factors may cause our operating results to fluctuate on a quarterly basis, which may make it difficult to predict our future performance.

Our revenues and operating results could vary significantly from quarter to quarter because of a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control. As a result, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful. In addition to other risk factors discussed in this section, factors that may contribute to the variability of our quarterly results include:

the impact of worldwide economic conditions, particularly those in the United States and the United Kingdom, and their impact on levels of consumer spending;

the high fixed costs inherent in our business, which limit our ability to adjust for period-to-period changes in demand;

the variability of fuel prices while periods of high fuel prices may increase membership, they would also generally negatively affect profit margin;

the effects of natural disruptions in our major metropolitan areas, including snow in the Northeast and long periods of rain or other inclement weather patterns in any of our markets;

system interruptions that impair access to our website, key vendors or communication with our vehicles and any related impact on our reputation;

our ability to forecast revenues accurately and appropriately plan our expenses;

our ability to forecast vehicle damage claims for which we do not have third-party insurance coverage; and

the impact of fluctuations in currency exchange rates.

As a result of these and other factors, the results of any prior periods should not be relied upon as indications of our future operating performance. In addition, our operating results may not meet the expectations of investors or public market analysts who follow our company.

Managing our growth will require significant expenditures and allocation of valuable management resources. If we fail to achieve the necessary level of efficiency in our organization as it grows, our business, operating results and financial condition would be harmed.

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Seasonality may cause fluctuations in our financial results.

We generally experience some effects of seasonality due to increases in travel during the summer months and holidays such as Memorial Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Accordingly, the number of Zipcar reservations has generally increased at a higher rate in the second and third quarters compared to the first and fourth quarters. Our revenue fluctuates due to inclement weather conditions, such as snow or rain storms. Although our revenue has increased over time as we have added new members and increased the number of vehicles in our fleet, in the future this seasonality may cause fluctuations in our financial results. In addition, other seasonality trends may develop and the existing seasonality and member behavior that we experience may change.

The market for car sharing services is becoming increasingly competitive, and if we fail to compete effectively our business will suffer.

We expect that the competitive environment for our car sharing service will become more intense as additional companies enter our North American markets. Currently, our primary competitors in North America are traditional rental car companies that have recently begun operating car sharing services, which generally have greater name recognition among our target members and greater financial, technical and marketing resources. Secondary competitors include for-profit and not-for-profit companies who provide car sharing services in specific neighborhoods, communities or cities. These secondary competitors may increase the number of vehicles in their fleets or enhance the vehicle offerings in their existing fleets to be more competitive, and additional competitors may enter our markets in North America. Some of our competitors may respond more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changes in driver preferences or requirements that may render our services less desirable or obsolete. These competitors could introduce new solutions with competitive price and convenience characteristics or undertake more aggressive marketing campaigns than ours. We believe that price is one of the primary competitive factors in our market and pricing in our markets is very transparent. Our competitors, some of whom may have access to substantial capital, may seek to compete aggressively on the basis of pricing. To the extent that we decrease our pricing as a result of downward pricing by our competitors and are not able to reduce our operating costs, it could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, as we may lose members and experience a decrease in Zipcar reservations.

Our success depends on our members' continued low cost, high-speed access to the Internet and the continued reliability of the Internet infrastructure.

Because our services are designed primarily to work over the Internet, our revenue growth depends on our members' low cost, high-speed access to the Internet, as well as the continued maintenance and development of the Internet infrastructure, including the wireless Internet infrastructure. The future delivery of our services will depend on third-party Internet service providers to expand high-speed Internet access, to maintain a reliable network with the necessary speed, data capacity and security, and to develop complementary products and services for providing reliable and timely Internet access and services. The success of our business depends directly on the continued accessibility, maintenance and improvement of the Internet as a convenient means of customer interaction. All of these factors are out of our control.

System interruptions that impair access to our website or disrupt communications with our vehicles would damage our reputation and brand and our member experience, which could substantially harm our business and operating results.

The satisfactory performance, reliability and availability of our reservation system software, website and network infrastructure are critical to our reputation, our ability to attract and retain both

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existing and potential members and our ability to maintain adequate service levels. Any systems interruption that results in the unavailability of our website or a disruption in our vehicle communications platform could result in negative publicity, damage our reputation and brand and cause our business and operating results to suffer. We may experience temporary system interruptions (either to our website or to the vehicle-on-demand hardware systems in our Zipcars) for a variety of reasons, including network failures, power failures, cyber attacks, software errors or an overwhelming number of members or visitors trying to reach our website during periods of strong demand. Because we are dependent in part on third parties for the implementation and maintenance of certain aspects of our systems and because some of the causes of system interruptions may be outside of our control, we may not be able to remedy such interruptions in a timely manner, or at all. Problems faced by our third-party web hosting provider, with the telecommunications network providers with whom it contracts or with the systems by which it allocates capacity among its customers, including us, could adversely impact the experience of our members.

Much of our software is proprietary, and we rely on the expertise of our engineering and software development teams for the continued performance of our software and computer systems. Service interruptions, errors in our software or the unavailability of our website could diminish the overall attractiveness of our service to existing and potential members.

Our servers are vulnerable to computer viruses, physical or electronic break-ins and similar disruptions, which could lead to interruptions and delays in our service and operations as well as loss, misuse or theft of data. Any attempts by hackers to disrupt our website service or our internal systems, if successful, could harm our business, be expensive to remedy and damage our reputation or brand. Our insurance does not cover expenses related to direct attacks on our website or internal systems. Efforts to prevent hackers from entering our computer systems are expensive to implement and may limit the functionality of our services. Any significant disruption to our website or internal computer systems could result in a loss of members and adversely affect our business and results of operations.

If our efforts to build strong brand identity and maintain a high level of member satisfaction and loyalty are not successful, we may not be able to attract or retain members, and our operating results may be adversely affected.

We must continue to build and maintain strong brand identity. Member awareness of, and the perceived value of, our brand will depend largely on the success of our marketing efforts and our ability to provide a consistent, high-quality member experience. Failure to provide our members with high-quality reservation and drive experiences for any reason could substantially harm our reputation and adversely affect our efforts to develop as a trusted brand. To promote our brand, we have incurred and expect to continue to incur substantial expense related to advertising and other marketing efforts, but we cannot be sure that this investment will be profitable.

From time to time, our members express dissatisfaction with our service levels, including our vehicle inventory, available reservation times and response time with respect to questions or incidents with our Zipcars. Members who return vehicles late, without sufficient gas or in an unclean condition adversely affect other members' experiences, which can also cause dissatisfaction with our service. To the extent dissatisfaction with our service is widespread or not adequately addressed, our reputation could be harmed, and our efforts to develop Zipcar as a trusted brand would be adversely impacted. If our efforts to promote and maintain our brand are not successful, our operating results and our ability to attract and retain members may be adversely affected.

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We rely on third-party support service providers to deliver our services to our members. If these service provider experiences operational difficulties or disruptions, our business could be adversely affected.

We depend on third-party service providers to deliver our services to our members. In particular, we rely on a limited number of data center facilities, which are located in the United States and Europe, a U.S.-based third-party support service provider to handle most of our routine member support calls and local vendors to manage the cleaning and general maintenance of our vehicles. We also rely on a third party to provide gas credit cards in our vehicles for use by our members. We do not control the operation of these providers. If these third-party service providers terminate their relationship with us, or do not provide an adequate level of service to our members, it would be disruptive to our business as we seek to replace the service provider or remedy the inadequate level of service. This disruption could harm our reputation and brand and may cause us to lose members.

If the security of our members confidential information stored in our systems is breached or otherwise subjected to unauthorized access, our reputation or brand may be harmed, and we may be exposed to liability and a loss of members.

Our system stores, processes and transmits our members confidential information, including credit card information, driver license numbers and other sensitive data. We rely on encryption, authentication and other technologies licensed from third parties, as well as administrative and physical safeguards, to secure such confidential information. Any compromise of our information security could damage our reputation and brand and expose us to a risk of loss, costly litigation and liability that would substantially harm our business and operating results. We and our third-party data center facilities may not have adequately assessed the internal and external risks posed to the security of our company s systems and information and may not have implemented adequate preventative safeguards or take adequate reactionary measures in the event of a security incident. In addition, most states have enacted laws requiring companies to notify individuals and often state authorities of data security breaches involving their personal data. These mandatory disclosures regarding a security breach often lead to widespread negative publicity, which may cause our members to lose confidence in the effectiveness of our data security measures. Any security breach, whether successful or not, would harm our reputation and brand, and it could cause the loss of members.

In addition, in connection with our acquisition of Streetcar, we expect to integrate Streetcar s information technology systems with our existing systems. This integration may complicate our information security efforts and could result in security vulnerabilities that we would not have had but for such acquisition.

Failure to comply with data protection standards may cause us to lose the ability to offer our members a credit card payment option which would increase our costs of processing Zipcar reservations and make our services less attractive to our members, substantially all of whom reserve Zipcars with a credit card.

Major payment card issuers have adopted data protection standards and have incorporated these standards into their contracts with us. If we fail to maintain our compliance with the data protection and documentation standards adopted by the major payment card issuers and applicable to us, these issuers could raise the rates they charge us for payment card transactions, impose fines and penalties on us, or terminate their agreements with us, and we could even lose our ability to offer our members a credit card payment option. Substantially all of our members reserve Zipcars online with a credit card, and our business depends substantially upon our ability to offer the credit card payment option. Fines, penalties, and increases in the rates charged for payment card transactions could adversely affect our financial results. Any loss of our ability to offer our members a credit card payment option would make

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our services less attractive to them and hurt our business and cause a loss of revenue. Our administrative costs related to member payment processing would also increase significantly if we were not able to accept credit card payments for Zipcar reservations.

Our web-based model may render us more susceptible to fraudulent transactions than in-person car rental companies, which may negatively affect our revenues and profitability

Because we obtain members' billing information on our website, we do not obtain signatures from members in connection with the use of credit cards by them. Under current credit card practices, to the extent we do not obtain cardholders' signatures, we are liable for fraudulent credit card transactions, even when the associated financial institution approves payment of the orders. Fraudulent credit cards may be used on our website to obtain Zipcar membership and subsequent reservations. Typically, these credit cards would not have been registered as stolen and would not therefore be rejected by our automatic authorization safeguards. We do not currently carry insurance against the risk of fraudulent credit card transactions. A failure to adequately control fraudulent credit card transactions would harm our business and results of operations.

Failure to comply with various state, county and city laws, including the collection of sales or related taxes, could harm our results of operations.

Our business is subject to various local and state tax collection requirements. Amounts that we are required to collect change frequently. As a result we need to continually ensure proper taxes are collected and remitted to the appropriate tax agencies. If we do not collect the appropriate taxes from our members, we may need to pay more than what we have collected. In addition we may be audited by various states and agencies to ensure compliance with tax collection requirements. Such audits could result in additional sales or other tax collection obligations on us which we may not be able to recover from our members. Such obligations could have a material adverse impact on our future operating results.

To date, most state, county and city taxing authorities have not required us or our customers to pay a rental car tax each time a Zipcar is reserved. However, there can be no assurance such tax will not be imposed on us and our members in the future. Imposing such tax would have a material adverse affect on our business.

Failure to adequately protect our intellectual property could substantially harm our business and operating results.

Because our business depends substantially on our intellectual property, including our proprietary vehicle platform system, the protection of our intellectual property rights is crucial to the success of our business. We rely on a combination of trademark, trade secret and copyright law and contractual restrictions to protect our intellectual property. These afford only limited protection. Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our website features, software and functionality or obtain and use information that we consider proprietary, such as the technology used to operate our website, our content and our trademarks. Moreover, policing our proprietary rights is difficult and may not always be effective. In particular, we may need to enforce our rights under the laws of countries that do not protect proprietary rights to as great an extent as do the laws of the United States.

We have registered Zipcar and FastFleet and our other trademarks as trademarks in the United States and in certain other countries. Competitors have adopted and in the future may adopt service names similar to ours, thereby impeding our ability to build brand identity and possibly leading

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to confusion. In addition, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other registered trademarks or trademarks that incorporate variations of the term Zipcar or FastFleet or our other trademarks. From time to time, we have acquired or attempted to acquire Internet domain names held by others when such names were causing consumer confusion or had the potential to cause consumer confusion.

Litigation or proceedings before the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office or other governmental authorities and administrative bodies in the United States and abroad may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our patent rights, trade secrets, trademarks and domain names and to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Our efforts to enforce or protect our proprietary rights may be ineffective and could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could substantially harm our operating results.

Our exposure to risks associated with the use of intellectual property may increase as a result of acquisitions, as we have a lower level of visibility into the development process with respect to acquired technology or the care taken to safeguard against infringement risks. Third parties may make infringement and similar or related claims after we have acquired technology that had not been asserted prior to our acquisition.

If we are unable to protect our domain names, our reputation and brand could be adversely affected.

We currently hold various domain names relating to our brand, including Zipcar.com. Failure to protect our domain names could adversely affect our reputation and brand and make it more difficult for members and potential members to find our website and our car sharing service. The acquisition and maintenance of domain names generally are regulated by governmental agencies and their designees. The regulation of domain names in the United States may change in the near future. Governing bodies may establish additional top-level domains, appoint additional domain name registrars or modify the requirements for holding domain names. As a result, we may be unable to acquire or maintain relevant domain names. Furthermore, the relationship between regulations governing domain names and laws protecting trademarks and similar proprietary rights is unclear. We may be unable, without significant cost or at all, to prevent third parties from acquiring domain names that are similar to, infringe upon or otherwise decrease the value of our trademarks and other proprietary rights.

Confidentiality agreements with employees and others may not adequately prevent disclosure of trade secrets and other proprietary information.

We principally rely on trade secrets to protect our proprietary technologies. We have devoted substantial resources to the development of our proprietary technology, including our proprietary reservation software system, and related processes. In order to protect our proprietary technology and processes, we rely in significant part on confidentiality agreements with our employees, licensees, independent contractors and other advisors. These agreements may not effectively prevent disclosure of confidential information and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. In addition, others may independently discover trade secrets and proprietary information, and in such cases we would not be able to assert any trade secret rights against such parties. Costly and time-consuming litigation could be necessary to enforce and determine the scope of our proprietary rights, and failure to obtain or maintain trade secret protection could adversely affect our competitive business position.

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Our failure to raise additional capital necessary to expand our operations and invest in our business could reduce our ability to compete successfully.

We may require additional capital in the future and we may not be able to obtain additional debt or equity financing on favorable terms, if at all. If we raise additional equity financing, our stockholders may experience significant dilution of their ownership interests, and the per share value of our common stock could decline. Moreover, any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock, including shares of common stock sold in this offering. If we engage in debt financing, we may be required to accept terms that restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness and force us to maintain specified liquidity or other ratios. If we need additional capital and cannot raise or otherwise obtain it on acceptable terms, we may not be able to, among other things:

develop or introduce service enhancements to our members;

increase our fleet of vehicles;

continue to expand our development, sales and marketing and general and administrative organizations;

acquire complementary technologies or businesses;

expand our operations, in the United States or internationally;

hire, train and retain employees; or

respond to competitive pressures or unanticipated working capital requirements.

We depend on key and highly skilled personnel to operate our business, and if we are unable to retain our current personnel or hire additional personnel, our ability to develop and successfully market our business could be harmed.

We believe our future success will depend in large part upon our ability to attract and retain highly skilled managerial, technical, finance and sales and marketing personnel. We plan to continue to expand our work force both domestically and internationally. We compete in the market for personnel against numerous companies, including larger, more established competitors who have significantly greater financial resources than we do and may be in a better financial position to offer higher compensation packages to attract and retain human capital. We cannot be certain that we will be successful in attracting and retaining the skilled personnel necessary to operate our business effectively in the future.

Moreover, we believe that our future success is highly dependent on the contributions of our executive team, particularly our Chief Executive Officer, Scott Griffith. All of our employees are at-will employees, which means they may terminate their employment relationship with us at any time. Our key employees possess a specialized knowledge of our business and industry and would be extremely difficult to replace. In addition, the loss of any key employee or the inability to attract or retain qualified personnel could harm the market's perception of us and our brand. Competition for qualified personnel is particularly intense in the Cambridge, Massachusetts area, where our headquarters are located. Further, our principal overseas operations are based in London, which, similar to our headquarters region, has a high cost of living and consequently high compensation standards. Qualified individuals are in high demand, and we may incur significant costs to attract them. We may be unable to attract and retain suitably qualified individuals who are capable of meeting our growing operational and managerial requirements, or may be required to pay increased compensation in order to do so. If we are unable to attract and retain the qualified personnel we need to succeed, our business will suffer.

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We are engaged in legal proceedings, including a class action matter, that could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses and could occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention.

From time to time, we are subject to litigation or claims that could negatively affect our business operations and financial position. As we have grown, we have seen a rise in the number of litigation matters against us. Most of these matters relate to incidents involving our members while driving Zipcars. We have also been named in a class action lawsuit. While we have filed a motion to dismiss this complaint and intend to vigorously defend against this lawsuit, a judgment against us in this lawsuit could adversely affect our results of operations. In the future we may be subject to other consumer class action lawsuits. Litigation disputes could cause us to incur unforeseen expenses, could occupy a significant amount of our management's time and attention and could negatively affect our business operations and financial position.

Our business is subject to the risks of earthquakes, fires, floods and other natural catastrophic events and to interruption by man-made problems such as computer viruses and terrorism.

Our systems and operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from earthquakes, volcanoes, fires, floods, power losses, telecommunications failures, terrorist attacks, acts of war, human errors, break-ins and similar events. For example, a significant natural disaster, such as an earthquake, fire or flood, could have a material adverse impact on our business, operating results and financial condition, and our insurance coverage may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur. Acts of terrorism, which may be targeted at metropolitan areas which have higher population density than rural areas, could cause disruptions in our business or the economy as a whole. Our servers may also be vulnerable to computer viruses, break-ins and similar disruptions from unauthorized tampering with our computer systems, which could lead to interruptions, delays, loss of critical data or the unauthorized disclosure of confidential member data. We may not have sufficient protection or recovery plans in certain circumstances and our business interruption insurance may be insufficient to compensate us for losses that may occur. As we rely heavily on our servers, computer and communications systems and the Internet to conduct our business and provide a high quality member experience, such disruptions could negatively impact our ability to run our business, which could have an adverse affect on our operating results.

We will incur significant increased costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will be required to devote substantial time to public company compliance requirements.

As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, and rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, and the Nasdaq Global Market, require public companies to meet certain corporate governance standards. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these requirements. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, these rules and regulations may make it more expensive for us to obtain directors and officers liability insurance coverage and more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified persons to serve as directors or executive officers. We currently are unable to estimate these costs with any degree of certainty.

In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, for the year ending December 31, 2011, we must perform system and process evaluation and testing of our internal control over financial reporting to allow management and our independent public accounting firm to

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report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Our testing, or the subsequent testing by our accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. In order to comply with Section 404, we may incur substantial accounting expense, expend significant management time on compliance-related issues, and hire additional finance and accounting staff with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock would likely decline and we could be subject to lawsuits, sanctions or investigations by regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

Risks Relating to Our Indebtedness

We have substantial debt and may incur additional debt, which could adversely affect our financial condition, our ability to obtain financing in the future and our ability to react to changes in our business.

As of March 31, 2010, we had an aggregate principal amount of debt outstanding of approximately \$29.9 million, \$2.5 million of which represents vehicle leases with several third parties. In addition, ZVF, our wholly-owned subsidiary, has entered into a securitization program and a variable funding note facility, pursuant to which ZVF is expected to borrow up to \$70.0 million from third-party lenders. ZVF will use these borrowed funds to purchase vehicles to be leased to us. We refer to this vehicle financing line as our ABS facility and expect that over time it will largely replace our existing leasing arrangements.

Our substantial debt could have important consequences to us. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations to the holders of our outstanding debt securities and for ZVF to satisfy its obligations to the lenders under the ABS facility, resulting in possible defaults on and acceleration of such indebtedness;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flows from operations to make payments on our debt, which would reduce the availability of our cash flows from operations to fund working capital, capital expenditures or other general corporate purposes;

increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including interest rate fluctuations, because a portion of our borrowings, including under the agreements governing our ABS facility, are at variable rates of interest;

place us at a competitive disadvantage to our competitors with proportionately less debt or comparable debt at more favorable interest rates;

limit our ability to refinance our existing indebtedness or borrow additional funds in the future;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changing conditions in our business; and

limit our ability to react to competitive pressures, or make it difficult for us to carry out capital spending that is necessary or important to our growth strategy.

Any of the foregoing impacts of our substantial indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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Our future reliance on asset-backed financing to purchase vehicles subjects us to a number of risks, many of which are beyond our control.

We expect to rely significantly on asset-backed financing to purchase vehicles for our domestic fleet. Recent turmoil in the credit markets has reduced the availability of debt financing and asset-backed securities have become the focus of increased investor and regulatory scrutiny. Consequently, if our access to asset-backed financing were reduced or were to become significantly more expensive for any reason, including as a result of the deterioration in the markets for asset-backed securities, we cannot assure you that we would be able to refinance or replace our existing ABS facility or continue to finance new vehicle acquisitions on favorable terms, or at all.

Our ABS facility capacity could be decreased, our financing costs and interest rates could be increased, or our future access to the financial markets could be limited as a result of risks and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control, including, without limitation:

the acceptance by credit markets of the structures and structural risks associated with our ABS facility, particularly in light of recent developments in the markets for mortgage-backed securities;

rating agencies that provide credit ratings for asset-backed indebtedness or other third parties requiring changes in the terms and structure of our asset-backed financing (i) in connection with the incurrence of additional or the refinancing of existing asset-backed debt or (ii) upon the occurrence of external events, such as changes in general economic and market conditions or further deterioration in the credit ratings of our principal car manufacturers;

the terms, availability and credit market acceptance of the amount of cash collateral required in addition to or instead of such guaranties;

the insolvency or deterioration of the financial condition of one or more of our principal car manufacturers; or

changes in law or practice that negatively impact our asset-backed financing structure.

Any disruption in our ability to refinance or replace our existing ABS facility or to continue to finance new vehicle acquisitions through asset-backed financing, or any negative development in the terms of the asset-backed financing available to us, including any increase in variable rates of interest, could cause our cost of financing to increase significantly and have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations. The assets that collateralize our ABS facility will not be available to satisfy the claims of our general creditors.

A further tightening of the credit markets may have an adverse effect on our ability to obtain short-term debt financing or to re-finance existing operating leases.

The current state of the global economy threatens to cause further tightening of the credit markets, more stringent lending standards and terms and higher volatility in interest rates. Persistence of these conditions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to access short-term debt and the terms and cost of that debt. As a result, we may not be able to secure additional financing in a timely manner, or at all, to meet our future capital needs, which may have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. We currently have operating and capital leases supported by various third parties. It is imperative to our business that we be able to continue to access capital through these lines of credit and our ABS facility in order to be able to finance the growth of our vehicle fleet.

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We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our debt or refinance our obligations and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under such indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on our indebtedness or to refinance our obligations under our ABS facility and other debt agreements, will depend on our financial and operating performance, which, in turn, will be subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to the financial and business risk factors we face as described in this section, many of which may be beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay capital expenditures or planned vehicle acquisitions, sell vehicles or other assets, seek to obtain additional equity capital or restructure our indebtedness. In the future, our cash flows and capital resources may not be sufficient for payments of interest on and principal of our debt, and such alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet scheduled debt service obligations. In addition, the recent worldwide credit crisis will likely make it more difficult for us to refinance our indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. In the absence of such operating results and resources, we may be required to dispose of material assets to meet our debt service obligations, including our vehicles. We may not be able to consummate those sales, or, if we do, we will not control the timing of the sales or whether the proceeds that we realize will be adequate to meet debt service obligations when due.

Our ability to use net operating loss carryforwards in the United States may be limited.

As of December 31, 2009, we had net operating loss carryforwards of \$70.0 million for U.S. federal tax purposes and \$49.0 million for state tax purposes. The federal net operating loss carryforwards begin to expire in 2019 and certain state net operating loss carryforwards began to expire in 2007. To the extent available, we intend to use these net operating loss carryforwards to reduce the corporate income tax liability associated with our operations. Utilization of net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to ownership changes that have occurred previously or that could occur in the future, as provided by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as well as similar state provisions. This offering may result in, and prior financings may have resulted in, ownership changes that could limit our ability to utilize net operating loss carryforwards. To the extent our use of net operating loss carryforwards is significantly limited, our income could be subject to corporate income tax earlier than it would if we were able to use net operating loss carryforwards, which could have a negative effect on our financial results.

Risks Related to Our Acquisition of Streetcar Limited

Our acquisition of Streetcar may be reviewed by the U.K. antitrust authorities.

In May 2010, we received an inquiry letter from the U.K. Office of Fair Trading, or OFT, seeking information relating to our acquisition of Streetcar. This letter requests information to allow the OFT to determine whether the acquisition meets certain thresholds entitling it to review the acquisition. The OFT has asked us to enter into an agreement to hold the two companies separate while OFT determines whether it is entitled to review the transaction. We intend to comply with this request. This agreement will prevent us from integrating our London operations with those of Streetcar until the OFT's inquiry, if any, is complete. Any such inquiry must be completed by the OFT within a period of approximately four months following the announcement of the transaction.

Upon completion of its review, the OFT may, in its sole discretion, recommend that the United Kingdom's Competition Commission review the transaction in further detail. If this were to occur,

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integration of our operations could be significantly delayed, and any synergies we expect to obtain from the acquisition could be delayed, if realized at all. The Competition Commission could, in its discretion, ask us to unwind the transaction if it determined that the transaction may result in a substantial lessening of competition in any relevant market in the United Kingdom. If this were to occur, our financial results would be adversely impacted.

We expect that integrating Streetcar's operations may present challenges to us as would the integration of any future acquisitions.

Streetcar's stand-alone London operations were much larger than our London operations. Streetcar's larger member base, greater number of vehicles and greater brand recognition in London may present considerable challenges to us and, therefore, we may not be able to successfully integrate Streetcar's operations. Any difficulties or problems encountered in the integration of Streetcar or any future acquisition could have a material adverse effect on our business. Even if integrated, there can be no assurance that our operating performance after the Streetcar acquisition or any future acquisition will be successful or will fulfill management's objectives.

The integration of any acquired company, and in particular that of Streetcar, will require, among other things, coordination of administrative, sales and marketing, accounting and finance functions and expansion of information and management systems. This may be particularly challenging given the size of the acquisition. Specifically, we expect the integration of Streetcar to be particularly challenging given that Streetcar is our first large-scale international acquisition and the need to coordinate across multiple time-zones. The difficulties of such integration may initially be increased by the necessity of coordinating geographically separate organizations and integrating personnel with disparate business backgrounds and corporate cultures. We may not be able to retain key Streetcar employees. The process of integrating Streetcar may require a disproportionate amount of time and attention of our management and financial and other resources of Zipcar and may involve other, unforeseen difficulties.

The acquisition may cost more than we anticipate.

We have incurred significant transaction and closing costs associated with the acquisition of Streetcar and we expect to incur significant integration-related expenses associated with combining the businesses. The acquisition may cost more than we anticipate, and it is possible that we will incur significant additional unforeseen costs in connection with the acquisition and/or integration that will negatively impact our earnings.

Following the acquisition, we may be subject to unforeseen liabilities.

We have conducted limited due diligence on Streetcar's operations. Following the acquisition, we may be subject to unforeseen liabilities arising from Streetcar's past or present operations. These liabilities may be greater than the warranty and indemnity limitations we negotiated with Streetcar's former shareholders. Any unforeseen liability that is greater than these warranty and indemnity limitations could have a negative impact on our financial condition.

The pro forma financial statements are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates and may not be a good indication of future financial results for the combined company.

The pro forma condensed consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus are based on a number of assumptions, judgments and estimates. For example, the pro forma financial statements contemplate allocation to Streetcar's assets and liabilities based on the total consideration paid by us to Streetcar's shareholders. The consideration paid includes common stock and warrants.

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Significant assumptions are made in determining the value of our common stock and warrants. The allocation of the consideration to a variety of tangible and intangible assets and related amortization periods also involve assumptions, judgments and estimates. Any changes to assumptions used could have materially changed our pro forma results of operation. Goodwill and nonamortizable intangible assets acquired are subject to impairment testing on a regular basis and such testing could result in potential periodic impairment charges. As a result, actual operating results of the combined company could be materially different from the pro forma results.

We may not be successful in converting Streetcar members and systems following the acquisition.

In connection with the acquisition, we expect to convert Streetcar members to the Zipcar system and convert the Streetcar systems to those of Zipcar. We may not be successful in converting Streetcar members to Zipcar. We may also decide to provide free driving credit or other incentives to encourage Streetcar members to convert to Zipcar. If a significant number of Streetcar members do not convert, our financial results will be adversely affected.

We will also need to convert the Streetcar systems in-vehicle systems, administrative systems, and vehicle branding to that of Zipcar. Such conversions may not be successful, or if successful, may take considerably longer than anticipated or may cause us to incur significant unexpected costs.

During the integration of Streetcar with our business, we will need to rely on Streetcar's in-vehicle technology, which may not be reliable.

During the integration of Streetcar with our business, we will continue to use Streetcar's in-vehicle technology. We do not have experience operating, maintaining or trouble-shooting this technology. If Streetcar's in-vehicle technology becomes unreliable, we may not have the expertise or the resource to correct errors or malfunctions within the in-vehicle system. Such failure of the in-vehicle system would inconvenience members, which in turn may harm our ability to retain Streetcar members.

Risks Related to this Offering and Ownership of Our Common Stock

An active trading market for our common stock may not develop, and you may not be able to resell your shares at or above the initial public offering price.

Prior to this offering, there has been no public market for shares of our common stock. Although we have applied to list our common stock for quotation on the Nasdaq Global Market, an active trading market for our shares may never develop or be sustained following this offering. The initial public offering price of our common stock will be determined through negotiations between us and the underwriters. This initial public offering price may not be indicative of the market price of our common stock after the offering. In the absence of an active trading market for our common stock, investors may not be able to sell their common stock at or above the initial public offering price or at the time that they would like to sell.

Our stock price may be volatile, and the market price of our common stock after this offering may drop below the price you pay.

The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations after this offering, and it may decline below the initial public offering price. Market prices for securities of early

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stage companies have historically been particularly volatile. As a result of this volatility, you may not be able to sell your common stock at or above the initial public offering price. Some of the factors that may cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate include:

fluctuations in our quarterly financial results or the quarterly financial results of companies perceived to be similar to us;

fluctuations in our revenue due to decreases in members or member usage of Zipcars;

changes in estimates of our financial results or recommendations by securities analysts;

failure of our car sharing service to achieve or maintain market acceptance;

changes in market valuations of similar companies;

success of competitive service offerings or technologies;

changes in our capital structure, such as future issuances of securities or the incurrence of debt;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant services, contracts, acquisitions or strategic alliances;

regulatory developments in the United States, foreign countries or both;

litigation involving us;

additions or departures of key personnel;

investors' general perception of us; and

changes in general economic, industry and market conditions.

In addition, if the market for technology and source sector stocks or the stock market in general experiences a loss of investor confidence, the trading price of our common stock could decline for reasons unrelated to our business, financial condition or results of operations. If any of the foregoing occurs, it could cause our stock price to fall and may expose us to class action lawsuits that, even if unsuccessful, could be costly to defend and a distraction to management.

A significant portion of our total outstanding shares may be sold into the public market in the near future, which could cause the market price of our common stock to drop significantly, even if our business is doing well.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock in the public market could occur at any time after the expiration of the lock-up agreements described in the "Underwriting" section of this prospectus. These sales, or the market perception that the holders of a large number of

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shares intend to sell shares, could reduce the market price of our common stock. Based on shares outstanding as of _____, 2010, upon completion of this offering, we will have outstanding _____ shares of common stock, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares. This includes the _____ shares that we and the selling stockholders are selling in this offering, plus an additional _____ shares, which may be resold in the public market immediately. Of the remaining shares, _____ shares of common stock will be subject to a 180-day contractual lock-up with the underwriters, and _____ shares of common stock will be subject to a 180-day contractual lock-up with us. These shares will be able to be sold, subject to any applicable volume limitations under federal securities laws, after the earlier of the expiration of, or release from, the 180-day lock-up period. In addition, a portion of these shares is subject to early release under certain circumstances described in the Underwriting section of this prospectus. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., acting as co-representatives of the underwriters, may permit our officers, directors, employees and

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current stockholders who are subject to the contractual lock-up to sell shares prior to the expiration of the lock-up agreements.

In addition, as of _____, 2010, there were _____ shares subject to outstanding options that will become eligible for sale in the public market to the extent permitted by any applicable vesting requirements, the lock-up agreements and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. Moreover, holders of an aggregate of approximately _____ million shares of our common stock as of _____, 2010, will have rights, subject to some conditions and any applicable lock-up agreement described in the Underwriting section of this prospectus, to require us to file registration statements covering their shares and to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders. Holders of an aggregate of approximately _____ million additional shares of our common stock as of _____, 2010, will have rights, subject to some conditions and any applicable lock-up agreement described in the Underwriting section of this prospectus, to include their shares in registration statements that we may file for ourselves or other stockholders. We also intend to register all shares of common stock that we may issue under our equity incentive plans, including 5,448,749 shares reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans as of May 15, 2010. Once we register and issue these shares, they can be freely sold in the public market upon issuance, subject to the lock-up agreements.

Purchasers in this offering will experience immediate and substantial dilution in the book value of their investment.

The initial public offering price of our common stock is substantially higher than the net tangible book value per share of our outstanding common stock immediately after this offering. Therefore, if you purchase our common stock in this offering, you will incur immediate dilution of \$ _____ in net tangible book value per share from the price you paid. In addition, following this offering, purchasers in the offering will have contributed _____ % of the total consideration paid by our stockholders to purchase shares of common stock. Moreover, we issued options in the past to acquire common stock at prices significantly below the initial public offering price. As of May 15, 2010, 8,626,346 shares of common stock were issuable upon exercise of outstanding stock options with a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share. To the extent that these outstanding options are ultimately exercised, you will incur further dilution.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish or cease publishing research or reports about us, our business or our market, or if they adversely change their recommendations regarding our stock, our stock price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will be influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts may publish about us, our business, our market or our competitors. If any of the analysts who may cover us adversely change their recommendation regarding our stock, or provide more favorable relative recommendations about our competitors, our stock price would likely decline. If any analyst who may cover us were to cease coverage of our company or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our stock price or trading volume to decline.

Our management will have broad discretion over the use of the proceeds we receive from this offering and might not apply the proceeds in ways that increase the value of your investment.

Our management will have broad discretion to use our net proceeds from this offering, and you will be relying on the judgment of our management regarding the application of these proceeds. Our management might not apply our net proceeds of this offering in ways that increase the value of your

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investment. We expect to use the net proceeds to us from this offering for repayment of existing debt, capital expenditures, including capital expenditures related to the expansion of our vehicle fleet, working capital, and other general corporate purposes, which may in the future include investments in, or acquisitions of, complementary businesses, joint ventures, partnerships, services or technologies. Our management might not be able to yield a significant return, if any, on any investment of these net proceeds. You will not have the opportunity to influence our decisions on how to use our net proceeds from this offering.

After the completion of this offering, we do not expect to declare any dividends in the foreseeable future.

After the completion of this offering, we do not anticipate declaring any cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. Consequently, investors may need to rely on sales of their common stock after price appreciation, which may never occur, as the only way to realize any future gains on their investment. Investors seeking cash dividends should not purchase our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions contained in our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law, could impair a takeover attempt.

Our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could have the effect of rendering more difficult or discouraging an acquisition deemed undesirable by our board of directors. Our corporate governance documents include provisions:

authorizing blank check preferred stock, which could be issued with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our common stock;

limiting the liability of, and providing indemnification to, our directors and officers;

limiting the ability of our stockholders to call and bring business before special meetings and to take action by written consent in lieu of a meeting;

requiring advance notice of stockholder proposals for business to be conducted at meetings of our stockholders and for nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors;

controlling the procedures for the conduct and scheduling of board of directors and stockholder meetings;

providing our board of directors with the express power to postpone previously scheduled annual meetings and to cancel previously scheduled special meetings;

establishing a classified board of directors so that not all members of our board are elected at one time;

limiting the determination of the number of directors on our board of directors and the filling of vacancies or newly created seats on the board to our board of directors then in office; and

providing that directors may be removed by stockholders only for cause.

These provisions, alone or together, could delay hostile takeovers and changes in control of our company or changes in our management.

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As a Delaware corporation, we are also subject to provisions of Delaware law, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prevents some stockholders holding more than 15% of our outstanding common stock from engaging in certain business combinations

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without approval of the holders of substantially all of our outstanding common stock. Any provision of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or bylaws or Delaware law that has the effect of delaying or deterring a change in control could limit the opportunity for our stockholders to receive a premium for their shares of our common stock, and could also affect the price that some investors are willing to pay for our common stock.

We record substantial expenses related to our issuance of stock options that may have a material adverse impact on our operating results for the foreseeable future.

Our stock-based compensation expenses totaled \$0.2 million, \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million during 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. We expect our stock-based compensation expenses will continue to be significant in future periods, which will have an adverse impact on our operating results. The model used by us requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the price volatility of the options underlying stock. If facts and circumstances change and we employ different assumptions for estimating stock-based compensation expense in future periods, or if we decide to use a different valuation model, the future period expenses may differ significantly from what we have recorded in the current period and could materially affect the fair value estimate of stock-based payments, our operating income, net income and net income per share.

Our directors, executive officers and principal stockholders will continue to have substantial control over us after this offering and could delay or prevent a change in corporate control.

After this offering, our directors, executive officers and holders of more than 5% of our common stock, together with their affiliates, will beneficially own, in the aggregate, approximately % of our outstanding common stock, assuming no exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares of our common stock in this offering. As a result, these stockholders, acting together, would continue to have significant influence over the outcome of matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election of directors and any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets. In addition, these stockholders, acting together, would continue to have significant influence over the management and affairs of our company. Accordingly, this concentration of ownership might harm the market price of our common stock by:

delaying, deferring or preventing a change in corporate control;

impeding a merger, consolidation, takeover or other business combination involving us; or

discouraging a potential acquiror from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this prospectus, including statements regarding our future results of operations and financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements.

In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as may, will, should, expects, plans, anticipates, could, intend, projects, contemplates, believes, estimates, predicts, potential or continue or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. The forward-looking statements in this prospectus are only predictions. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends that we believe may affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions described in the Risk Factors section and elsewhere in this prospectus. Because forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, some of which cannot be predicted or quantified, you should not rely on these forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. The events and circumstances reflected in our forward-looking statements may not be achieved or occur and actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, we do not plan to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements contained herein, whether as a result of any new information, future events or otherwise.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We estimate that the net proceeds to us from the sale of the common stock that we are offering will be approximately \$ million, assuming an initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share would increase (decrease) the net proceeds to us from this offering by approximately \$ million, assuming the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares, we estimate that our net proceeds will be approximately \$ million after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us. We will not receive any of the net proceeds from the sale of the shares by the selling stockholders.

We intend to use the net proceeds to us from this offering for the repayment of debt of approximately \$ million, working capital and other general corporate purposes, including the development of new services, funding the expansion of our fleet, sales and marketing activities and capital expenditures.

In particular, we intend to use approximately \$ of the proceeds to repay amounts owing to Goldman, Sachs & Co., one of the lead managing underwriters of this offering, relating to indebtedness incurred by our wholly-owned subsidiary, ZVF. ZVF used the proceeds of the variable note issued to Goldman, Sachs & Co. to purchase vehicles ZVF leased to us. This variable note carries a coupon rate of 9% and an initiation fee of \$600,000, and matures in May 2011 unless extended.

We will use approximately \$ to repay aggregate amounts owing to two other financial institutions. We entered into various loan and security agreements with one or both of these financial institutions in each of May 2008, June 2009 and March 2010 for an aggregate of \$40.0 million. We used the amounts we borrowed under these facilities for working capital purposes. The 2008 facility matures in June 2012, the 2009 facility matures in July 2013, and the 2010 facility matures in October 2013. The effective interest rate for the 2008 facility is 11.4%, the effective interest rate for the 2009 facility is 12.0%, and the effective interest rate for the 2010 facility is 16.0%.

We will use approximately \$5.0 million to repay amounts owing to certain former shareholders of Streetcar. These notes were part of the consideration we paid to acquire Streetcar. These notes carry an effective interest rate of 15.6% and are payable over 27 months commencing on July 1, 2011.

We may also use a portion of the net proceeds from this offering for the acquisition of, or investment in, companies, technologies, services or assets that complement our business. We have no present understandings, commitments or agreements to enter into any acquisitions or investments. Our management will have broad discretion over the uses of the net proceeds from this offering. Pending these uses, we intend to invest the net proceeds from this offering in short-term, investment-grade interest-bearing securities such as money market accounts, certificates of deposit, commercial paper and guaranteed obligations of the U.S. government.

DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our capital stock since our inception. We intend to retain future earnings, if any, to finance the operation and expansion of our business and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

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INDUSTRY AND OTHER DATA

We obtained the industry, market and competitive position data in this prospectus from our own internal estimates and research and surveys we conduct of our members, as well as from industry and general publications and research, surveys and studies conducted by third parties. Industry publications, studies and surveys generally state that they have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, although they do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of such information. While we believe that each of these studies and publications is reliable, we have not independently verified market and industry data from third-party sources. While we believe our internal company research is reliable and the market definitions are appropriate, neither such research nor these definitions have been verified by any independent source.

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our current and long-term debt and capitalization as of March 31, 2010, as follows:

on an actual basis;

on a pro forma basis to reflect (1) the automatic conversion of all outstanding shares of our preferred stock into 47,426,401 shares of common stock upon the closing of this offering and (2) the filing of our restated certificate of incorporation as of the closing date of this offering; and

on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give further effect to our issuance and sale of _____ shares of common stock in this offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the price range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

You should read this information in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing at the end of this prospectus and the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section and other financial information contained in this prospectus.

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	As of March 31, 2010		Pro Forma As Adjusted
	Actual	Pro forma (Unaudited)	
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)		
Total long-term debt, including current portion	\$ 26,863	\$ 26,863	\$
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants	460		
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share:			
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock: 545,056 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	986		
Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock: 9,408,742 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	4,584		
Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock: 5,714,998 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	3,935		
Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock: 10,117,134 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	11,517		
Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock: 6,497,389 shares authorized, issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	24,937		
Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock: 16,285,000 shares authorized, 14,297,694 shares issued and outstanding, actual; no shares authorized, issued or outstanding, pro forma and pro forma as adjusted	49,756		
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock	95,715		
Stockholders (deficit) equity:			
Common stock, \$0.0017 par value: 72,500,000 shares authorized, 4,575,993 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 72,500,000 shares authorized, 52,002,388 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma and 72,500,000 shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted	5	52	
Additional paid-in capital	5,743	101,871	
Accumulated deficit	(56,434)	(56,434)	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(484)	(484)	
Total stockholders (deficit) equity	(51,170)	45,005	
Total capitalization	\$ 71,868	\$ 71,868	\$

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A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the pro forma as adjusted amount of each of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments, additional paid-in capital, total stockholders' equity and total capitalization by approximately \$ million, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

The table above does not include:

1,470,986 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2010 at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.45 per share;

8,738,070 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2010 at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share; and

337,025 shares of common stock available for future issuance under our equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**DILUTION**

If you invest in our common stock in this offering, your ownership interest will be immediately diluted to the extent of the difference between the initial public offering price per share and the net tangible book value per share of our common stock after this offering. Our pro forma net tangible book value as of March 31, 2010 was \$1.8 million, or \$0.04 per share of our common stock. Pro forma net tangible book value per share represents our total tangible assets reduced by the amount of our total liabilities, divided by the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding after giving effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding shares of our preferred stock upon the closing of this offering.

After giving effect to the sale of shares of common stock that we are offering at an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, and after deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us, our pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value as of March 31, 2010 would have been approximately \$ _____ million, or approximately \$ _____ per share. This amount represents an immediate increase in pro forma net tangible book value of \$ _____ per share to our existing stockholders and an immediate dilution in pro forma net tangible book value of approximately \$ _____ per share to new investors purchasing shares of common stock in this offering. We determine dilution by subtracting the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering from the amount of cash that a new investor paid for a share of common stock. The following table illustrates this dilution:

Assumed initial public offering price per share	\$
Pro forma net tangible book value per share as of March 31, 2010	\$ 0.03
Increase per share attributable to this offering	(0.03)
Pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering	\$
Dilution per share to new investors	\$

A \$1.00 increase (decrease) in the assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, would increase (decrease) the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering by approximately \$ _____, and dilution in pro forma net tangible book value per share to new investors by approximately \$ _____, assuming that the number of shares offered by us, as set forth on the cover page of this prospectus, remains the same and after deducting estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares of our common stock in this offering, the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value after the offering would be \$ _____ per share, the increase in pro forma net tangible book value to existing stockholders would be \$ _____ per shares and the dilution to new investors would be \$ _____ per share, in each case assuming an initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus.

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The following table summarizes, as of March 31, 2010, the differences between the number of shares purchased from us, the total consideration paid to us in cash and the average price per share that existing stockholders and new investors paid. The calculation below is based on an assumed initial public offering price of \$ _____ per share, which is the midpoint of the range listed on the cover page of this prospectus, before deducting the estimated underwriting discounts and commissions and estimated offering expenses payable by us.

	Shares Purchased		Total Consideration		Average Price
	Number	Percent	Amount	Percent	Per Share
Existing stockholders		%	\$	%	\$
New investors					
Total		100%		100%	

The foregoing tables and calculations are based on the number of shares of our common stock outstanding as of March 31, 2010 after giving effect to the automatic conversion of all outstanding shares of our preferred stock upon the closing of this offering, and excludes:

8,185,561 shares of common stock we issued in April 2010 in connection with the acquisition of Streetcar;

1,470,986 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of warrants outstanding as of March 31, 2010 at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.45 per share;

8,738,070 shares of common stock issuable upon the exercise of stock options outstanding as of March 31, 2010 at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share; and

337,025 shares of common stock available for future issuance under our equity compensation plans as of March 31, 2010.

To the extent any of these outstanding options or warrants is exercised, there will be further dilution to new investors. To the extent all of such outstanding options and warrants had been exercised as of March 31, 2010, the pro forma as adjusted net tangible book value per share after this offering would be \$ _____, and total dilution per share to new investors would be \$ _____.

If the underwriters exercise in full their option to purchase additional shares:

the percentage of shares of common stock held by existing stockholders will decrease to approximately _____ % of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding after this offering; and

the number of shares held by new investors will increase to _____, or approximately _____ % of the total number of shares of our common stock outstanding after this offering.

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ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Introductory Note

On April 21, 2010, Zipcar, Inc. (the Company) acquired 100% of the outstanding stock of Streetcar Limited (Streetcar) in order to expand its London, U.K. and European presence. All of the issued and outstanding shares of Streetcar were sold to the Company for an aggregate estimated consideration of \$62.2 million. The preliminary purchase price consists of the following: 8.2 million shares of common stock of the Company (valued at \$43.1 million), \$7.6 million in cash, \$5 million in promissory notes and warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares of the Company's common stock (valued at \$6.5 million). The preliminary purchase price was based on management's initial estimates, currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions.

The following unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information gives effect to the acquisition by the Company of all of the outstanding securities of Streetcar. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed statements of operations combine the results of operations of the Company and Streetcar for the year ended December 31, 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2009. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet assumes that the merger took place on March 31, 2010 and combines the Company's March 31, 2010 consolidated balance sheet with Streetcar's March 31, 2010 balance sheet.

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information has been prepared from, and should be read in conjunction with, the respective historical consolidated financial statements and related notes of the Company and Streetcar included in this prospectus.

The historical profit and loss accounts and balance sheet of Streetcar have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United Kingdom (UK GAAP). For the purpose of presenting the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information, the profit and loss accounts and balance sheet relating to Streetcar have been adjusted to conform to generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP) as described in Note 5. In addition, certain adjustments have been made to the historical financial statements of Streetcar to reflect reclassifications to conform to the Company's presentation under US GAAP. The historical financial statements of Streetcar were presented in pounds sterling. For the purpose of presenting the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information, the adjusted income statements of Streetcar for the period ended December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010 have been translated into U.S. Dollars at the average daily rates for the periods ended December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The historical balance sheet of Streetcar has been translated into U.S. Dollars at the closing rate on March 31, 2010.

The pro forma acquisition adjustments described in Note 4 were based on available information and certain assumptions made by the Company's management and may be revised as additional information becomes available. The unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial information included in this prospectus is not necessarily intended to represent what the Company's financial position is or results of operations would have been if the acquisition had occurred on that date or to project the Company's results of operations for any future period. Since the Company and Streetcar were not under common control or management for any period presented, the unaudited pro forma combined condensed financial results may not be comparable to, or indicative of, future performance.

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The unaudited pro forma combined condensed statements of operations included herein have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC. Certain information and certain footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with US GAAP have been condensed or omitted pursuant to these rules and regulations; however, management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The unaudited pro forma combined financial information does not reflect any cost savings, operating synergies or revenue enhancements that the combined company may achieve as a result of the acquisition, the costs to combine the operations of the Company and Streetcar or the costs necessary to achieve these cost savings, operating synergies and revenue enhancements. In addition, deferred taxes are not included since they will not have an impact on the information presented due to the Company's full valuation allowance on deferred tax assets.

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

	Zipcar, Inc.	Streetcar Limited	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	<i>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>			
Revenue	\$ 131,182	\$ 23,065		\$ 154,247
Cost and expenses				
Fleet operations	93,367	11,810	124(A)	105,301
Member services and fulfillment	10,414	2,250		12,664
Research and development	2,314	343		2,657
Selling, general and administrative	29,973	7,083		37,056
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	990		3,434(C)	4,424
Total operating expenses	137,058	21,486	3,558	162,102
Loss from operations	(5,876)	1,579	(3,558)	(7,855)
Interest income	60			60
Interest expense	(2,457)	(1,499)	(1,419)(D)	(5,375)
Other income, net	3,690			3,690
Loss before income taxes	(4,583)	80	(4,977)	(9,480)
Provision for income taxes	84	19		103
Net loss	(4,667)	61	(4,977)	(9,583)
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	23			23
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (4,644)	\$ 61	\$ (4,977)	\$ (9,560)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted	\$ (1.11)			\$ (0.77)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts basic and diluted	4,167,887		(E)	12,353,448

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements which are an integral part of these statements. The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 3 and Note 4, respectively.

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS****FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2010**

	Zipcar, Inc.	Streetcar Limited	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	<i>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>			
Revenue	\$ 33,244	\$ 6,351		\$ 39,595
Cost and expenses				
Fleet operations	24,894	3,868	(19)(A)	28,743
Member services and fulfillment	2,670	578		3,248
Research and development	671	125		796
Selling, general and administrative	9,437	2,020	(863)(B)	10,594
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	197		743(C)	940
Total operating expenses	37,869	6,591	(139)	44,321
Loss from operations	(4,625)	(240)	139	(4,726)
Interest income	12			12
Interest expense	(805)	(434)	(268)(D)	(1,507)
Other income, net	126			126
Loss before income taxes	(5,292)	(674)	(129)	(6,095)
Provision for income taxes	36			36
Net loss	(5,328)	(674)	(129)	(6,131)
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	8			8
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (5,320)	\$ (674)	\$ (129)	\$ (6,123)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted	\$ (1.18)			\$ (0.48)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts basic and diluted	4,493,010		(E)	12,678,571

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements which are an integral part of these statements.
The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 3 and Note 4, respectively.

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED COMBINED BALANCE SHEET****AS OF MARCH 31, 2010**

	Zipcar, Inc.	Streetcar Limited	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
<i>(in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>				
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,794	\$ 1,404	\$ (8,387)(F)	\$ 23,811
Accounts receivable, net	2,918	1,397		4,315
Restricted cash	45			45
Inventory		93	(93)(G)	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,883	1,629		7,512
Total current assets	39,640	4,523	(8,480)	35,683
Property and equipment, net	8,749	23,250		31,999
Goodwill	41,871		54,222(H)	96,093
Intangible assets	1,188		10,261(H)	11,449
Restricted cash	4,500			4,500
Deposits and other noncurrent assets	5,036			5,036
Total assets	\$ 100,984	\$ 27,773	\$ 56,003	\$ 184,760
Liabilities and Stockholders Deficit				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 3,988	\$ 2,087		\$ 6,075
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,950	4,121	(347)(I)	12,724
Deferred revenue	9,564	1,594	(1,594)(J)	9,564
Current portion of capital lease obligations and other debt	7,937	13,669		21,606
Total current liabilities	30,439	21,471	(1,941)	49,969
Capital lease obligations and other debt, net of current portion	21,412	13,598	1,461(K)	36,471
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	3,205			3,205
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants	460			460
Other liabilities	799			799
Total liabilities	56,315	35,069	(480)	90,904
Redeemable non-controlling interest	124			124
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share:	95,715			95,715
Stockholders deficit:				
Common stock Zipcar (*), \$0.001 par value: 72,500,000 shares authorized; 4,575,993 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010	5	93	(85)(L)	12
Additional paid-in capital	5,743	6,114	43,865(M)	55,722
Accumulated deficit	(56,434)	(13,503)	12,703(P)	(57,234)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(484)			(484)
Total stockholders deficit	(51,170)	(7,296)	56,483	(1,983)

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Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$ 100,984	\$ 27,773	\$ 56,003	\$ 184,760
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(*) On a pro forma combined basis, share information is as follows: 90,000,000 shares authorized; 12,761,554 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2010

See the accompanying notes to the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements which are an integral part of these statements. The pro forma adjustments are explained in Note 3 and Note 4, respectively.

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ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The acquisition is accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with ASC Topic 805-10, *Business Combinations* Overall (ASC 805-10). The Company will account for the transaction by using its historical information and accounting policies and adding the assets and liabilities of Streetcar as of the acquisition date at their respective fair values. Pursuant to ASC 805-10, under the acquisition method, the total estimated purchase price (consideration transferred) as described in Note 3, *Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation*, is measured at the acquisition closing date using the fair value of the Company's common stock on that date. The assets and liabilities of Streetcar have been measured based on various preliminary estimates using assumptions that the Company's management believes are reasonable utilizing information currently available. Use of different estimates and judgments could yield different results.

The process for estimating the fair values of identifiable intangible assets and certain tangible assets requires the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including estimating future cash flows and developing appropriate discount rates. The excess of the purchase price (consideration transferred) over the estimated amounts of identifiable assets and liabilities of Streetcar as of the effective date of the acquisition was allocated to goodwill in accordance with ASC 805-10. The purchase price allocation is subject to finalization of the Company's analysis of the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Streetcar as of the acquisition date. Accordingly, the purchase price allocation in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements is preliminary and will be adjusted upon completion of the final valuation. Such adjustments could be material.

For purposes of measuring the estimated fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as reflected in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, the Company used the guidance in ASC Topic 820-10, *Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure* Overall (ASC 820-10), which established a framework for measuring fair values. ASC 820-10 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). Market participants are assumed to be buyers and sellers in the principal (most advantageous) market for the asset or liability. Additionally, under ASC 820-10, fair value measurements for an asset assume the highest and best use of that asset by market participants. As a result, the Company may be required to value assets of Streetcar at fair value measures that do not reflect the Company's intended use of those assets. Use of different estimates and judgments could yield different results.

Under ASC 805-10, acquisition-related transaction costs (e.g., investment banker, advisory, legal, valuation, and other professional fees) are not included as a component of consideration transferred but are required to be expensed as incurred. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet reflects the remaining anticipated acquisition-related transaction costs of both companies as a reduction of cash with a corresponding increase in accumulated deficit. These costs are not presented in the unaudited pro forma condensed combined statement of income because they will not have a continuing impact on the combined results.

NOTE 2 ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Upon completion of the acquisition, the Company has begun to perform a detailed review of Streetcar's accounting policies. As a result of that review, the Company has identified differences between the accounting policies of the two companies that, when conformed, can have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements of the combined company. The unaudited pro forma

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

condensed combined financial statements reflect adjustments to conform Streetcar's results to the Company's policies with respect to differences in the method of evaluating residual values and corresponding depreciation rates on vehicles and the policy of not recognizing fuel inventory in its vehicles as opposed to the Streetcar policy of recognizing such inventory. At this time, the Company is still in the process of evaluating any other accounting policy differences.

NOTE 3 PRELIMINARY PURCHASE PRICE ALLOCATION

The unaudited pro forma combined condensed consolidated financial information reflects an estimated purchase price of approximately \$62.2 million consisting of the following: 8.2 million shares of common stock of the Company (valued at \$43.1 million), \$7.6 million of cash, \$5 million in promissory notes and warrants to purchase 1.6 million shares of common stock (valued at \$6.5 million).

The fair value of the warrants issued in connection with the acquisition was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following assumptions were used in estimating the fair value:

Stock price on March 31, 2010	\$ 5.27
Exercise price	\$ 2.53
Expected term (in years)	7
Expected volatility	60%
Risk-free interest rate	3.20%
Expected dividend	0%

The purchase price of approximately \$62.2 million was allocated over the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as follows (in thousands):

Cash	\$ 1,404
Accounts receivable	1,397
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,629
Property and equipment	23,250
Member relationships	8,136
Parking spaces in place	633
Non-Compete agreements	633
Tradename	859
Goodwill	54,222
Total assets acquired	92,163
Account payable	(2,087)
Accrued expenses	(3,774)
Assumed debt	(24,102)
Total liabilities assumed	(29,964)
Purchase price	\$ 62,199

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The valuation of the identifiable intangible assets acquired was based on the Company's management preliminary estimates, currently available information and reasonable and supportable assumptions. These estimates are preliminary as the Company is still in the process of evaluating the various assumptions used in valuing these assets. The purchase price of the acquisition was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimates of their fair values as of March 31,

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

2010. The tangible long-lived assets were recorded at their estimated fair value, which approximates their carrying value, while the intangible long-lived assets were valued using a discounted cash flow method. The excess of the aggregate estimated purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities in the amount of \$54.2 million was classified as goodwill.

The aggregate estimated purchase price of \$62.2 million reflected in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements is based on the valuation of the Company's common stock as of March 31, 2010, which was \$5.27 per share. The Company has yet to determine the value of its common stock as of the actual acquisition date of April 21, 2010. Assuming a \$0.50 change in the Company's common stock value, the estimated purchase price would increase or decrease by approximately \$4.9 million, which would be reflected in these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements as an increase or decrease to goodwill.

The estimated amortization period for the acquired intangible assets subject to amortization and the pro forma amortization expenses included in these pro forma financial statements is as follows (in thousands):

	Estimated Fair Value	Estimated Useful Life (Years)	Pro Forma Amortization for the Year Ended December 31, 2009	Pro Forma Amortization for the Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Member relationships	\$ 8,136	6	\$ 2,551	\$ 523
Parking spaces in place	633	3	219	55
Non-Compete agreements	633	2	329	82
Tradename	859	3	335	83
	\$ 10,261		\$ 3,434	\$ 743

As of March 31, 2010, future amortization expense is expected to be as follows (in thousands):

Year 1	\$ 3,304
Year 2	2,870
Year 3	2,014
Year 4	1,156
Year 5	723
Thereafter	194
	\$ 10,261

NOTE 4 PROFORMA ADJUSTMENTS

Item (A): Adjustments to fleet operations costs consist of the following (in thousands):

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	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Accounting policies conformity related to depreciation policy of vehicles	\$ 86	\$ (19)
Accounting policies conformity related to fuel inventory accounting	38	
	\$ 124	\$ (19)

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Item (B): Adjustment to eliminate acquisition costs (in thousands) of \$752 and \$111 for the Company and Streetcar, respectively, for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Item (C): Adjustments to reflect amortization of acquired intangible assets as detailed in Note 3 *Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation*.

Item (D): Adjustments to interest expense consist of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Interest expense incurred on acquisition note payable at an effective interest rate of 15.6%	\$ 763	\$ 196
Interest expense incurred on funds borrowed at an effective interest rate of 12% and used to finance part of \$7.6 million cash payment to Streetcar's shareholders	875	184
Eliminate interest expense on loan to a Streetcar shareholder paid off upon the closing of the acquisition	(219)	(112)
	\$ 1,419	\$ 268

Item (E): Adjustment to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts, basic and diluted, is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Three Months Ended March 31, 2010
Company's historical weighted average common shares	4,167,887	4,493,010
Add common shares issued to Streetcar's shareholders	8,185,561	8,185,561
	12,353,448	12,678,571

Item (F): Adjustments to cash and cash equivalents to reflect the cash portion of the purchase price paid to Streetcar's shareholders on the acquisition date in the amount of \$7.6 million and a reduction of cash for expected future transaction costs in the amount of \$0.8 million.

Item (G): Adjustments to conform Streetcar's accounting policies related to fuel inventory to those of the Company's.

Item (H): Adjustment to record intangible assets and goodwill in the combined balance sheet as detailed in Note 3 *Preliminary Purchase Price Allocation*.

Item (I): Adjustment to eliminate accrued interest payable to a Streetcar shareholder as of the acquisition date.

Item (J): Adjustments to eliminate Streetcar's deferred revenue as of the acquisition date.

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Item (K): The adjustment to other debt reflects adjustments to record the promissory note of the acquisition consideration and to eliminate a loan that was paid off to a Streetcar shareholder prior to the acquisition effective date, as follows (in thousands):

Eliminate Streetcar's investor loan paid off upon the closing of the acquisition	\$ (3,164)
Record acquisition consideration for fair value of note issued	5,000
Record debt discount related to fair value of warrants issued as part of the acquisition note	(375)
	\$ 1,461

Item (L): The adjustment to common stock reflects adjustments for the acquisition consideration, at par, and to eliminate Streetcar's historical common stock, at par, as follows (in thousands):

Eliminate Streetcar's historical common stock	\$ (93)
Record acquisition consideration for issuance of common stock at par	8
	\$ (85)

Item (M): The adjustment to Additional paid-in capital reflects adjustments for the following (in thousands):

Eliminate Streetcar's historical Additional paid-in Capital	\$ (6,114)
Record acquisition consideration for common stock issued in excess of par	43,130
Record acquisition consideration for fair value of warrants issued	6,474
Record debt discount related to fair value of warrants issued as part of the acquisition note	375
	\$ 43,865

Item (P): The adjustment to Accumulated Deficit reflects adjustments for the following (in thousands):

Eliminate Streetcar's historical accumulated deficit	\$ 13,503
Increase accumulated deficit for anticipated transaction costs	(800)
Increase in Streetcar's adjusted historical accumulated deficit as a result of accounting policies conformity related to fuel inventory accounting	93
Eliminate increase in Streetcar's adjusted historical accumulated deficit as a result of accounting policies conformity related to fuel inventory accounting	(93)
	\$ 12,703

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The following tables show a reconciliation of the audited historical profit and loss accounts of Streetcar for the year ended December 31, 2009 and for the unaudited balance sheet as of March 31, 2010 prepared in accordance with UK GAAP and in pounds sterling, to the statement of operations and balance sheet under US GAAP and in U.S. Dollars included in the unaudited pro forma combined condensed statements of operations and balance sheet.

The UK GAAP to US GAAP adjustments represent the significant adjustments that are required to reconcile the statements of operations and balance sheet of Streetcar to US GAAP and provide descriptions of the nature of each adjustment as follows (in thousands):

STREETCAR LIMITED**STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS PRESENTATION AND UK GAAP TO US GAAP ADJUSTMENTS****FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

	Streetcar Limited UK GAAP Year Ended December 31, 2009 (GBP) (Audited)	UK GAAP to US GAAP Presentation Adjustments (GBP) (1)	UK GAAP US Presentation Year Ended December 31, 2009 (GBP)	UK GAAP to US GAAP Adjustments Year Ended December 31, 2009 (GBP)	Streetcar Limited US GAAP Year Ended December 31, 2009 (GBP)	Streetcar Limited US GAAP Year Ended December 31, 2009 (USD) (2)
	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
Turnover	£ 15,765	£ (15,765)	£	£	£	
Revenue		15,765	15,765	(1,036)(3)	14,729	\$ 23,065
Cost and expenses						
Cost of sales	8,787	(8,787)				
Fleet operations		8,578	8,578	(1,036)(3)	7,542	11,810
Member services and fulfillment		1,437	1,437		1,437	2,250
Research and development		219	219		219	343
Administrative expenses before exceptional items	7,219	(7,219)				
Selling, general and administrative		4,523	4,523		4,523	7,083
Exceptional profit on disposal of vehicles	(718)	718				
Amortization of acquired intangible assets						
Total operating expenses	15,288	(531)	14,757	(1,036)	13,721	21,486
Income from operations	477	531	1,008		1,008	1,579
Interest income						
Interest expense	(179)	(531)	(710)	(247)(4)	(957)	(1,499)
Other income, net						

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Loss before income taxes	298		298	(247)	51	80
Provision for income taxes	(1,809)		(1,809)	1,821(5)	12	19
Net Income	£ 2,107	£	£ 2,107	£ (2,068)	£ 39	\$ 61

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ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Notes:

- 1) Reclassification from Streetcar's UK GAAP profit and loss account presentation to US GAAP statement of operations presentation. This includes conforming adjustments to make Streetcar's presentation for cost of sales, administrative expenses and interest expense consistent with the presentation of the Company's financial statement line items.
- 2) Results are converted to U.S. Dollars using the average exchange rate for the period presented. The exchange rate used for the period ended December 31, 2009 was 1.566.
- 3) Adjustment to reverse revenue and cost of sales gross up of certain credits granted to customers that are allowed by UK GAAP but prohibited by US GAAP.
- 4) Adjustment to interest expense to reflect accretion of warrants associated with a debt instrument. Under UK GAAP, warrants granted in connection with a debt instrument are treated as separate instruments and treated as equity and debt respectively. Under US GAAP, these warrants and debt instruments are treated as debt instruments with detachable equity warrants. Proceeds from the sale of debt instruments with stock purchase warrants have been allocated to the two elements based on the relative fair values of the debt instrument without the warrants and of the warrants themselves at the time of issuance. The portion of the proceeds allocated to the warrants has been accounted for as paid-in capital. The resulting discount on the debt instrument has been accreted over the original repayment terms of the associated debt instrument.
- 5) Adjustment to provision for income taxes to reflect differences in threshold recognition of a deferred tax asset between UK GAAP and US GAAP. UK GAAP allows recognition of deferred tax assets when the likelihood of recoverability of these assets is probable. Under US GAAP such recognition is possible only when future profitability is likely and only after a track record of profitability is established.

Table of Contents**ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR****NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED****COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****STREETCAR LIMITED****BALANCE SHEET PRESENTATION AND UK GAAP TO US GAAP ADJUSTMENTS****AS OF MARCH 31, 2010**

	Streetcar Limited UK GAAP As of March 31, 2010 (GBP)	UK GAAP to US GAAP Presentation Adjustments (GBP) (1)	UK GAAP US Presentation Year Ended March 31, 2010 (GBP)	UK GAAP to US GAAP Adjustments Year Ended March 31, 2010 (GBP)	Streetcar Limited US GAAP Year Ended March 31, 2010 (GBP)	Streetcar Limited US GAAP Year Ended March 31, 2010 (USD) (2)
<i>(in thousands)</i>						
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	£ 932	£	£ 932		£ 932	\$ 1,404
Debtors	2,079	(2,079)				
Accounts receivable		927	927		927	1,397
Deferred tax asset	1,821		1,821	(1,821)(3)		
Stock	62	(62)				
Inventory		62	62		62	93
Prepaid expenses and other current assets		1,152	1,152	(71)(6)	1,081	1,629
Total current assets	4,894		4,894	(1,892)	3,002	4,523
Tangible assets						
Property and equipment, net	15,431	(15,431)	15,431		15,431	23,250
Total assets	£ 20,325	£	£ 20,325	£ (1,892)	£ 18,433	\$ 27,773
Liabilities and Stockholders Deficit						
Current liabilities						
Creditors	£ 5,178	£ (5,178)	£		£	
Financial liabilities	9,072	(9,072)				
Accounts payable		1,385	1,385		1,385	2,087
Accrued expenses and other liabilities		2,735	2,735		2,735	4,121
Deferred revenue		1,058	1,058		1,058	1,594
Current portion of capital lease obligations and other debt		9,072	9,072		9,072	13,669
Total current liabilities	14,250		14,250		14,250	21,471
Financial liabilities	9,025	(9,025)				
Capital lease obligations and other debt, net of current portion		9,025	9,025		9,025	13,598

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Total liabilities	23,275		23,275		23,275	35,069
Stockholders' deficit:						
Equity share capital	62	(62)				
Share premium	3,703	(3,703)				
Retained earnings	(6,715)	6,715				
Common stock		62	62		62	93
Additional paid-in capital		3,703	3,703	355(4)	4,058	6,114
Accumulated deficit		(6,715)	(6,715)	(2,247)(5)	(8,962)	(13,503)
Total stockholders' deficit	(2,950)		(2,950)	(1,892)	(4,842)	(7,296)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	£ 20,325	£	£ 20,325	£ (1,892)	£ 18,433	\$ 27,773

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ZIPCAR AND STREETCAR

NOTES TO THE UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONDENSED

COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Notes:

- 1) Reclassification from Streetcar's UK GAAP balance sheet account presentation to US GAAP balance sheet presentation. This includes conforming adjustments to make Streetcar's presentation for debtors, inventory, creditors and shareholders' equity consistent with the presentation of the Company's financial statements line items.
- 2) Results are converted to U.S. Dollars using the closing exchange rate for March 31, 2010. The exchange rate used was 1.507.
- 3) Adjustment to deferred tax asset to reflect differences in threshold recognition of such assets between UK GAAP and US GAAP. UK GAAP allows recognition of deferred tax assets when the likelihood of recoverability of these assets is probable. Under US GAAP, such recognition is possible only when future profitability is likely and only after a track record of profitability is established.
- 4) Adjustment to paid-in capital to reflect the fair value of warrants associated with a debt instrument. Under UK GAAP, warrants granted in connection of a debt instrument are treated as separate instruments and treated as equity and debt respectively. Under US GAAP, these warrants and debt instruments are treated as debt instruments with detachable equity warrants. Proceeds from the sale of debt instruments with stock purchase warrants have been allocated to the two elements based on the relative fair values of the debt instrument without the warrants and of the warrants themselves at the time of issuance. The portion of the proceeds allocated to the warrants has been accounted for as paid-in capital.
- 5) Adjustment to accumulated deficit to reflect the cumulative effect of the differences between UK GAAP and US GAAP associated with deferred tax assets and warrant grants associated with debt instruments as discussed in notes 3 and 4 above.
- 6) Streetcar has capitalized transaction costs through March 31, 2010. Under US GAAP, these costs are expensed as incurred.

Table of Contents**SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA**

You should read the following selected consolidated financial data below in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included in this prospectus. The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and the consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus.

The consolidated statements of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006 and the consolidated balance sheets data as of December 31, 2005, 2006 and 2007 are derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this prospectus. We have derived the consolidated statements of operations data for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010 and the balance sheet data as of March 31, 2010 from our unaudited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus. These unaudited financial statements include, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal and recurring adjustments) that management considers necessary for the fair statement of the financial information set forth in those statements. Historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in the future.

	Year Ended December 31,					Three Months Ended	
	2005	2006	2007(1)	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(Unaudited)						
	(in thousands, except per share and share data)						
Revenue	\$ 13,667	\$ 30,651	\$ 57,818	\$ 105,969	\$ 131,182	\$ 25,758	\$ 33,244
Cost and expenses							
Fleet operations	9,507	23,962	50,033	84,199	93,367	19,038	24,894
Member services and fulfillment	975	2,216	4,379	7,580	10,414	1,890	2,670
Research and development	379	794	904	1,549	2,314	572	671
Selling, general and administrative	4,424	7,231	16,204	25,324	29,973	6,677	9,437
Amortization of acquired intangible assets			219	1,226	990	258	197
Total operating expenses	15,285	34,203	71,739	119,878	137,058	28,435	37,869
Loss from operations	(1,618)	(3,552)	(13,921)	(13,909)	(5,876)	(2,677)	(4,625)
Interest income	187	603	1,387	429	60	26	12
Interest expense	(847)	(1,418)	(2,070)	(1,603)	(2,457)	(495)	(805)
Other income, net			160	568	3,690	199	126
Loss before income taxes	(2,278)	(4,367)	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,583)	(2,947)	(5,292)
Provision for income taxes					84	23	36
Net loss	(2,278)	(4,367)	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,667)	(2,970)	(5,328)
Less: Net loss attributable to the redeemable noncontrolling interest					23	3	8
Net loss attributable to Zipcar, Inc.	\$ (2,278)	\$ (4,367)	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,644)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (5,320)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share - basic and diluted	\$ (0.94)	\$ (1.43)	\$ (3.76)	\$ (3.58)	\$ (1.11)	\$ (0.72)	\$ (1.18)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts - basic and diluted	2,424,975	3,052,780	3,846,291	4,057,973	4,167,887	4,102,592	4,493,010
Pro forma net loss per share - basic and diluted (unaudited)					\$ (0.09)		\$ (0.10)
					51,594,284		51,919,407

Pro forma weighted average number of
common shares outstanding (unaudited)(2)

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	Years Ended December 31,					As of
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)					
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,172	\$ 3,083	\$ 7,482	\$ 21,099	\$ 19,228	\$ 30,794
Total assets	22,368	47,214	103,707	87,926	89,907	100,984
Deferred revenue	966	2,009	6,081	9,870	12,908	12,769
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant			195	144	400	460
Notes payable and capital lease obligation	10,452	10,832	20,384	16,956	15,212	29,349
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	21,811	45,958	95,715	95,715	95,715	95,715
Total stockholders deficit	(13,953)	(17,307)	(31,068)	(45,018)	(47,363)	(51,170)

- (1) In 2007, the Company acquired Flexcar (see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).
- (2) The pro forma weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding gives effect to the automatic conversion of all of our outstanding convertible preferred stock into common stock upon the closing of this offering.

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MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read together with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and the other financial information appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this prospectus, particularly under Risk Factors.

Overview

Zipcar operates the world's leading car sharing network. We operate our membership-based business in 13 major metropolitan areas and on more than 150 college campuses in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. Our car sharing service provides over 400,000 members with cars on demand in reserved parking spaces within an easy walk of where they live and work. Our members may reserve cars by the hour or by the day at rates that include gas, insurance and other costs associated with car ownership. We offer our solution to individuals, universities, businesses and government agencies.

Our revenue has grown from \$13.7 million in 2005 to \$131.2 million in 2009. From our inception through March 31, 2010, substantially all of our revenue has been generated in North America. We have experienced losses since inception and, as of March 31, 2010, had an accumulated deficit of \$56.4 million. Our business initially requires fleet, marketing and infrastructure investments in each metropolitan area. As markets develop and membership increases, our business benefits from operational efficiencies and economies of scale. Cash flows from our more mature markets are used to fund new and emerging markets as well as investments in our infrastructure.

Acquisitions

Although our principal growth has been organic, we have also grown through acquisitions. On November 1, 2007, we acquired Flexcar, a national operator of car sharing services, in a tax-free stock-for-stock merger by issuing 14.3 million shares of series F redeemable convertible preferred stock and warrants to acquire 0.2 million shares of series F redeemable convertible preferred stock.

In April 2010, we expanded our London operations with the acquisition of Streetcar, a car sharing service in the United Kingdom. Streetcar's revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 was \$23.1 million. In connection with this acquisition, we issued 8.2 million shares of common stock and warrants to acquire 1.3 million shares of common stock along with \$7.6 million in cash and \$5.0 million in notes payable to acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Streetcar. Upon the closing of this offering, we will repay the notes payable.

Revenue

We derive revenue primarily from vehicle usage and membership fees. A prospective member applies for membership online. This initial application is accepted following a driving record check and validation of credit card information provided. To cover these costs, we charge a one-time non-refundable application fee.

Vehicle usage revenue is recognized as chargeable hours are incurred. Annual membership fees are deferred and recognized ratably over the one-year period of membership. Membership application fees are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized ratably as revenue over the average life of the

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member relationship, which we currently estimate to be five years. In 2008, we began to offer a fleet management solution, known as FastFleet, by licensing our proprietary vehicle-on-demand technology on a SaaS basis to organizations that manage their own fleets of vehicles, including local, state and federal government agencies. Customers are charged a monthly fee, which is recognized ratably.

Our revenue is not concentrated within any one customer or business. Substantially all of our members and customers pay their fees and vehicle usage charges with a credit card. Our revenue is derived from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom.

Fleet Operations

Fleet operations consist principally of costs associated with operating our vehicles such as lease expense, depreciation, parking, fuel, insurance, gain or loss on disposal of vehicles, accidents, repairs and maintenance as well as employee-related costs. Our fuel costs fluctuate as gasoline prices increase or decrease. We expect fleet operation costs to increase as we expand the number of vehicles in our fleet to service an expanding membership base and support future revenue growth. Over time, however, we expect these costs to decline as a percentage of revenue due to the achievement of increased efficiencies in our operations and as a greater percentage of our markets reach critical mass and vehicle usage levels increase.

Member Services and Fulfillment

Member services and fulfillment expenses consist of the cost of our outsourced contact center, personnel expenses related to our member support teams and credit card processing fees. Member services and fulfillment costs are expected to increase as our membership base increases.

Research and Development

Research and development expenses consist primarily of labor-related costs incurred in coding, testing, maintaining and modifying our technology platform. We have focused our research and development efforts on both improving ease of use and functionality of our reservation, back-end and in-vehicle systems. Our internal and external costs associated with new and enhanced functionality are capitalized and amortized generally over three years. We expect research and development expenses to increase as we continue to enhance and expand our technological capabilities but to decrease over time as a percentage of revenue as we leverage our technology platform over a larger membership base.

Sales and Marketing

Sales and marketing expenses consist primarily of labor-related costs, online search and advertising, trade shows, marketing agency fees, public relations and other promotional expenses. Online search and advertising costs, which are expensed as incurred, include online advertising media such as banner ads and pay-per-click payments to search engines. We expect to continue to invest in sales and marketing activities to increase our membership base and brand awareness. We expect that sales and marketing expenses will continue to increase in the future but decrease as a percentage of revenue as certain fixed costs are leveraged over a larger revenue base.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consist primarily of labor-related expenses for administrative, human resources, internal information technology support, legal, finance and

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accounting personnel, professional fees, insurance and other corporate expenses. We expect that general and administrative expenses will increase as we continue to add personnel to support the growth of our business. In addition, we anticipate that we will incur additional personnel expenses, professional service fees, including audit and legal, investor relations, costs of compliance with securities laws and regulations, and higher director and officer insurance costs related to operating as a public company. As a result, we expect that our general and administrative expenses will continue to increase in the future but decrease as a percentage of revenue over time as our membership base and related revenue increases.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of our financial statements and related disclosures requires us to make estimates, assumptions and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, costs and expenses and related disclosures. We believe that the estimates, assumptions and judgments involved in the accounting policies described below have the greatest potential impact on our financial statements and, therefore, we consider these to be our critical accounting policies. Accordingly, we evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. Our actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions. See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for information about these critical accounting policies, as well as a description of our other significant accounting policies.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue only when the following four criteria are met: price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

We derive revenue primarily from vehicle usage and membership fees. Vehicle usage revenues are recognized as chargeable hours are incurred. Annual membership fees are non-refundable and are deferred and recognized ratably over the one-year period of membership. Membership application fees are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue over the average life of the member relationship, which we currently estimate to be five years. This estimate is based on several assumptions, including historical retention levels. Any changes to these estimates would increase or decrease our recorded revenue. Direct and incremental costs associated with the membership application process are deferred and recognized as an expense over the estimated life of the member relationship. Our members have the ability to purchase a damage fee waiver to reduce or eliminate insurance deductible costs in the event of an accident. Damage waiver fees are recorded as revenue ratably over the term for which such waiver coverage applies. Periodically, new members are offered driving credits as an inducement to joining Zipcar. These driving credits generally expire shortly after a new member joins Zipcar. These driving credits are treated as a deliverable in the arrangement, and a portion of the annual fee received is allocated to such credits, based on relative fair values of each deliverable, and recorded as revenue upon usage of such credits or upon expiration, whichever is earlier. We provide driving credits to existing members for various reasons, including referring a new member. The cost related to such driving credits is accrued at the time of issuance of the driving credits.

In 2008, we began to offer a fleet management solution known as FastFleet by licensing our proprietary vehicle-on-demand technology on a SaaS basis, primarily to local, state and federal government agencies. Customers are charged a monthly fee, which is recognized ratably.

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Software Development Costs

We capitalize certain costs of computer software developed or obtained for internal use. These costs relate to the development of new or enhanced functionality of the software. The costs incurred in the preliminary stages of development are expensed as incurred. Once a project has reached the application development stage, internal and external costs, if direct and incremental, are capitalized until the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Accordingly, we use the release date to determine when capitalization ceases for a particular project. These capitalized costs are amortized over the expected software benefit period of three years.

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the tax rates anticipated to be in effect when such differences reverse. On a periodic basis, we assess the likelihood that we will be able to recover our deferred tax assets. A valuation allowance is provided if, based on currently available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. This assessment requires us to make judgments about the likelihood and amounts of future taxable income. To date, we have recorded a full valuation allowance for the entire amount of net deferred tax assets.

We follow the accounting guidance on Accounting for Uncertain Tax Positions and recognize liabilities for uncertain tax positions. We evaluate our tax positions by determining if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained on audit by applicable taxing authorities. If we determine that a tax position will more likely than not be sustained in the event of an audit, then we estimate and measure the tax benefit likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement. Any such estimates are inherently difficult and subjective, as we have to make judgments regarding the probability of various possible outcomes. We have no amounts recorded for any unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2009. Our policy is to record estimated interest and penalties related to the underpayment of income taxes as a component of our income tax provision. As of December 31, 2009, we had not recorded any accrued interest or tax penalties. Our income tax return reporting periods since December 31, 2006 remain open to income tax audit examination by federal and state taxing authorities. In addition, as we have net operating loss carryforwards, the Internal Revenue Service is permitted to audit earlier years and propose adjustments based on the amount of net operating loss generated in those years.

Utilization of net operating loss and research and development credit carryforwards may be subject to a substantial annual limitation due to ownership changes that have occurred previously or that may occur in the future, as provided by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, as well as similar state provisions. These ownership changes may limit the amount of net operating loss and research and development credit carryforwards that can be utilized annually to offset future taxable income and tax, respectively. We expect to perform a Section 382 study during the second half of 2010 to determine whether such an ownership change has occurred and the extent to which it affects our existing carryforwards.

Valuation of Long-Lived and Intangible Assets, Including Goodwill

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances or a triggering event, such as service discontinuance or technological obsolescence, indicate that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be recoverable. Determining whether a triggering event has occurred often involves significant judgment from management. When such events occur, we compare the carrying amount of the asset to the undiscounted expected future cash flows related to

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the asset. If the comparison indicates that an impairment exists, the amount of the impairment is calculated and a charge is recorded. The amount of the impairment is determined to be the difference between the carrying amount and the fair value of the asset. If a readily determinable market price does not exist for the asset, fair value is estimated using discounted expected cash flows attributable to the asset. Significant judgment and estimates are involved in any impairment evaluation and our estimates, including estimates used in determining future cash flows.

We test goodwill for impairment at least annually. We review goodwill for impairment on the last day of our fiscal year and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of this asset may exceed its fair value. We prepared our annual impairment analysis and concluded that the fair value of the applicable reporting unit, as determined by management using assumptions and estimates based on current market data and our financial data available at the time, significantly exceeded the net assets, including goodwill assigned to that reporting unit.

Accounting for Acquisitions

Accounting for acquisitions requires us to recognize and measure identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity. Our accounting for acquisitions involves significant judgments and estimates, including the fair value of certain forms of consideration such as our common stock, preferred stock or warrants, the fair value of acquired intangible assets, which involve projections of future revenues, cash flows and terminal value which are then discounted at an estimated discount rate, the fair value of other acquired assets and assumed liabilities, including potential contingencies, and the useful lives of the assets. The projections are developed using internal forecasts, available industry and market data and estimates of long-term rates of growth for our business. In addition, warrants are valued using assumptions that include expected volatility and expected terms, which are estimates. The impact of prior or future acquisitions on our financial position or results of operations may be materially impacted by the change in or initial selection of assumptions and estimates.

Stock-Based Compensation

Accounting guidance requires employee stock-based payments to be accounted for under the fair value method. Under this method, we are required to record compensation cost based on the fair value estimated for stock-based awards granted over the requisite service periods for the individual awards, which generally equal the vesting periods. We use the straight-line amortization method for recognizing stock-based compensation expense.

The fair value of each stock option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which requires the use of highly subjective estimates and assumptions. Historically, as a private company, we lacked company-specific historical and implied volatility information. Therefore, we estimate our expected volatility based on the historical volatility of our publicly-traded peer companies and expect to continue to do so until such time as we have adequate historical data regarding the volatility of our traded stock price. The expected life assumption is based on the simplified method for estimating expected term for awards that qualify as plain-vanilla options. This option has been elected as we do not have sufficient stock option exercise experience to support a reasonable estimate of the expected term. The risk-free interest rate is the yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term approximating the expected term of the option. We recognize compensation expense for only the portion of options that are expected to vest. Accordingly, we have estimated expected forfeitures of stock options based on our historical forfeiture rate and used these rates in developing a future forfeiture rate. If our actual forfeiture rate varies from our historical rates and estimates, additional adjustments to compensation expense may be required in future periods.

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The fair value of our common stock was determined on a periodic basis by our board of directors, taking into account our most recent valuations. The assumptions underlying these valuations represent management's best estimates, which involve inherent uncertainties and the application of management judgment. As a result, if factors or expected outcomes change and we use significantly different assumptions or estimates, our stock-based compensation could be materially different. The most significant input into the Black-Scholes option-pricing model used to value our option grants is the fair value of common stock.

The following table summarizes the number of stock options granted from January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2010, the per share exercise price of the options and estimated per share weighted average fair value of options for each of the quarters:

Quarter Ended	Number of shares subject to options granted	Per share exercise price of options (1)	Per share estimated fair value of options (2)
March 31, 2007	335,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.87
June 30, 2007	375,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.87
September 30, 2007	660,000	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.11
December 31, 2007	1,701,496	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.10
March 31, 2008			
June 30, 2008	211,875	\$ 2.38	\$ 0.82
September 30, 2008			
December 31, 2008	2,641,251	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.39
March 31, 2009			
June 30, 2009	100,000	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.15
September 30, 2009			
December 31, 2009	1,025,000	\$ 3.49	\$ 2.04
March 31, 2010	1,593,500	\$ 4.37	\$ 2.55

- (1) The per share exercise price of options is determined by our board of directors and is no less than the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant.
- (2) As described above, the per share estimated fair value of option was estimated for the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model estimates the fair value by applying a series of factors including the exercise price of the option, a risk free interest rate, the expected term of the option, expected share price volatility of the underlying common stock and expected dividends on the underlying common stock. Additional information regarding our valuation of common stock and option awards is set forth in Note 6 to our financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

We have historically granted stock options at exercise prices no less than the fair value of our common stock on the date of grant. Prior to 2007, our board of directors had estimated the fair value of our common stock on an annual basis, with input from management. Because there has been no public market for our common stock, our board of directors determined the fair value of our common stock by considering a number of objective and subjective factors, including the valuation implied by recent financing rounds, our size and growth rate, operating loss trends, the amount of preferred stock liquidation preferences, the illiquid nature of our common stock and expected time to liquidity. We believe the estimates of the fair value of our common stock that were used were reasonable.

Beginning in 2007, our board of directors began performing valuations every six months. In 2007 and 2008, our board of directors determined the fair value of our common stock by using discounted future cash flows under the income method after considering the most recent rounds of financing. Our common stock was valued at \$2.10 per share at the beginning of 2007 and increased to \$2.25 in August 2007. Our common stock valuation further increased to \$2.38 per share in February 2008,

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largely due to our full integration of the Flexcar acquisition in November 2007 as well as further organic revenue growth. In July 2008, the board of directors valued our common stock at \$2.55 per share primarily as a result of improving revenue projections, membership growth and the closing of a \$10 million term loan with a financial institution.

In February 2009, our board of directors reviewed and updated our common stock valuation upon completion of its 2009 planning process, which considered several economic factors that negatively impacted our projections at that time. The revised discounted future cash flows under the income method resulted in a reduction of the value of our common stock to \$2.25 per share. However, the board decided to continue granting its stock options at an exercise price of \$2.55 per share, consistent with its July 2008 valuation.

Over the course of the second and third quarters of 2009, our probability of a future liquidity event, including an initial public offering of our common stock, increased based on the improvements in market conditions, including the IPO market and the credit markets. As a result, we were able to better forecast the occurrence of a liquidity event in the next 12 to 18 months. Accordingly, since July 31, 2009 our valuation analysis has been conducted under a probability-weighted expected return method as prescribed by the AICPA Practice Aid. Under this methodology, the fair market value of our common stock is estimated based upon an analysis of future values assuming various outcomes. The value is based on the probability-weighted present value of expected future investment returns considering each of the possible outcomes available to us as well as the rights of each share class. The possible outcomes considered are based upon an analysis of future scenarios as described below:

completion of an initial public offering;

sale to a strategic acquirer;

continuation as a private company; and

remote likelihood of dissolution.

The private company scenario and sale scenario analyses use averages of the guideline public company method and the discounted future cash flow method. We estimated our enterprise value under the guideline public company method by comparing our company to publicly-traded companies in our industry group. The companies used for comparison under the guideline public company method were selected based on a number of factors, including but not limited to, the similarity of their industry, growth rate and stage of development, business model, and financial risk. We also estimated our enterprise value under the discounted future cash flow method, which involves applying appropriate discount rates to estimated cash flows that are based on forecasts of revenue, costs and capital requirements. Our assumptions underlying the estimates were consistent with the plans and estimates that we use to manage the business. The risks associated with achieving our forecasts were assessed in selecting the appropriate discount rates.

The initial public offering scenario analyses use the guideline public company method. We estimated our enterprise value under the guideline public company method by comparing our company to publicly-traded companies in our industry group. The companies used for comparison under the guideline public company method were selected based on a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the similarity of their industry, growth rate and stage of development business model, and level of financial risk.

The present values calculated for our common stock under each scenario were weighted based on management's estimates of the probability of each scenario occurring. The resulting values represented the estimated fair market value of our common stock at the valuation date, which was determined to be \$3.49 as of July 31, 2009. We granted stock options with an exercise price of \$3.49

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per share after that valuation date. Several factors contributed to the increase in the fair market value of the common stock between the valuations performed on January 31, 2009 and July 31, 2009. During this period, the markets improved and the liquidity and credit constraints began to ease. In June 2009, we obtained a second \$10 million term loan with a financial institution, \$4.0 million of which was borrowed in 2009. Further, under the probability-weighted expected return method, our valuation was benefited by placing distinct values at distinct dates based on expected outcomes, higher valuation multiples enjoyed by comparable companies and the reduction in the time to a liquidity event coupled with lower discount rate as a result of lower risk levels.

Our board continued to use the probability-weighted expected return method in the valuation performed on December 31, 2009. During the period since the previous valuation, we continued to execute our plan toward a liquidity event, increasing the probability of an initial public offering. We further refined the selection of our guideline public companies. The overall market conditions continued to improve over this period. Further, we demonstrated our ability to meet our expected results thereby reducing our risks and discount rates further. Based on these factors, the value of our common stock was determined to be \$4.37 as of December 31, 2009.

We performed our next valuation on March 31, 2010. During the three months since the valuation on December 31, 2009, we continued to execute our plan for the first quarter and a near-term liquidity event. The overall market conditions improved further and the increase in the valuation of our guideline public companies was reflective of this improvement. We obtained a \$20 million term loan with the same financial institutions we borrowed from in prior years. We borrowed \$10 million during the three months ended March 31, 2010. In addition, we borrowed the remaining \$6 million available under the term loan executed in 2009. Considering the market improvement, continued reduction in our discount rates due to lower risks and increased probability of a liquidity event, the probability-weighted expected return method resulted in a common stock value of \$5.27 as of March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Results of Consolidated Operations**

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(in thousands, except share and per share data)				
	(Unaudited)				
Revenue	\$ 57,818	\$ 105,969	\$ 131,182	\$ 25,758	\$ 33,244
Cost and expenses					
Fleet operations	50,033	84,199	93,367	19,038	24,894
Member services and fulfillment	4,379	7,580	10,414	1,890	2,670
Research and development	904	1,549	2,314	572	671
Selling, general and administrative	16,204	25,324	29,973	6,677	9,437
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	219	1,226	990	258	197
Total operating expenses	71,739	119,878	137,058	28,435	37,869
Loss from operations	(13,921)	(13,909)	(5,876)	(2,677)	(4,625)
Interest income	1,387	429	60	26	12
Interest expense	(2,070)	(1,603)	(2,457)	(495)	(805)
Other income, net	160	568	3,690	199	126
Loss before income taxes	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,583)	(2,947)	(5,292)
Provision for income taxes			84	23	36
Net loss	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,667)	(2,970)	(5,328)
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest			23	3	8
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,644)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (5,320)
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted	\$ (3.76)	\$ (3.58)	\$ (1.11)	\$ (0.72)	\$ (1.18)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts basic and diluted	3,846,291	4,057,973	4,167,887	4,102,592	4,493,010
Pro forma net loss per share basic and diluted (unaudited)			\$ (0.09)		\$ (0.10)
Pro forma weighted average number of common shares outstanding (unaudited)			51,594,284		51,919,407

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The following table sets forth selected consolidated statements of operations data for each of the periods indicated as a percentage of total revenue.

	2007	Year Ended December 31, 2008	2009	Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 2010 (Unaudited)	
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost and expenses					
Fleet operations	86.5	79.5	71.2	73.9	74.9
Member services and fulfillment	7.6	7.2	7.9	7.3	8.0
Research and development	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
Selling, general and administrative	28.0	23.9	22.8	25.9	28.4
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
Total operating expenses	124.1	113.1	104.5	110.4	113.9
Loss from operations	(24.1)	(13.1)	(4.5)	(10.4)	(13.9)
Interest income	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
Interest expense	(3.6)	(1.5)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(2.4)
Other income, net	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.8	0.4
Loss before income taxes	(25.0)	(13.7)	(3.5)	(11.4)	(15.9)
Provision for income taxes			0.1	0.1	0.1
Net loss	(25.0)	(13.7)	(3.6)	(11.5)	(16.0)
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest			0.0	0.0	0.0
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	(25.0)%	(13.7)%	(3.5)%	(11.5)%	(16.0)%

Segments

We aggregate operating segments into reportable segments based primarily upon similar economic characteristics, customers, sales and marketing activities and delivery methods. We have identified two reportable segments: North America and the United Kingdom. In both segments, we derive revenue primarily from self-service vehicle use by our members. The North America segment represents substantially all of our revenue, with the United Kingdom segment representing less than 4% in each of the periods presented. Revenue has grown from \$57.4 million in 2007 to \$127.5 million in 2009 in the North America segment, and the segment (loss) income before income taxes, which excludes corporate expenses and certain other costs, improved from \$(2.0) million to \$15.1 million. This improvement is principally a result of the major metropolitan areas and universities in this segment reaching larger scale and achieving higher operational efficiencies. Revenue has grown from \$0.4 million in 2007 to \$3.7 million in 2009 in the United Kingdom segment. During this period, the segment loss before income taxes, which excludes corporate expenses and certain other costs, improved from \$(2.7) million to \$(2.0) million. These losses are principally the result of the early, investment stage of our United Kingdom operations prior to the acquisition of Streetcar in April 2010. Refer to Note 13 to the consolidated financial statements for additional segment information.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 and 2010****Revenue**

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2009	2010	\$	%
	(amounts in thousands)			
Vehicle usage revenue	\$ 22,871	\$ 29,262	\$ 6,391	27.9%
Fee revenue	2,869	3,948	1,079	37.6%
Other revenue	18	34	16	88.9%
Total	\$ 25,758	\$ 33,244	\$ 7,486	29.1%

Usage revenue increased primarily due to an increase in reservations associated with new members, partially offset by lower usage revenue per member. Fee revenue is derived from annual membership, application and damage waiver fees. The increase in fee revenue is primarily a result of a higher member base at March 31, 2010 as compared to March 31, 2009. Our average membership increased from 267,000 for the period ended March 31, 2009 to 360,000 for the period ended March 31, 2010. The annual and application fee revenue is recognized ratably over one and five years, respectively. Revenue per member decreased by \$4 to \$92 in the three months ended March 31, 2010 from \$96 in the three months ended March 31, 2009 primarily due to lower usage revenue per member. The decrease in usage revenue per member is a combination of reduction in hours reserved as well as members taking advantage of our lower-priced driving offerings that were not available in the prior period. Other revenue increase is primarily attributable to revenue from our SaaS business associated with FastFleet, our fleet management solution.

Operating Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2009	2010	\$	%
	(amounts in thousands)			
Fleet operations	\$ 19,038	\$ 24,894	\$ 5,856	30.8%
Member services and fulfillment	1,890	2,670	780	41.3%
Research and development	572	671	99	17.3%
Selling, general and administrative	6,677	9,437	2,760	41.3%
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	258	197	(61)	(23.6)%
Total	\$ 28,435	\$ 37,869	\$ 9,434	33.2%

Fleet Operations: Fleet operations expenses increased as a result of an increase in the number of vehicles in our fleet and higher cost per vehicle, partially offset by savings associated with higher utilization of our vehicles. The average number of vehicles available in our fleet increased by 709 to 6,061 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009. In addition, cost per vehicle increased in the three months ended March 31, 2010 due to higher gas prices and higher repairs and maintenance. Fuel costs per mile driven increased 45% in the three months ended March 31, 2010 as compared to the same period in 2009 primarily due to higher gas prices. Fleet expenses as a percentage of revenue increased 1.0% to 74.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2010 from 73.9% for the comparable period in 2009. This increase is mainly due to increases in fuel costs, partially offset by an increase in vehicle usage levels.

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Member Services and Fulfillment: Member services and fulfillment costs increased primarily due to an increase in members of approximately 95,000 to 367,000 as of March 31, 2010 from 272,000 members as of March 31, 2009. Member services and fulfillment costs as a percentage of revenue increased 0.7% to 8.0% for the three months ended March 31, 2010 from 7.3% for the comparable period in 2009. This increase is primarily due to an increase in costs associated with a change in our outsourced contact center provider to improve the quality of our service.

Research and Development: Research and development expenses increased primarily as a result of additional headcount related to continued investment in the development and maintenance of our online reservation and fleet management system. Research and development expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2010 by 0.2% to 2.0% from 2.2% for the comparable period in 2009.

Selling, General and Administrative: The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses from the three months ended March 31, 2009 to the three months ended March 31, 2010 was primarily due to an increase in personnel-related expenses of \$0.9 million, professional fees of \$1.2 million and other general and administrative related expenses of \$0.5 million. Professional fees were higher compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009 primarily due to legal and consulting fees of \$0.8 million associated with the acquisition of Streetcar and the preparation towards operating as a public company. In addition, marketing programs, advertising costs and related discretionary spending increased \$0.3 million during the three months ended March 31, 2010. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased by 2.5% to 28.4% for the three months ended March 31, 2010 from 25.9% for the comparable period in 2009.

Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets: Acquired intangible assets associated with the 2007 Flexcar acquisition include member relationships and parking spaces in existence at the time of the acquisition, and are amortized over their estimated useful lives of up to five years based on the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are consumed. Amortization of acquired intangible assets decreased for the three months ended March 31, 2010 by \$0.1 million as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2009. The decrease in the 2010 period is due to the reduction in amortization of certain intangibles for which the related economic benefit was higher in the earlier periods of amortization. We expect amortization of acquired intangible assets to increase in the future as a result of the acquisition of Streetcar.

Interest Expense: The \$0.3 million increase in interest expense was primarily due to additional interest payments on new debt.

Other Income, net: Other income, decreased from \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 to \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Comparison of Years Ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009****Revenue**

	Years Ended December 31,			Change in 2008		Change in 2009	
	2007	2008	2009	\$	%	\$	%
	(amounts in thousands)						
Vehicle usage revenue	\$ 53,821	\$ 96,528	\$ 117,553	\$ 42,707	79.4%	\$ 21,025	21.8%
Fee revenue	3,816	8,972	13,503	5,156	135.1%	4,531	50.5%
Other revenue	181	469	126	288	159.1%	(343)	(73.1%)
Total	\$ 57,818	\$ 105,969	\$ 131,182	\$ 48,151	83.3%	\$ 25,213	23.8%

Usage revenue increased in 2009 from 2008 primarily due to an increase in reservations associated with new members, partially offset by lower usage revenue per member. The increase in fee revenue is primarily as a result of higher member base at December 31, 2009 as compared to December 31, 2008. Our average membership increased from 214,000 in 2008 to 305,000 in 2009. Revenue per member decreased by \$67 to \$429 in 2009 from \$496 in 2008 primarily due to lower usage revenue per member which we believe is due to the impact of economic conditions. Other revenue includes revenue from FastFleet, our fleet management solution. Also included in other revenue is revenue associated with a government grant program in one city and we do not expect to record any revenue from this program in the future.

Revenue increased in 2008 from 2007 as a result of the revenue recognized for a full year following the Flexcar acquisition in November 2007 and new members. Our membership increased from 140,000 at December 31, 2007 to 258,000 at December 31, 2008, contributing to the increase in usage revenue and fee revenue. The increase of 118,000 in 2008 includes approximately 30,000 members we converted from Flexcar. Revenue per member decreased by \$26 to \$496 in 2008 from \$522 in 2007 primarily due to lower usage revenue per member. Other revenue in 2008 included revenue associated with a government grant program and revenue associated with FastFleet. There was no revenue from FastFleet prior to 2008, and accordingly, all other revenue in 2007 was derived from the government grant program.

Operating Expenses

	Years Ended December 31,			Change in 2008		Change in 2009	
	2007	2008	2009	\$	%	\$	%
	(amounts in thousands)						
Fleet operations	\$ 50,033	\$ 84,199	\$ 93,367	\$ 34,166	68.3%	\$ 9,168	10.9%
Member services and fulfillment	4,379	7,580	10,414	3,201	73.1%	2,834	37.4%
Research and development	904	1,549	2,314	645	71.3%	765	49.4%
Selling, general and administrative	16,204	25,324	29,973	9,120	56.3%	4,649	18.4%
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	219	1,226	990	1,007	459.8%	(236)	(19.2%)
Total	\$ 71,739	\$ 119,878	\$ 137,058	\$ 48,139	67.1%	\$ 17,180	14.3%

Fleet Operations: Fleet operations expenses increased in 2009 from 2008 primarily as a result of an increase in the number of vehicles in our fleet, partially offset by lower costs per vehicle. The average number of vehicles in our fleet increased by 939 to 6,092 during 2009. Cost per vehicle

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decreased in 2009 as compared to 2008 primarily due to lower gas prices and lower insurance costs. Fuel costs per mile driven decreased 27% in 2009 as compared to 2008 primarily due to lower gas prices. Fleet operations as a percentage of revenue decreased to 71.2% in 2009 as compared to 79.5% in 2008. This decrease is due to lower gas prices, lower insurance premiums and an increase in vehicles usage levels.

Fleet operations expenses increased significantly in 2008 from 2007 primarily as a result of an increase in our vehicles due to general business growth, including the full-year effect of our Flexcar acquisition. The average number of vehicles in our fleet increased by 1,054 to 5,153 in 2008, which resulted in an increase in fleet related costs, including vehicle lease, parking, insurance, repairs and maintenance costs. Fuel costs per mile driven increased 5% in 2008 as compared to 2007 primarily due to higher gas prices. Fleet operations as a percentage of revenue decreased to 79.5% in 2008 as compared to 86.5% in 2007. This decrease is primarily attributable to insurance premiums and parking expenses which are lower as a percentage of revenue, coupled with an increase in vehicle usage levels.

Member Services and Fulfillment: Member services and fulfillment costs increased primarily due to an increase in members of approximately 91,000 in 2009 to 349,000 at December 31, 2009 from 258,000 members at December 31, 2008. Additionally, we incurred transition costs in 2009 associated with a change in our outsourced contact center provider along with higher transaction costs in the initial period following the transition. Member services and fulfillment costs as a percentage of revenue increased to 7.9% in 2009 from 7.2% in 2008. This increase was primarily due to the additional costs associated with the change in our outsourced contact center provider.

Member services and fulfillment costs increased in 2008 primarily as a result of an increase in members due to general business growth, including the full-year effect of the Flexcar acquisition. Member services and fulfillment costs as a percentage of revenue decreased in 2008 to 7.2% from 7.6% in 2007. This decrease was primarily attributable to lower credit card processing fees.

Research and Development: Research and development expenses increased in 2009 and 2008. The increase in 2009 is primarily associated with additional headcount related to continued investment in the development and maintenance of our online reservation and fleet management system. This resulted in \$0.6 million increase in labor and labor-related costs in 2009. The increase for 2008 is due to an increase of \$0.6 million in labor and employee-related expense to accommodate a higher level of technology investment and the Flexcar acquisition. Research and development expenses as a percentage of revenue increased to 1.8% in 2009 from 1.5% in 2008. This increase is mainly related to increases in payroll-related costs associated with additional headcount related to continued investment in the development and maintenance of our online reservation and fleet management system. Research and development expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 1.5% in 2008 from 1.6% in 2007.

Selling, General and Administrative: Selling, general and administrative expenses increased in 2009 and 2008. Labor and labor-related costs, including stock compensation, increased by \$2.0 million as a result of an increase in our workforce. Marketing programs, advertising costs and related discretionary spending increased \$2.0 million. Facilities and other related costs increased by \$0.5 million due to headcount growth. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 22.8% in 2009 from 23.9% in 2008.

The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2008 was primarily due to an increase in labor and labor-related expenses of \$5.2 million resulting from our general business

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growth, including the full-year effect of the Flexcar acquisition. The \$5.2 million increase included stock compensation expense of \$0.8 million. Spending on marketing programs, advertising costs and events increased by \$1.0 million. Facilities, depreciation, professional fees and other costs increased \$3.0 million primarily as a result of the Flexcar acquisition. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased to 23.9% in 2008 from 28.0% in 2007.

Amortization of Acquired Intangible Assets: Amortization of acquired intangible assets decreased in 2009 by \$0.2 million and increased in 2008 by \$1.0 million. The changes in both periods are as a result of intangible assets recorded from the Flexcar acquisition on November 1, 2007. The increase in 2008 is due to the full-year effect of amortization; the decrease in 2009 is due to the reduction in amortization of certain intangibles for which the related economic benefit was higher in the prior year.

Interest Income: Interest income decreased from \$0.4 million in 2008 to \$0.1 million in 2009. Interest income decreased from \$1.4 million in 2007 to \$ 0.4 million in 2008. In both periods the decrease was primarily attributable to lower yields on cash and cash equivalents.

Interest Expense: Interest expense increased from \$1.6 million in 2008 to \$2.5 million in 2009. This increase was principally due to additional interest payments on new debt issuances. Interest expense decreased from \$2.1 million in 2007 to \$1.6 million in 2008. The decrease was a result of a lower percentage of vehicles under capital leases, partly offset by interest expense on a new debt issuance beginning in May 2008.

Other Income, net: Other income, net increased from \$0.6 million in 2008 to \$3.7 million in 2009. This increase is primarily attributable to the sale of Zero Emission Vehicle, or ZEV, credits of \$3.3 million during 2009. Under certain state government regulations, vehicle manufacturers are required to ensure that a portion of the vehicles sold in that state are classified as zero emission vehicles. These laws provide for the purchase and sale of excess credits earned. Because of the energy efficient nature of our business, we were able to earn ZEV credits under state regulations, and recorded the proceeds from the sale of these credits as other income. During 2008, other income, net increased \$0.4 million primarily related to the sale of tax credits under a state government program.

Provision for Income Taxes: The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2009 was related to state income taxes. We did not report a benefit for federal income taxes in our consolidated financial statements. Instead, the deferred tax asset generated from our net operating loss was offset by a full valuation allowance because it is more likely than not that we may not realize the tax benefits of the net operating loss carryforward.

Table of Contents**Quarterly Results of Operations Data**

The following tables set forth our unaudited quarterly consolidated statements of operations data and our unaudited statements of operations data as a percentage of revenues for each of the nine quarters in the period ended March 31, 2010. We have prepared the quarterly data on a consistent basis with our audited consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus, and the financial information reflects all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of this data. The results of historical periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for a full year or any future period.

	For the Three Months Ended,								
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
(in thousands, except share and per share data)									
Statements of Operations Data:									
Revenue	\$ 20,508	\$ 26,145	\$ 30,917	\$ 28,399	\$ 25,758	\$ 32,084	\$ 37,538	\$ 35,802	\$ 33,244
Cost and expenses									
Fleet operations	19,156	20,645	23,191	21,207	19,038	22,500	26,702	25,127	24,894
Member services and fulfillment(1)	1,681	1,797	2,158	1,944	1,890	2,633	3,051	2,840	2,670
Research and development(1)	356	347	395	451	572	538	563	641	671
Selling, general and administrative(1)	6,116	6,435	6,562	6,211	6,677	7,497	7,481	8,318	9,437
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	312	318	318	278	258	257	258	217	197
Total operating expenses	27,621	29,542	32,624	30,091	28,435	33,425	38,055	37,143	37,869
Loss from operations	(7,113)	(3,397)	(1,707)	(1,692)	(2,677)	(1,341)	(517)	(1,341)	(4,625)
Interest income	141	118	110	60	26	6	16	12	12
Interest expense	(528)	(329)	(376)	(370)	(495)	(590)	(722)	(650)	(805)
Other income, net	223	217	175	(47)	199	246	(19)	3,264	126
(Loss) income before income taxes	(7,277)	(3,391)	(1,798)	(2,049)	(2,947)	(1,679)	(1,242)	1,285	(5,292)
Provision for income taxes					23	21	22	18	36
Net (loss) income	(7,277)	(3,391)	(1,798)	(2,049)	(2,970)	(1,700)	(1,264)	1,267	(5,328)
Less: Net loss (income) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest					3	(5)		25	8
Net (loss) income attributable to Zipcar, Inc.	\$ (7,277)	\$ (3,391)	\$ (1,798)	\$ (2,049)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (1,705)	\$ (1,264)	\$ 1,292	\$ (5,320)
Net (loss) income attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted	\$ (1.81)	\$ (0.84)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.50)	\$ (0.72)	\$ (0.42)	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.30	\$ (1.18)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding used in computing per share amounts basic and diluted	4,018,378	4,041,751	4,074,038	4,097,725	4,102,592	4,107,311	4,202,396	4,259,250	4,493,010

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(1) Stock-based compensation is included in above line items

	For the Three Months Ended,								
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
	(in thousands)								
Fleet operations	\$	\$	\$ 1	\$ 11	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ 13	\$ (2)	\$ 17
Research and development	5	6	7	16	18	18	18	38	40
Selling, general and administrative	148	160	192	257	515	352	357	339	494
	\$ 153	\$ 166	\$ 200	\$ 284	\$ 546	\$ 383	\$ 388	\$ 375	\$ 551

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	For the Three Months Ended,								
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Statements of Operations Data:									
Revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost and expenses									
Fleet operations	93.4	79.0	75.0	74.7	73.9	70.1	71.1	70.2	74.9
Member services and fulfillment(1)	8.2	6.9	7.0	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.1	7.9	8.0
Research and development(1)	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0
Selling, general and administrative(1)	29.8	24.6	21.2	21.9	25.9	23.4	19.9	23.2	28.4
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Total operating expenses	134.7	113.0	105.5	106.0	110.4	104.2	101.4	103.7	113.9
Loss from operations	(34.7)	(13.0)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(10.4)	(4.2)	(1.4)	(3.7)	(13.9)
Interest income	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest expense	(2.6)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(1.9)	(1.8)	(2.4)
Other income, net	1.1	0.8	0.6	(0.2)	0.8	0.8	(0.1)	9.1	0.4
(Loss) income before income taxes	(35.5)	(13.0)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(11.4)	(5.2)	(3.3)	3.6	(15.9)
Provision for income taxes					0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net (loss) income	(35.5)	(13.0)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(11.5)	(5.3)	(3.4)	3.5	(16.0)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest					0.0	(0.0)		0.1	0.0
Net (loss) income attributable to Zipcar, Inc.	(35.5)%	(13.0)%	(5.8)%	(7.2)%	(11.5)%	(5.3)%	(3.4)%	3.6%	(16.0)%

(1) Stock-based compensation is included in above line items

Revenue increased over comparable quarterly periods due to increases in the number of members and associated usage revenue. Sequentially, revenue decreased in the fourth and the first quarters primarily due to the seasonality we experience in our business.

Total operating expenses increased over comparable quarterly periods due to costs associated with increased usage of our vehicles by our members and an associated increase in fleet size. Sequentially, total operating expenses decreased in the fourth and first quarters primarily due to reduced usage of our vehicles by our members and a decrease in the number of vehicles in the fleet. Expenses recognized in the first quarter of 2009 include \$0.2 million associated with correcting an error in stock compensation expense for the year 2007 related to the Flexcar acquisition, which was immaterial for both 2007 and 2009.

Key financial and operating metrics, Non-GAAP financial measures and supplemental disclosure

In connection with the ongoing operation of our business, our management regularly reviews key financial and operating metrics, including total revenue per member, usage revenue per vehicle per day, cost per new account, member retention, ending members and ending vehicles. Management considers these financial and operating metrics critical to understanding our business, reviewing our historical performance,

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measuring and identifying current and future trends and for planning purposes.

In addition to the key metrics described above, we also use Adjusted EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, to assess our performance. We define Adjusted EBITDA as earnings before non-vehicle depreciation, non-vehicle interest, interest income, amortization, preferred stock warrant liability adjustment, stock compensation expenses, redeemable non-controlling interest, acquisition and integration costs, taxes and other income related to ZEV credits. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is an important measure of our operating performance because it allows management, investors and analysts to evaluate and assess our core operating

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results from period to period after removing the impact of changes in our capital structure, income tax status and method of vehicle financing, and other items of a non-operational nature that affect comparability. We include vehicle-related depreciation and interest in our definition of Adjusted EBITDA because vehicles represent core operating assets used in the delivery of our service that require periodic replacement. In addition, the exclusion of these costs would result in a lack of comparability in the treatment of vehicles that are owned or leased under capital leases and those leased under operating leases.

We believe that various forms of the Adjusted EBITDA metric are often used by analysts, investors and other interested parties to evaluate companies such as ours for the reasons discussed above. Adjusted EBITDA is also used for planning purposes and in presentations to our board of directors as well as in our annual incentive compensation program for senior management. Non-GAAP information should not be construed as an alternative to GAAP information, as the items excluded from the non-GAAP measures often have a material impact on our financial results. Management uses, and investors should use, non-GAAP measures in conjunction with our GAAP results.

Our quarterly key financial and operating metrics and non-GAAP financial measures are as follows (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended,									
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010	
Ending members	181,283	209,614	242,584	258,426	272,259	297,167	329,381	348,932	366,535	
Ending vehicles	4,714	5,265	5,600	5,291	5,436	6,543	6,488	6,210	6,085	
Usage revenue per vehicle per day	\$ 48	\$ 53	\$ 56	\$ 52	\$ 48	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 55	\$ 54	
Total revenue per member per period	\$ 121	\$ 131	\$ 133	\$ 111	\$ 96	\$ 111	\$ 118	\$ 104	\$ 92	
Cost per new account	\$ 57	\$ 53	\$ 40	\$ 49	\$ 62	\$ 59	\$ 40	\$ 52	\$ 55	
Average monthly member retention	98.4%	98.4%	98.1%	98.2%	98.2%	98.1%	97.7%	97.8%	98.3%	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (5,266)	\$ (2,519)	\$ (949)	\$ (1,141)	\$ (1,592)	\$ (350)	\$ 501	\$ (407)	\$ (2,739)	

Ending members and vehicles reflect the number of members and vehicles at the end of each period. We use this information to measure our success in growing membership and in tracking our supply of vehicles to meet demand.

Usage revenue per vehicle per day is derived by dividing the usage revenue for the period by the average number of vehicles during that period and the number of days in that period. Usage revenue per vehicle per day reflects a combination of pricing and the efficiency of vehicle deployment and usage. The increase in usage revenue per vehicle over comparable prior year periods is primarily due to increased per vehicle usage.

Total revenue per member is derived by dividing the total revenue for the period by the average number of members during that period. The decrease in total revenue per member over comparable prior year periods is the result of lower per vehicle revenue principally due to what we believe is the impact of the economic conditions which deteriorated toward the end of 2008.

Cost per new account is defined as marketing and advertising expenses at the field level, divided by total gross new member additions in the period. Management uses this metric to determine the efficiency of our marketing and advertising programs in acquiring new members. Cost per new account increased from the 2008 periods to comparable 2009 periods as we increased marketing expenditures to address weakened economic conditions and to solidify our leadership position in certain key markets.

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The average monthly member retention is defined as one minus the quotient of the monthly average of members who leave during the quarter divided by the average number of total members for the quarter. Management uses this information to measure its ability to retain existing members. Retention levels have historically remained relatively stable.

Adjusted EBITDA is reconciled to our net income to show the impact of items not reflected. We use this information to assess our profitability or loss from recurring operations, adjusted for certain non-cash expenses.

The following table presents a reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), the most comparable GAAP measure, for each of the quarters indicated (in thousands):

	For the Three Months Ended,								
	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA									
Net (Loss) income	\$ (7,277)	\$ (3,391)	\$ (1,798)	\$ (2,049)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (1,705)	\$ (1,264)	\$ 1,292	\$ (5,320)
Non-vehicle depreciation	224	208	230	282	262	299	315	379	348
Amortization	312	318	318	278	258	257	258	217	197
Non-vehicle interest expense	69	66	99	169	315	417	575	547	717
Interest income	(141)	(118)	(110)	(60)	(26)	(6)	(16)	(12)	(12)
Preferred stock warrant liability adjustment				(51)		(21)	223	53	
Stock compensation	153	166	200	284	546	383	388	375	551
Redeemable non-controlling interest					(3)	5		(25)	(8)
Acquisition and integration cost	1,394	232	112	6					752
Taxes					23	21	22	18	36
Zero Emission Vehicle credits								(3,251)	
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (5,266)	\$ (2,519)	\$ (949)	\$ (1,141)	\$ (1,592)	\$ (350)	\$ 501	\$ (407)	\$ (2,739)

In addition to key operating and financial metrics, we have chosen to provide further information which we believe is useful for investors and analysts to understand the underlying trends in our business. With respect to our fleet, we have provided the number of vehicles at the end of each period that are owned, held under capital leases and held under operating leases. Vehicles held under operating leases are charged as a period expense to the cost of fleet operations. Owned vehicles and vehicles held under capital leases are capitalized as part of property and equipment and depreciated over their expected useful lives to estimated residual value.

We have provided further financial information with respect to a combination of four markets: Boston, New York, San Francisco and Washington, D.C., together referred to as Established Markets. The Established Markets represent the first four cities that Zipcar entered during the period from 2000 to 2005. We believe it is helpful for investors and analysts to understand the revenue and income before tax in the Established Markets because these trends over time indicate what we may achieve as we grow in our less developed markets. Income before tax from Established Markets includes all costs associated with our operations in those markets, including market-related advertising, public relations expenses and an allocation of the costs of operating of the member services contact center. Corporate costs and overhead are not allocated to our Established Markets.

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Our quarterly supplemental data are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	For the Three Months Ended,					
				Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Owned vehicles					4	118	202	112	113
Capital lease vehicles	793	748	710	636	851	556	489	407	586
Operating lease vehicles	3,921	4,517	4,890	4,655	4,581	5,869	5,797	5,691	5,386
Ending vehicles	4,714	5,265	5,600	5,291	5,436	6,543	6,488	6,210	6,085

To date, we principally have used a combination of operating leases and capital leases to fund our vehicle fleet. Over time, we expect the mix of owned vehicles to increase as we purchase vehicles under the \$70 million ABS facility we established in May 2010. The mix of vehicles under capital lease will also increase due to our acquisition of Streetcar, which finances its fleet through capital leases. These shifts in our financing strategy will result in higher property and equipment and higher capital lease obligations and vehicle-related debt on our balance sheet as well as a lower per vehicle cost included in cost of fleet operations and higher vehicle-related interest expense.

	March 31, 2008	June 30, 2008	Sept. 30, 2008	For the Three Months Ended,					
				Dec. 31, 2008	March 31, 2009	June 30, 2009	Sept. 30, 2009	Dec. 31, 2009	March 31, 2010
Established Markets:									
Revenue	\$ 15,352	\$ 19,306	\$ 22,946	\$ 20,780	\$ 18,638	\$ 23,332	\$ 27,156	\$ 24,777	\$ 22,581
Income before tax	\$ 1,059	\$ 2,274	\$ 3,596	\$ 3,135	\$ 2,625	\$ 4,072	\$ 4,596	\$ 4,605	\$ 3,150

During 2009, growth of revenue for Established Markets on a year-on-year basis grew at an average of 20%, while income before tax grew at an average of 58%. Income before tax tends to be lowest as a percentage of revenue in the first quarter of the year for seasonality reasons, driven both by weather and the general absence of significant driving holidays. For the quarter ended March 31, 2010, revenue for the Established Markets increased 21% and income before tax increased by 20%, with the increase in gas prices and other fleet operations costs offset in part by higher vehicle usage levels.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Since inception, we have incurred recurring losses and have an accumulated deficit of \$56.4 million through March 31, 2010. In addition, we expect to incur a net loss in 2010. We have financed our operations primarily through the sale of redeemable convertible preferred stock, the issuance of long-term debt, operating and capital lease financings and, in 2009, from positive cash flow from operations. At March 31, 2010, our principal sources of liquidity were cash and cash equivalents totaling \$30.8 million and \$10.0 million of long-term debt available for borrowing at March 31, 2010. We believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and funds available under our term loan facilities will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months.

In May 2008, we entered into a loan and security agreement with a financial institution, which provided for up to \$10 million in term loans. Advances under the agreement were allowed through May 31, 2009 and are payable in 36 monthly installments starting in June 2009. The effective interest rate is 11.4%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of our assets. In 2008, we had borrowed the full amount available under this facility and we had repaid \$1.8 million of the principal amount due in 2009. Repayments are due as follows: \$3.2 million in 2010, \$3.5 million in 2011 and \$1.5 million in 2012.

In June 2009, we entered into another loan and security agreement with a different financial institution, which provided for up to \$10 million in term loans. Advances under the agreement were allowed through March 31, 2010 and are payable in 36 monthly installments starting in July 2010. The effective interest rate is 12.0%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, subordinate to the loan and security agreement entered in May 2008. In 2009, we had borrowed \$4 million under this facility. Repayments are due as follows: \$0.6 million in 2010, \$1.3 million in 2011, \$1.4 million in 2012 and \$0.7 million in 2013. In March 2010, the remaining \$6 million was borrowed under this facility. Repayments are due as follows: \$0.9 million in 2010, \$1.9 million in 2011, \$2.1 million in 2012 and \$1.1 million in 2013.

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In March 2010, we entered into a third loan and security agreement with two financial institutions, which provides for up to \$20 million in term loans. We borrowed the initial \$10.0 million prior to March 31, 2010, as required under the agreement. The remaining \$10.0 million is available until June 30, 2010. Amounts borrowed under this facility are payable in 27 monthly installments starting in July 2011. The effective interest rate is 16.0%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of our assets, subordinate to the loan and security agreements entered into in May 2008 and June 2009. Repayments are due as follows: \$2.1 million in 2011, \$4.4 million in 2012 and \$3.5 million in 2013.

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(in thousands)			(Unaudited)	
Condensed cash flows					
Net loss	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,667)	\$ (2,970)	\$ (5,328)
Non-cash adjustments	5,686	6,697	7,587	1,786	2,160
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	723	3,068	3,494	(791)	(513)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities, net of acquisition	(8,035)	(4,750)	6,414	(1,975)	(3,681)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities, net	13,700	13,500			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	132	706	(4,045)	(1,643)	1,253
Cash acquired in business combination, net of transaction costs	4,447				
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,266)	(2,661)	(6,755)	(1,074)	(856)
Other	294	734	2,081	(17)	(80)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	16,307	12,279	(8,719)	(2,734)	317
Proceeds from issuance of debt		10,000	4,000		16,000
Payments of principal under capital lease obligations and other debt	(3,959)	(3,646)	(3,750)	(532)	(1,134)
Other	39	33	83	3	125
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,920)	6,387	333	(529)	14,991
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	47	(299)	101	(30)	(61)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,399	13,617	(1,871)	(5,268)	11,566
Cash and cash equivalents					
Beginning of period	3,083	7,482	21,099	21,099	19,228
End of period	\$ 7,482	\$ 21,099	\$ 19,228	\$ 15,831	\$ 30,794

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Net cash used in operating activities during the three months ended March 31, 2010 of \$3.7 million was primarily due to a net loss of \$5.3 million before non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization, accretion of warrants, stock-based compensation, loss on disposal and others totaling \$2.1 million. Unfavorable changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$0.5 million primarily relate to increases to other non-current assets due to costs associated with this offering and the ABS facility. Net cash used in operating activities during the three months ended March 31, 2009 of \$2.0 million was primarily due to a net loss of \$3.0 million before non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization and stock-based compensation totaling \$1.8 million, and unfavorable changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$0.8 million primarily related to decreases in accrued expenses due to the payment of accrued annual bonuses.

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$6.4 million in 2009 was primarily due to the combination of a favorable change in operating assets and liabilities of \$3.4 million and net loss excluding non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation, accretion of warrants and gain on disposal of fixed assets resulting in income of \$3.0 million, including \$3.3 million of other income associated with the sale of certain ZEV credits. Changes in working capital related to \$2.9 million in deferred revenue as a result of an increase in our membership base by over 91,000 members. Net cash used in operating activities of \$4.8 million in 2008 was primarily due to a net loss of \$14.5 million before non-cash add backs such as depreciation, amortization, accretion of warrants, stock-based compensation, loss on disposal and others totaling \$6.7 million, partially offset by a favorable change in operating assets and liabilities of \$3.0 million. Changes in operating assets and liabilities related principally to an increase in deferred revenue as a result of an increase in our membership base by over 118,000 members. Net cash used in operating activities of \$8.0 million in 2007 was primarily due to a net loss of \$14.4 million before non-cash items such as depreciation, amortization, stock-based compensation and loss on disposal totaling \$5.7 million partially offset by a favorable change in operating assets and liabilities of \$0.7 million. Changes in operating assets and liabilities are primarily attributable to an increase in deferred revenue as a result of an increase in our membership base by 48,000 members partially offset by an increase in prepaid expenses.

Investing activities:

Cash provided by investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was primarily due to the decrease of restricted cash directly related to reductions in certain letters of credit associated with vehicle lease lines, partially offset by purchases of property and equipment. Cash used in investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was primarily due to increases in restricted cash directly related to letters of credit necessary to secure additional vehicle lease lines and purchases of property and equipment.

Cash used in investing activities in 2009 was due to purchases of property and equipment and a \$4.0 million increase in restricted cash. The purchases were primarily for vehicles and in-car equipment to support increased reservations from our growing membership base. Increases in restricted cash directly relates to letters of credit to secure additional vehicle lease lines. These were partially offset by proceeds from sale of property and equipment related to a sale-leaseback transaction involving certain vehicles. Cash provided by investing activities in 2008 was due to proceeds from the sale of securities, partially offset by property and equipment purchases related to leasehold improvements, computer equipment, software and vehicle purchases. Cash provided by investing activities in 2007 was due to proceeds from net sales of securities and net cash acquired in the Flexcar acquisition, partially offset by property and equipment purchases.

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Financing activities:

Cash provided by financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2010 was due to proceeds from the issuance of debt under the loan and security agreement described above, partially offset by principal payments associated with capital lease obligations and other debt obligations. Cash used in financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was primarily due to principal payments associated with capital lease obligations and other debt obligations.

Cash provided by financing activities in 2009 and 2008 was due to proceeds from the issuance of debt under the loan and security agreement described above, partially offset by principal payments associated with capital lease obligations and other debt obligations. Cash used in financing activities in 2007 was due primarily to principal payments associated with capital lease obligations and other debt obligations.

On May 24, 2010, Zipcar Vehicle Financing LLC, or ZVF, a special purpose entity wholly-owned by us, completed the closing of a new variable funding note facility. The committed aggregate principal amount of this facility is \$70.0 million. ZVF will use this facility to purchase vehicles and then lease them to us. The facility has a revolving period of one year, with an amortization period of an additional two years. ZVF's financial results will be consolidated with those of Zipcar.

Under the \$20 million in term loans entered into in during the three months ended March 31, 2010, we drew down the remaining \$10.0 million in May 2010. The effective interest rate is 15.6%. Repayments are due as follows: \$2.1 million in 2011, \$4.4 million in 2012 and \$3.5 million in 2013.

Our future capital requirements may vary materially in the future and will depend on many factors, including, but not limited to, our expansion into new markets, availability and cost of financing for our vehicles, our pricing and fee structure, the levels of marketing and promotion costs required to increase our membership base, the expansion of our sales, support and marketing organizations, the establishment of additional domestic and international offices and the building of infrastructure necessary to support our growth, changes in gasoline and other fixed costs.

Although we believe that our current cash and cash equivalents and funds available under our term loan facilities will be sufficient to meet our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private financings or increased borrowings to fund expansion, respond to competitive pressures or to make acquisitions. If required, additional financing may not be available on terms that are favorable to us, if at all. If we raise additional funds through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our existing stockholders will be reduced and these securities might have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of our current stockholders. No assurance can be given that additional financing will be available or that, if available, such financing can be obtained on terms favorable to our stockholders and us.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not engage in any off-balance sheet activities. We do not have any off-balance sheet interest in variable interest entities, which include special purpose entities and other structured finance entities.

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The following table summarizes our contractual obligations including interest of \$7.0 million at March 31, 2010 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on our liquidity and cash flow in the future periods.

	Total	Payments Due by Period			More than 5 Years
		Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years (in thousands)	3-5 Years	
Operating Leases	\$ 15,675	\$ 9,903	\$ 4,920	\$ 852	\$
Capital Leases	2,575	2,507	68		
Debt	34,511	8,075	21,372	5,064	
Total	\$ 52,761	\$ 20,485	\$ 26,360	\$ 5,916	\$

We lease our office spaces for our corporate location in Cambridge, Massachusetts and also for our local operations in various cities under noncancelable lease agreements. We also lease vehicles under noncancelable lease agreements, generally with one-year commitments.

We also lease vehicles under various operating and capital leases generally. Under the terms of the leases, we guarantee the residual value of the vehicle at the end of the lease. If the wholesale fair market value of the vehicle is less than the guaranteed residual value at the end of the lease, we pay the lessor the difference. If the wholesale fair market value is greater than the guaranteed residual value, that difference will be paid to us. We believe that, based on current market conditions, the average wholesale value of the vehicles at the end of lease term will equal or exceed the average guaranteed residual value, and therefore we have not recorded a liability related to these guaranteed residual values.

New Accounting Guidance

In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued authoritative guidance on revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are not covered by software revenue guidance. This guidance provides another alternative for establishing fair value for a deliverable when vendor specific objective evidence or third-party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined. Under this guidance, companies will be required to develop a best estimate of the selling price for separate deliverables. Arrangement consideration will need to be allocated using the relative selling price method as the residual method will no longer be permitted. This guidance is effective for us on January 1, 2011, and early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial position due to adverse changes in financial market prices and rates. Our market risk exposure results primarily from fluctuations in interest rates as well as inflation. In the normal course of business, we are exposed to market risks, including changes in interest rates which affect our debt as well as cash flows. We may also face additional exchange rate risk in the future as we expand our business internationally.

Interest Rate Risk. At December 31, 2009, we had unrestricted cash and cash equivalents totaling \$19.2 million. These amounts were held for working capital purposes and were invested primarily in government-backed securities. We do not enter into investments for trading or speculative purposes. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, we believe that we do not have any material exposure to changes in the fair value of our investment portfolio as a result of changes in interest rates.

Our debt portfolio comprises a combination of fixed and floating rate borrowings. In May 2010, our wholly-owned subsidiary, ZVF, finalized a \$70.0 million funding facility based on two variable funding notes. Pursuant to this facility, \$50.0 million bears interest at a variable rate that correlates closely to 30-day LIBOR and \$20.0 million bears interest at a fixed rate. In May 2010, we entered into a Interest Rate Cap agreement to mitigate losses in the event 30-day LIBOR increases by more than 500 basis points. We do not engage in any other interest rate hedging activity and have no intention to do so in the foreseeable future. We do not, and do not intend to, engage in the practice of trading derivative securities for profit.

Foreign Exchange Risk. We have foreign currency risks related to our revenues and operating expenses denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, principally the British pound sterling and the Canadian dollar. Our financial results could be affected by factors such as changes in foreign currency exchange rates or weak economic conditions in foreign markets. We do not currently hedge our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations given that the net difference between foreign currency denominated revenue and operating expenses is relatively small. We may, however, hedge such exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in the future.

Inflation Risk. Inflation and changing prices could have a material effect on our business, particularly with respect to gas prices. The impact of inflation on gas prices, replacement costs of our vehicles, cost of revenue and operating expenses, including employee compensation costs, may not be readily recoverable in the pricing of our service. Our inability or failure to recover these costs could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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BUSINESS

Overview

Zipcar operates the world's leading car sharing network. Founded in 2000, Zipcar provides the freedom of wheels when you want them to over 400,000 Zipsters. We operate our membership-based business in 13 major metropolitan areas and on more than 150 college campuses in the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom. We provide Zipsters with self-service vehicles in conveniently located reserved parking spaces in the neighborhoods where they live and work. Our members may reserve cars by the hour or by the day at rates that include gas, insurance and other costs associated with car ownership. Our service is simple and convenient:

Join. A prospective member joins at zipcar.com and chooses from several subscription plans. The new member will receive his or her Zipcard within days of signing up.

Reserve. The Zipster selects a specific vehicle in a particular location and reserves it for the desired period of time. The reservation, which can be made online, on a mobile device or over the phone, is sent by a wireless signal to the selected Zipcar.

Unlock. When the Zipster arrives at the vehicle in its designated parking space, the Zipcar recognizes the member's unique Zipcard and unlocks the doors.

Drive. The Zipster drives away. At the end of the trip, the member returns the Zipcar to its designated parking space and, using the Zipcard, locks the doors.

The benefits to our members extend beyond simplicity and convenience. Our Zipsters have the flexibility to choose the make, model, type and even the color of the Zipcar they want based on their specific needs and desires for each trip. Upon returning the Zipcar, the member simply walks away, free from the costs and hassles of car ownership, including the need for maintenance and repairs, parking, insurance, taxes and registration. According to a Frost & Sullivan report, a car sharing program can save its members up to 70% of their total transportation costs. The flexibility and affordability of our service, as well as broader consumer trends toward responsible and sustainable living, provide a significant platform for future growth.

Our self-service solution is enabled by our proprietary technology platform, which we specifically designed to manage the complex interactions of real-time, location-based activities inherent in a large scale car sharing operation. Our custom-designed technology supports a fully-integrated set of activities across our rapidly growing operations, including new user application and intake, reservations and keyless vehicle access, fleet management and member management. Our technology also enables us to collect and analyze vast amounts of member usage and fleet operations information to enhance the Zipster experience. On the member side, our system also provides the first car sharing iPhone application, two-way texting and an integrated in-vehicle toll collection system. Zipsters have made millions of reservations through our system, including approximately 2.5 million reservations in 2009 alone.

Since our inception in 2000, we have targeted markets that have high parking costs, strong public transportation systems and large, dense populations. Based on these criteria, we initially focused our operations in three metropolitan areas: Boston, New York and Washington, D.C. These markets have since developed into active car sharing markets that continue to grow. We then applied our knowledge and experience from operating in these markets to develop and grow additional markets, such as San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, Vancouver and London. We further increased our geographic footprint to include Seattle, Portland, Atlanta, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh through a merger with Flexcar in 2007. In April 2010, we expanded our operations in the United Kingdom through the acquisition of Streetcar. We believe London has the potential to be one of the world's largest car sharing markets based on its

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commuting characteristics, financial burdens of car ownership, demographics and other factors. Our presence in London will also help support our expansion into other European markets.

We intend to continue to grow by increasing awareness and adoption in existing markets, extending the car-sharing concept, expanding into new international and domestic markets, broadening our relationships with existing members and continuing to focus on building relationships with businesses, universities and governmental organizations. We believe our 13 major metropolitan areas have tremendous potential for growth. We currently estimate that 10 million driving age residents, business commuters and university community members live or work within a short walk of a Zipcar. In addition, we have identified more than 100 additional global metropolitan areas and hundreds of universities that would be attractive markets for the adoption of car sharing over time.

Our revenue has grown from \$13.7 million in 2005 to \$131.2 million in 2009. Streetcar s revenue was \$23.1 million in 2009.

Evolution of Car Ownership and Urban Transportation

The Ford Model T, introduced in 1908, is generally regarded as the first affordable automobile. Henry Ford said of the vehicle:

I will build a car for the great multitude. It will be large enough for the family, but small enough for the individual to run and care for. It will be constructed of the best materials, by the best men to be hired, after the simplest designs that modern engineering can devise. But it will be so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to own one and enjoy with his family the blessing of hours of pleasure in God s great open spaces.

Henry Ford s vision of middle-class car ownership was prophetic. Car ownership has become commonplace. In 2009, there were nearly two vehicles for every household in the United States. However, key global trends over the course of the twentieth century, including increased urbanization, rapid technological development and higher costs of fuel and parking, resulted in new challenges and opportunities for car ownership in densely populated areas. In the 1990s, small car sharing services emerged as an alternative to car ownership in cities where public transit, walking or cycling could be used for most transportation needs. With the adoption of new technologies over the last ten years, especially high-speed Internet, low-cost wireless networks, mobile technologies and vehicle telematics, car sharing has become an effective transportation alternative, ready for mainstream adoption.

In 2009, just over 100 years after Ford shared his vision for the future of car ownership, his great grandson, Ford Executive Chairman Bill Ford, described his own modernized vision of the future of transportation:

The future of transportation will be a blend of things like Zipcar, public transportation, and private car ownership.

Transportation Challenges in Cities and University Communities

The current challenges of transportation in cities and university communities are numerous:

For Urban Residents Who Do Not Own Cars. Many urban residents do not own a car and rely heavily on their city s public transportation infrastructure. However, public transportation does not effectively address all of their transportation needs. Within a city, the resident s desired destination may not be located near the predetermined route of a subway or bus.

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Additionally, the resident's desired travel time often does not coincide conveniently with the fixed and limited schedules of public transportation, and transfers can be inconvenient and time consuming. Errands involving heavy loads, such as bulk grocery shopping or buying furniture, are not well suited for public transportation. Taxi cabs meet the needs of some trips; however, for longer trips or trips that include multiple stops, taxis are expensive and often impractical. Public transportation is also not well suited for travel outside the city, including for short vacations, trips to the beach, shopping in the suburbs or visits to see friends and family. Traditional car rental companies address some of these challenges, but their cars are often inconveniently located, require rental commitments of a day or longer and often include time consuming pick-up and drop-off procedures.

For Urban Residents Who Own Cars. Within cities, car owners face numerous challenges. The cost of owning and maintaining a car in urban areas, including parking, gas, taxes, registration, insurance, maintenance and lease payments, is high and continues to increase. However, according to a study by the Electrification Coalition, a typical car sits idle over 90% of the time. In addition, many car owners in urban areas have difficulty finding or affording parking garages that are conveniently located near their homes. Some residents park their cars on the street, which frequently requires a permit, subjects the owner to the daily hassles of alternate day street sweeping and the seasonal inconveniences of shoveling snow and snow emergency parking bans. In addition, cars parked on the street are more vulnerable to damage and theft. Lastly, car owners in urban areas may not have the type of vehicle needed for a desired activity, such as a truck for moving furniture.

For College and University Students, Faculty and Other Community Residents. University communities face unique challenges in accommodating car owners. University communities frequently have a common goal to optimize public space and minimize campus congestion. Many universities discourage students from parking cars on campus and often do not issue parking permits to freshmen. Even when allowed, parking is often inconvenient due to limited space and can be prohibitively expensive. For those who do not own cars, transportation alternatives are often limited.

For Businesses and Government Agencies Located in Cities. Many businesses and government agencies that are located in cities need to provide their employees with transportation alternatives for trips in and around the city, including, for example, meetings with clients, vendors or constituents. Public transportation can be inconvenient and is often impractical when desired destinations are not on public transit routes. Maintaining a dedicated fleet of company or municipal cars is an expensive way to guarantee transportation alternatives for employees. Furthermore, those with a fleet of cars have the additional burden of finding and paying for parking spaces, cleaning and maintaining the vehicles, administering the scheduling system and paying for insurance, among other costs and inconveniences.

Our Solutions

Individual Membership. We offer a simple, effective and sustainable solution that provides Zipsters the freedom of on-demand access to a fleet of vehicles at any hour of the day or night, in their neighborhood or in any of our Zipcar cities and locations, without the costs or hassles of car ownership. Benefits to Zipsters include:

Cost-effective alternative to car ownership. Our Zipsters pay only for the time they actually use the vehicle and have no responsibility for the additional costs and hassles associated with car ownership, including parking, gas, taxes, registration, insurance, maintenance and lease payments. According to recent studies by the Urban Land Institute, transportation in major metropolitan areas represents a significant cost burden. In regional studies performed in the Greater Boston, Washington, D.C. and San Francisco Bay areas, transportation costs

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represent between 17% and 20% of household income, which translates to \$11,927 to \$13,375 in average annual transportation costs. According to Frost & Sullivan, depending on total distance driven, a car sharing program can save up to 70% of the total transit costs for its members.

Convenience and accessibility of our fleet. Zipcars are interspersed throughout local neighborhoods where they are parked in reserved parking spaces and garages within an easy walk of where our members live and work. Zipsters can book a designated vehicle online, by phone or via their mobile device, unlock the selected vehicle using their Zipcard, and drive away. Because each Zipcar has a designated parking space, members are spared the often time-consuming undertaking of finding an available parking spot.

Freedom and control. Unlike public transportation, which operates on fixed routes and schedules, we provide Zipsters with much of the freedom associated with car ownership. Like car owners, Zipsters can choose when and where they want to drive. They also have the added benefit of being able to choose the make, model, type and even the color of the vehicle they want to drive based on their specific needs and desires for each trip.

Responsible and sustainable living. We are committed to providing Zipsters with socially responsible, sustainable alternatives that support the global environment, their communities and city livability. According to Frost and Sullivan, vehicle miles traveled per driver is reduced almost 50% when car owners switch to car sharing, which reduces CO2 emissions and resulted in 482,000 fewer tons emitted in 2009 alone. In addition, Frost & Sullivan reports that, on average in North America, each car shared replaces 15 cars on the road.

Zipcar for Universities. We provide college students, faculty, staff and local residents living in or near rural and urban campuses with access to Zipcars. Zipcars are located on over 150 college and university campuses. Our program for universities helps university administrators maximize the use of limited parking space on campus and reduce campus congestion while providing an important amenity for students, faculty, staff and local residents. In some cases, Zipcar is the only automobile transportation available to students, since many traditional rental car services have age restrictions.

Zipcar for Business and Zipcar for Government. We offer special programs to businesses and local governments seeking to save money, meet environmental sustainability goals and reduce parking requirements. We offer reduced membership fees and weekday driving rates to employees of companies and local governments that sponsor the use of Zipcars. We have also partnered with residential property managers and developers who provide their commercial and residential tenants with access to Zipcar memberships and Zipcars.

FastFleet. We offer a fleet management solution, known as FastFleet, to organizations that manage their own fleets of vehicles. In April 2009, we launched FastFleet for use by local, state and federal government agencies. Through this service, we license our proprietary vehicle-on-demand technology on a software-as-a-service basis to organizations that already manage their own fleets of vehicles. FastFleet enables these organizations to maximize the efficiency and reduce the cost of their own fleets by monitoring and improving per-vehicle utilization levels as well as streamlining the administrative efforts required to manage the vehicle fleet.

Global Trends Supporting Car Sharing

Urbanization. According to the United Nations, the percentage of the world's population living in cities reached 49% in 2005 and is expected to rise to 59% by 2030. As population density increases in urban areas, traffic and pollution increase, and public space becomes more difficult to preserve. To address the negative effects of increasing urbanization, local governments are searching for solutions, such as car sharing, to make cities more livable for urban residents.

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Affordability. The cost of living in urban areas is high and increasing. According to the U.S. Department of Labor, the consumer price index in the top ten cities in the United States has risen by an average of 29% since 1999. We believe urban residents in cities throughout the world are searching for ways to consume goods and services more economically. The costs associated with car ownership make affordable urban living more challenging.

Trends Toward Self-Service and Pay-Per-Use Consumption. Consumers increasingly expect a combination of self-service, on-demand and pay-per-use methods to acquire goods and services. The increased usage of online and mobile services for shopping, banking, travel and entertainment has heightened consumer interest in accessing goods and services anytime, anywhere and paying only for what they use. We believe that car sharing is a natural extension of this trend in consumer behavior.

Focus on Sustainability. We believe an important and growing population of consumers, businesses, universities and governments is motivated to adopt and promote sustainable transportation solutions. Increasing concerns about the lasting negative impacts of increased pollution and the depletion of natural resources underscore the need for transportation solutions that promote sustainable living. Governments are also supporting sustainable living by introducing new regulations for vehicle manufacturers that will reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve fuel economy.

We believe these global trends will continue for decades and that demand for car sharing services will grow accordingly.

Market Opportunity

We believe that car sharing memberships in our current cities represent a small fraction of the potential global market opportunity, not only because of our ability to increase adoption in existing markets, but also because there are many international and domestic markets with little or no car sharing services. We believe cities with high population densities, strong public transportation infrastructures, significant traffic and parking congestion problems and high costs of car ownership provide the largest opportunities for car sharing solutions. Estimates of the car sharing market opportunity vary widely based on a variety of factors. According to a January 2010 report by Frost & Sullivan, revenue for car sharing programs in North America will increase to \$3.3 billion in 2016, up from \$253 million in 2009. Frost & Sullivan expects revenue for car sharing programs in Europe to increase to 2.6 billion in 2016, up from 220 million in 2009. We believe the market size forecasted by Frost & Sullivan is more likely achievable by 2020.

Competition

We group our competitors into three classes: car ownership, traditional rental car companies and other car sharing service providers.

Car Ownership. To compete with car ownership, we must provide a low cost, easy-to-use solution with convenient, around-the-clock vehicle availability. We believe that Zipcars offer the freedom and flexibility of cars on demand without the costs and hassles of car ownership.

Traditional Rental Car Companies. We also compete with traditional rental car companies, which typically have centralized locations near airports and transportation hubs, charge daily rates which exclude the costs of gas and insurance and primarily target business travelers and families on vacation. To offer a competitive alternative to traditional car rental, we intersperse our car locations

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throughout cities and university campuses within an easy walk of where Zipsters live and work. Our members can reserve Zipcars for as short a period as one hour, and our rates include the costs of gas and insurance.

Other Car Sharing Service Providers. In addition to their traditional rental car businesses, Hertz, Enterprise and UHaul have launched separately branded car sharing operations. Connect by Hertz reports having more than 650 car sharing vehicles in select geographic areas such as New York, London and Paris. Enterprise has announced its WeCar brand, principally at universities and on some corporate campuses. UHaul has launched UCarShare in Portland, Oregon. All of these companies have long histories operating their core car rental businesses, but none of them has been specifically designed and built as a car sharing network. Therefore, they may have difficulty adapting to a member based service rather than a transaction based service.

Our car sharing competitors also include a growing number of for-profit and not-for-profit operators in certain metropolitan areas, such as Chicago, Toronto, Philadelphia, San Francisco and London. Most of these competitors operate in only one city, and many lack a critical mass of vehicles to provide a member experience competitive with that of Zipcar. As a result, they do not benefit from the same operational efficiencies and economies of scale and may be less likely to invest in infrastructure to the degree we believe necessary to remain competitive.

Our Competitive Differentiators

We believe our current leadership position is based on a number of distinct competitive advantages:

Our First Mover Position, Within and Across Cities. We have over 7,000 Zipcars interspersed throughout the largest car sharing network of cities and vehicle locations in the world. Since our members need different vehicles for different purposes, we provide a broad range of vehicle alternatives to suit their specific needs and desires for each trip. Our members have the flexibility to reserve a hybrid vehicle for fuel efficiency, a pick-up truck to bring new furniture home from the store, a minivan to travel with friends to the beach or a luxury vehicle for a night out on the town. No other car sharing service offers the size and diversity of our Zipcar fleet, or the convenient access across as many cities.

We estimate that most of our members live or work within a five to ten minute walk of a Zipcar. We try to provide convenient access to our fleet of vehicles by interspersing them throughout the 13 metropolitan cities and more than 150 university campuses in which we operate. We are able to effectively place our vehicles in our members' neighborhoods because we have procured thousands of spaces with local parking providers and municipalities.

In addition to the benefits our members experience from our global car sharing network, we benefit from economies of scale in our cost structure. For example, investments we make in our technology, such as our iPhone application, can be distributed across our wide membership base and fleet of vehicles.

Low Cost, Word of Mouth Marketing. Our superior member experience has allowed us to build a broad, diverse and active membership base. For many, becoming a Zipster is about much more than cost-effective transportation solutions; it is about joining an engaged and enthusiastic community that is environmentally aware, socially responsible and committed to sustainable city living and smart consumption. Our membership community actively recruits new members. In fact, 28% of new members who joined Zipcar between March 1, 2009 and March 1, 2010 and who responded to our survey reported learning of Zipcar from existing members. We believe the loyalty and active recruiting among our members creates a network effect and provides us with a powerful competitive advantage.

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We believe that most of our members positively and proactively identify with Zipcar because they subscribe to our core values and have incorporated our car sharing services into their everyday lifestyle. We have developed a member relationship approach which attempts to reach people in the early stages of their driving life (i.e., at college or university) and continues to serve them through various life stages thereafter. We believe our members remain with us for an average of four to five years.

A Brand Synonymous with Car Sharing. We believe the Zipcar brand embodies our mission of enabling simple and responsible urban living. As with any consumer business, there is an important element of trust and reliability associated with an established brand name. We view our Zipsters as brand ambassadors, and their continued advocacy of our brand is a cornerstone of our success. We have won numerous awards which underscore our powerful brand and reputation: Fast Company named Zipcar one of the most innovative transportation companies in 2010, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce recognized us with an Innovation through Technology Award in 2009, our iPhone Application was named one of TIME Magazine's Best Travel Gadgets of 2009, and our website, zipcar.com, was a Webby honoree in 2009 for Best Home>Welcome Page Redesign. Recently, FORTUNE magazine named us The Best New Idea in Business on the cover of its October 2009 issue.

Our Integrated Technology Platform. Our proprietary technology platform was specifically designed for car sharing and has been continually refined and upgraded over the past ten years to optimize the experience of our members. Our technology supports application processing, reservations and keyless vehicle access, fleet management, member management, bill presentment, payment and reporting, which enables us to collect and analyze vast amounts of customer usage and fleet operations data. This technology platform is fully integrated across our web, wireless and mobile interfaces for the benefit of our members, as well as for internal purposes, ensuring a seamless experience across all communication channels. Our systems have been architected modularly and integrated seamlessly to provide a highly flexible, expandable and upgradable infrastructure that can easily scale across global markets.

Our Knowledge Base. Our ten years of operating experience in new and existing markets is a key advantage. None of our competitors has the benefit of having launched and operated car sharing at a scale in as many cities as we have. Our extensive experience has allowed us to become experts in areas such as member acquisition, member support, fleet mix, vehicle location and key metrics management. We have accumulated ten years of detailed car sharing data representing millions of member interactions, vehicle reservations and related activities. This database, along with our reporting and business information tools, enables extensive and rapid analysis of member and vehicle usage patterns and supports agile decision-making. This operational experience not only serves as a competitive advantage in our existing markets, but also helps us to effectively launch and expand into new markets.

Our Member Experience. Since our inception, we have focused on optimizing our members' online, vehicle and customer support experience. Consumers increasingly expect 24/7 self-service, pay-per-use and on-demand alternatives in many aspects of their daily lives. Some examples include Netflix for movies, iTunes for music and Amazon's Kindle for books. We provide this alternative for transportation. All of these consumer services, including our own, were enabled by the rapid emergence of new technologies in the last ten years, especially high-speed internet and low-cost wireless networks. We have continually focused on technological innovation to better understand and anticipate our members' needs and to enable us to optimize our members' experience.

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Our Growth Strategy

We intend to aggressively pursue growth in our business with the following strategies:

Increase Awareness and Adoption in Existing Markets. In addition to our existing members, we estimate that there are currently more than ten million driving age residents in our existing markets within a short walk of a Zipcar. We plan to attract new members through a combination of awareness campaigns, including advertising, member referrals, community events, search engine marketing, public relations and online banner advertising. As we continue to grow our member base, we believe that brand advocacy by our loyal members, along with our physical presence in branded vehicles and parking location signage, will have a compounding effect on the overall awareness of our brand in each market. The growth of social media, such as Facebook and Twitter, may also positively contribute to our brand awareness through word-of-mouth and viral marketing. As an additional avenue of new member growth, we plan to expand the number of businesses, government agencies and universities we serve within our existing markets.

Expand into New Markets. We intend to expand into new international and domestic markets both organically and through acquisitions and other business combinations and partnerships. In November 2007, we acquired Flexcar, which extended our geographic footprint in North America. In April 2010, we acquired Streetcar, which helped us to establish a base for future expansion opportunities in Europe. Our market expansion strategy is based on our experience and expertise in identifying and expanding into attractive new markets that can support car sharing. We intend to enter additional cities in Europe and Asia through a combination of organic growth, acquisitions, joint ventures, franchise opportunities and other relationships. In 2009, we acquired a minority interest in Avancar, the largest car sharing service in Spain. Domestically, we intend to continue expanding into new markets, including smaller satellite cities that are near our current markets. For example, we recently launched Zipcar in Baltimore, which we believe will benefit from our experience and established presence in the District of Columbia.

Broaden Our Relationships with Existing Members. Our members are critical to our success. We actively pursue feedback from our members to better understand and satisfy their needs. We believe continuously improving the member experience translates into longer and more active member relationships. For example, in 2009 we introduced our overnight program, which allows a member to reserve a vehicle from 6:00 p.m. to 8:30 a.m. for approximately half the cost of a daily rate. This offering, which is available Monday through Thursday, allows our members to run errands or attend events in the evenings and park the Zipcars around their homes at night before returning them the following morning, all for a very affordable price. We will continue to seek ways to broaden our product and service offerings to provide our members with solutions to the unique challenges associated with urban and university lifestyles.

Continue to Build Offerings for Businesses and Government Agencies. Through our FastFleet service, the technology we use in our core operations is available to businesses and government agencies for the management and administration of their own fleet operations. We have developed FastFleet as a software-as-a-service platform that represents a scalable and diversified fleet management solution that can reduce the costs of managing a fleet. We currently have FastFleet programs serving government agencies in Washington, D.C. and Wilmington, Delaware. We have a dedicated marketing group that is targeting additional government agencies and businesses.

Our Technology

We design and build our technology specifically for car sharing with a focus on simplicity and superior membership experience.

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Integrated Technology Platform. Our fully-integrated platform centralizes the management of our reservations, member services, fleet operations and financial systems to optimize member experience, minimize costs and leverage efficiencies. Through this platform, we:

process new member applications;

manage reservations;

manage and monitor member interactions;

manage billing and payment processing across multiple currencies;

manage our car sharing fleet remotely; and

monitor and analyze key metrics of each Zipcar such as utilization rate, mileage and maintenance requirements.

Each interaction between members and our Zipcars is captured in our system, across all communication channels, providing us with knowledge we use to improve the experience of our Zipsters and better optimize our business processes. Our platform is built on an enterprise-class Oracle business intelligence foundation, which, combined with open-source web applications, allows for growth and scalability.

Reservation System Software. Our reservation system is built on open source web applications developed by our technology team to process membership applications and enable existing members to reserve Zipcars online, over the phone or using a wireless mobile device. Through our reservation system, members have around-the-clock access to the complete, real-time inventory of Zipcars and can manage all necessary transactions online. Because all of our reservation and member services data is fed back into our centralized Oracle database, we are able to track and analyze aggregated member usage data to better allocate vehicles among locations and improve availability and convenience for our Zipsters.

Fleet Administration System Software and Hardware. Managing a widely dispersed fleet of over 7,000 Zipcars requires a comprehensive suite of tools optimized for car sharing. Each Zipcar is equipped with a telematics control unit, including mobile data service, radio frequency identification (RFID) card readers, wireless antennae, wiring harness, vehicle interface modules and transponders for toll systems. This hardware, together with internally developed embedded firmware and vehicle server software, allows us to authorize secure access to our Zipcars from our data centers and provides us with a comprehensive set of fleet management data that is stored in our centralized database.

Global Financial System Software. Our global financial system software is also integrated into our technology platform. This module provides us with real-time access to financial information, which improves the accuracy and efficiency of our reporting. In addition, our financial system software allows us to manage multiple currencies and payment processors, providing for accurate billing and timely payment and further gives us the flexibility to scale the system globally. Our financial system software is also built on an Oracle foundation to ensure scalability.

Data Centers, Network Access and Security. Our primary data center is located in Somerville, Massachusetts with a secondary data center located in the United Kingdom that can be brought online in the event of a failure at our primary data center. Our data centers store the information contained in our centralized database and host the Zipcar website and web-based applications that we have developed to manage our integrated technology platform. Our data centers and reservation system software maintain real-time communication with encrypted message protocols and credit card data. We use industry-standard commercial antivirus, firewall and patch-management

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technology to protect and maintain the systems located at our data centers. Our website is designed to be fault-tolerant, with a collection of identical web servers, which provide us with the flexibility to scale our operations. During the 12 months ended March 31, 2010, we processed over 2.6 million reservations and our reservation system was available 99.99% of the time.

Commitment to Technology Development. We designed and built our technology with the goal of providing the most convenient, efficient and reliable car sharing service possible. Our recent development and launch of an iPhone application is an example of how we continue to seek ways to improve and simplify our member experience. We will continue to invest in improving our technology platform to meet the needs of our growing business.

Our Operations and Fleet Management

Efficient operations are a critical element in delivering a high quality member experience. We have designed our Zipcar operations to be scalable through a distributed self-service fleet of vehicles. We have refined these operations and fleet management systems over the past ten years.

Each of our major metropolitan areas has a fleet manager responsible for planning and coordinating vehicle service and placement of vehicles. The fleet manager has a team of fleet associates, who use our proprietary systems and specialized processes to schedule and perform preventative maintenance and inspections on a regular basis. Our system can also respond to unplanned service issues communicated via our member services escalation system, including repairs. To help manage fleet maintenance and operations, our local fleet managers engage and manage a network of third-party service providers in each major metropolitan market including service shops, parking providers and mobile cleaning vendors.

Our fleet management system integrates vehicle usage data and member feedback with prescribed cleaning and service intervals to generate daily schedules for vendors and technicians who work on cars. Our call center utilizes the same system to troubleshoot vehicle issues with members and seamlessly provide access to another nearby Zipcar if necessary. Our system also provides reporting capability, enabling managers to monitor and compare performance metrics across vehicle types, vendors and fleet teams.

The number and placement of vehicles in our fleet are based upon seasonal demands. As part of our planning process, we forecast fleet requirements by market every month. We generally add vehicles to our fleet to meet expected demand during the spring and summer months and decrease the number of vehicles in our fleet during the winter months. We also have the ability to move vehicles located on university campuses to nearby major metropolitan areas to meet temporary increases in demand. Using a proprietary model based on historical usage trends, we continuously refine and adjust fleet capacity by market.

We plan vehicle purchases for the upcoming fiscal year by market in connection with our business plan objectives. Market plans account for seasonality and model mix. We negotiate a majority of our purchases directly with manufacturers, with the remainder purchased from retail partners. We have historically financed the majority of our vehicles through various third parties as operating leases with monthly payments. Once vehicles are removed from Zipcar service, vehicles are remarketed either through auction or directly to dealers.

In the future, we plan to finance our fleet through an asset-backed vehicle financing model, and we expect to establish this program within the next year. We believe this leasing model will permit us to add new vehicles to our domestic fleet more cost-effectively than with our current leasing

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arrangements with third parties. We believe that most, if not all, of our future vehicle domestic needs will be met through this asset-backed vehicle financing model and that we will rely less on third-party operating leases.

All of our vehicles are insured for third-party liability to cover our members in the case of an accident. Due to the large number of vehicles in our fleet, we do not carry third-party insurance for collision.

Sales and Marketing

We design our sales and marketing efforts to build a global, lifestyle brand. Our brand is about more than cars, it is about fun and freedom and improving urban life for our Zipsters and the communities in which they live and work.

Our wide-ranging sales and marketing strategy includes leveraging our passionate Zipsters, out-of-home advertising, local sponsorships, public relations and digital and social media that communicate our brand and grassroots initiatives.

Our marketing street teams target potential Zipsters at the local level, marketing block-by-block. For example, on a busy neighborhood sidewalk, our street team set up a campsite complete with grass, tent, sleeping bag, marshmallows and a sign reading "You need a Zipcar for this."

Our branding has resonated with Zipsters, many of whom serve as brand ambassadors. According to a recent Zipcar survey, 28% of new members who joined Zipcar between March 1, 2009 and March 1, 2010 and responded to our survey reported being introduced to Zipcar via word-of-mouth from existing members. We also have a formal referral program that awards driving credit for new member referrals and generated approximately 10,000 new members in 2009. The referring member can elect to use the driving credit themselves or share it with the individual they referred. We use social media to provide Zipsters with the tools to advocate our brand electronically. We have over 30,000 Facebook fans and over 1,000 followers on Twitter. We actively monitor consumer sentiment in social media.

Our out-of-home advertising program, principally featuring transit ads, highlights simple messages that communicate the benefits of "wheels when you want them." We place many of these advertisements in subways and at bus stops near where potential members live and work. These ads are designed both to educate and entertain.

Our marketing efforts are designed to maximize customer lifetime value via a customer lifecycle migration strategy. At the front end of this lifecycle, we acquire younger members through our relationships with over 150 universities. These members become acquainted with the benefits and behaviors of car sharing. Upon graduation, many of these Zipsters migrate to the major metropolitan areas we serve, continue their relationship with us and advocate for broad sponsorship of Zipcar membership at their places of work.

Our sales team targets specific businesses based on industry, company size and historical sales data that we maintain on current business customers in our database. We believe this targeted sales approach, supported by an integrated marketing communications program, reduces cost per member acquisition and increases lifetime value.

We also partner with other lifestyle brands that appeal to our Zipsters. In a partnership with Starbucks, we placed magnetic Starbucks coffee cups on top of many Zipcars while driving around New York City. Any New Yorker who alerted us to the coffee cup received a free \$5 Starbucks gift card.

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We also organize community events where Zipsters can get together and we partner with organizations important to our members such as the Leukemia & Lymphoma Society, New England Shelter for Homeless Veterans, the Pan Mass Challenge, Alameda County Community Food Bank and Meals on Wheels. Our goal is to inspire our Zipsters to share an experience that goes beyond car sharing and work towards the betterment of the communities we serve.

Employees

Our leadership in the car sharing industry drives our distinctive corporate culture and promotes a core set of values that attract and retain motivated employees. We believe the passion and dedication of our employees allow us to successfully further our mission, execute our business strategy, enhance our brand loyalty and create a unique connection with our members.

As of March 31, 2010, we had 259 full-time employees, including 69 in fleet operations and support, 67 in sales and marketing, 31 in engineering and 92 in general and administrative functions. None of our employees is covered by collective bargaining agreements. We consider our current relationship with our employees to be good. In addition, as of March 31, 2010, we had 167 part-time employees, including 18 in fleet operations and support and 149 in sales and marketing.

Legal Proceedings

On October 9, 2009, a former member, Ryan Blay, filed a putative class action complaint against us in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts seeking, among other things, a certification of a class of plaintiffs, a judgment that certain fees charged to our members are void, unenforceable and/or unconscionable, an injunctive order against the alleged infringing activities and an award for damages. We have challenged Mr. Blay's allegations and on December 8, 2009, we filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. The plaintiff filed an opposition to our motion to dismiss on December 22, 2009, and we sought leave, and filed a reply to the plaintiff's opposition on January 15, 2010. A hearing on our motion to dismiss was held on May 19, 2010, after which the Court took our motion under advisement. While we believe that we have substantial and meritorious arguments for the dismissal of Mr. Blay's complaint and intend to vigorously defend our position, neither the outcome of this litigation nor the amount and range of potential damages or exposure associated with the litigation can be assessed with certainty.

We are subject to various other legal proceedings and claims that have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Although some of these proceedings may result in adverse decisions or settlements, management believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Properties

Our corporate headquarters are located in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where we lease approximately 29,000 square feet of office space. This lease expires on January 31, 2015. We also lease office facilities in the London area totaling approximately 11,500 square feet. The leases for our London area facilities expire on August 31, 2012 or September 1, 2012.

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The following table sets forth the name, age and position of each of our executive officers and directors as of May 15, 2010.

Name	Age	Position
<u>Executive Officers</u>		
Scott W. Griffith	51	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
Edward G. Goldfinger	48	Chief Financial Officer
Mark D. Norman	42	President and Chief Operating Officer
Robert J. Weisberg	38	Chief Marketing Officer
<u>Directors</u>		
Philippe E.M. Bourguignon	62	Director
Donn Davis	47	Director
James D. Gerson (1)(3)	66	Director
William W. Helman (2)(3)	51	Director
Robert C. Kagle (2)	54	Director
John F. Kenny, Jr. (1)	52	Director
Jill C. Preotle (1)	61	Director

- (1) Member of the audit committee
(2) Member of the compensation committee
(3) Member of the nominating and corporate governance committee

Scott W. Griffith has served as our Chief Executive Officer and a member of our board of directors since February 2003, and as Chairman of our board of directors since 2007. Mr. Griffith holds a B.S. in Engineering from Carnegie Mellon University and an M.B.A. from the University of Chicago. Mr. Griffith's leadership, comprehensive knowledge of the car sharing industry, personal passion, strategic vision and inside perspective of the day-to-day operations of the company make him a critical asset to our company.

Edward G. Goldfinger has served as our Chief Financial Officer since September 2007. Prior to joining Zipcar, Mr. Goldfinger served as Chief Financial Officer of Spotfire, a business intelligence and analytics software company, from March 2007 until Spotfire was acquired in June 2007. Prior to joining Spotfire, Mr. Goldfinger was employed by Empirix Inc., a provider of service quality assurance solutions, where he served as Chief Executive Officer from November 2003 to December 2006 and as Chief Financial Officer from March 2002 to November 2003. Before joining Empirix, Mr. Goldfinger served as Chief Financial Officer of Sapient Corporation, an IT consulting firm, and held positions with PepsiCo, Inc., most recently, the Chief Financial Officer of the Latin American beverage business. He began his career with KPMG. Mr. Goldfinger holds a B.S. in Economics from the Wharton Undergraduate program at the University of Pennsylvania.

Mark D. Norman has served as our President and Chief Operating Officer since November 2007. Mr. Norman previously served as Chief Executive Officer of Flexcar from June 2006 until our acquisition of Flexcar in November 2007. Prior to joining Flexcar, Mr. Norman served as President and Chief Executive Officer of DaimlerChrysler Canada from January 2004 to November 2005 and Vice President of Sales & Marketing Operations for the Chrysler Group from November 2001 to December 2003. Prior to joining DaimlerChrysler, Mr. Norman was employed by the Ford Motor Company where he held various sales, marketing, manufacturing and business development positions.

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Mr. Norman holds a B.A. in Economics from Rice University and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School.

Robert J. Weisberg has served as our Chief Marketing Officer since January 2010. Prior to joining Zipcar, Mr. Weisberg was employed by Domino's Pizza, Inc., where he served as Vice President, Multimedia Marketing from April 2007 to January 2010, and Precision Marketing Director from December 2004 to March 2007. Mr. Weisberg holds a B.A. in Psychology and a certificate in Business Management with a concentration in Marketing from the University of Rochester.

Philippe E.M. Bourguignon has served as a member of our board of directors since September 2008. He has served as Vice Chairman of Revolution Places, a division of Revolution LLC, an investment firm specializing in investments in health, resorts and financial services sectors, since January 2006. Since January 2009, Mr. Bourguignon has also served as Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the board of directors of Miraval LLC, a Revolution Places company. He served as a director of eBay, Inc. from December 1999 to April 2010. From April 2004 to January 2006, Mr. Bourguignon served as Chairman of Aegis Media France, a media communications and market research company. From September 2003 to March 2004, Mr. Bourguignon served as Co-Chief Executive Officer of The World Economic Forum (The DAVOS Forum), where he served as Managing Director from August 2003 to October 2003. From April 1997 to January 2003, Mr. Bourguignon served as Chairman of the board of directors of Club Méditerranée S.A., a worldwide resort operator. Prior to his appointment at Club Méditerranée S.A., Mr. Bourguignon served as Chief Executive Officer of Euro Disney S.A., the parent company of Disneyland Paris, and Executive Vice President of The Walt Disney Company (Europe) S.A. and President of Euro Disney. Mr. Bourguignon holds a Masters Degree in Economics from the University of Aix-en-Provence and a post-graduate diploma from the Institut d'Administration des Entreprises (IAE) in Paris. Mr. Bourguignon brings to our board more than 20 years of business and executive leadership experience in publicly-traded and international companies.

Donn Davis has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2007. Mr. Davis co-founded Revolution LLC in January 2005 and served as Revolution LLC's President from January 2006 to December 2008, Strategic Advisor from January 2009 to December 2009 and again President since January 2010. Mr. Davis served as Chief Executive Officer of Exclusive Resorts LLC, a company that operates exclusive vacation homes and resorts, from July 2004 to August 2007, and as Exclusive Resorts' Executive Chairman from August 2007 to November 2009. From March 1998 to June 2003, Mr. Davis served as a senior executive in various roles at America Online, Inc., an interactive services company, and its successor company, AOL Time Warner. Mr. Davis holds a B.S. in Finance from Miami University (Ohio) and a J.D. from the University of Michigan Law School. Mr. Davis' extensive executive leadership experience and business acumen qualify him to serve as a member of our board of directors.

James D. Gerson has served as a member of our board of directors since November 2003. Mr. Gerson is a private investor. Since 1992, he has served as a director of FuelCell Energy Inc., a leading manufacturer and developer of fuel cells. Prior to its 2007 merger with Schneider Electric, Mr. Gerson served as a director of American Power Conversion Corp., a leading supplier of uninterruptible power supplies. He also served as a director of Ciprico, Inc., a company engaged in the creation, design, manufacture and marketing of storage solutions for digital media assets, from 2006 to 2008. For more than the past five years, Mr. Gerson has served as Chairman of the board of directors of Evercel, Inc., a multi-industry company whose operations include seafood processing, web-based sales of home furnishings and sales of disposable medical products. Mr. Gerson is also a director of several private companies, including I-Light Technologies Inc., a manufacturer of LED lighting, and Edit.com, which provides conversion software and services for websites. From 1994 to 2003,

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Mr. Gerson was employed by Fahnestock & Co., Inc. (now Oppenheimer & Co.) in various positions in corporate finance, research and portfolio management. Mr. Gerson holds an A.B. in Economics from Dartmouth College and an M.B.A. from Columbia. Mr. Gerson's extensive board experience and breadth of financial expertise as well as his experience in handling complex financial and business issues, position him well to serve as Chairman of our Audit Committee.

William W. Helman has served as a member of our board of directors since October 2006. Since 1988, Mr. Helman has served as a partner of Greylock Partners LP, a venture capital firm that he joined in 1984. Mr. Helman serves on the board of directors of several privately-held companies and holds an A.B. from Dartmouth College and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Helman has over 25 years of experience as a venture capitalist, bringing to our board of directors a keen understanding of the interplay between management and the board.

Robert C. Kagle has served as a member of our board of directors since July 2005. Mr. Kagle has served as a General Partner of Benchmark Capital since its founding in May 1995 and as a General Partner of Technology Venture Investors since January 1984. Mr. Kagle also has served on the board of directors of ZipRealty, Inc., a publicly-traded residential real estate firm, since 1999. Previously, Mr. Kagle served on the boards of directors of Jamba, Inc. and its predecessor from 1994 to August 2009, eBay, Inc. from June 1997 to June 2007 and E-LOAN, Inc. from January 1998 until November 2005. Mr. Kagle holds a B.S. in electrical and mechanical engineering from the General Motors Institute (renamed Kettering University) and an M.B.A. from Stanford University Graduate School of Business. Mr. Kagle brings to our board of directors more than 25 years of experience as a venture capitalist and director of numerous public and private companies.

John F. Kenny, Jr. has served as a member of our board of directors since February 2010. Mr. Kenny has served as Managing Director of New Day Capital, LLC, a private investment and consulting firm, since April 2010. Previously, Mr. Kenny was employed by Iron Mountain Incorporated, a provider of information protection and storage services, where he served as Executive Vice President, Corporate Development from May 2007 to June 2009 and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer from 1997 to 2007. Mr. Kenny also served as a director of Iron Mountain from March 2000 to May 2007. Mr. Kenny holds a B.S. in mechanical engineering from The Massachusetts Institute of Technology and an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School. Mr. Kenny's many years serving as both a senior executive and director of a large public company provides a breadth of relevant management, operational and financial qualifications to serve as a member of our board.

Jill C. Preotle has served as a member of our board of directors since December 2002. Ms. Preotle is a private equity investor who serves on the board of directors of several private companies, including Red Tail Solutions, iTeam, Investment Instruments (rentometer.com), Dancing Deer Baking Company, Daily Grommet and RunMyErrand. Previously, Ms. Preotle worked as an attorney in private practice in New York. Ms. Preotle holds a B.A. from the University of South Florida and a J.D. from the New York University School of Law. Ms. Preotle, our longest serving board member, has considerable business experience and extensive knowledge of our company and industry.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Our board of directors currently consists of eight members. The members of our board of directors were elected in compliance with the provisions of our stockholders' voting agreement, as amended. The board composition provisions of our stockholders' voting agreement will terminate upon the closing of this offering and there will be no further contractual obligations regarding the election of our directors. Our directors hold office until their successors have been elected and qualified or until the earlier of their resignation or removal.

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In accordance with the terms of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws that will become effective upon the closing of this offering, our board of directors will be divided into three classes, each of whose members will serve for staggered three year terms. Upon the closing of this offering, the members of the classes will be divided as follows:

the class I directors will be _____, and their term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2011;

the class II directors will be _____, and their term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2012; and

the class III directors will be _____, and their term will expire at the annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2013.

Our certificate of incorporation that will become effective upon the closing of this offering provides that the authorized number of directors may be changed only by resolution of the board of directors. Any additional directorships resulting from an increase in the number of directors will be distributed among the three classes so that, as nearly as possible, each class will consist of one-third of the directors. This classification of the board of directors may have the effect of delaying or preventing changes in our control or management.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws that will become effective upon the closing of this offering provide that our directors may be removed only for cause by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes that all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in an annual election of directors. Upon the expiration of the term of a class of directors, directors in that class will be eligible to be elected for a new three-year term at the annual meeting of stockholders in the year in which their term expires. An election of our directors by our stockholders will be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote on the election.

Director Independence

Under Rule 5605(b)(1) of the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules, independent directors must comprise a majority of a listed company's board of directors within one year of listing. In addition, Nasdaq Marketplace Rules require that, subject to specified exceptions, each member of a listed company's audit, compensation and nominating and governance committees be independent. Audit committee members must also satisfy the independence criteria set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Under Nasdaq Marketplace Rule 5605(a)(2), a director will only qualify as an independent director if, in the opinion of that company's board of directors, that person does not have a relationship that would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director. In order to be considered to be independent for purposes of Rule 10A-3, a member of an audit committee of a listed company may not, other than in his or her capacity as a member of the audit committee, the board of directors, or any other board committee: (1) accept, directly or indirectly, any consulting, advisory, or other compensatory fee from the listed company or any of its subsidiaries; or (2) be an affiliated person of the listed company or any of its subsidiaries.

Our board of directors intends to review its composition, the composition of its committees and the independence of each director according to the independence standards established by applicable SEC rules and the Nasdaq Marketplace Rules. As part of its review, our board of directors will consider the relationships that each non-employee director has with our company and all other facts and circumstances our board of directors deems relevant in determining their independence, including the beneficial ownership of our capital stock by each non-employee director.

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Board Leadership Structure

Our board of directors believes that Mr. Griffith's service as chairman of our board and chief executive officer is in the best interests of the company and its stockholders. As our chief executive officer and a director since 2003, Mr. Griffith has been an integral part of the leadership of our board and company since its early stages, and he is the director most familiar with our business, industry and the challenges facing our company. Our board believes that Mr. Griffith is best situated to ensure that the board's attention and efforts are focused on the most critical matters. Mr. Griffith's combined role ensures clear accountability, enables decisive leadership and enhances our ability to communicate our message and strategy clearly and consistently to our stockholders, employees and members. As our board has determined that each of the members of our board other than Mr. Griffith is independent, our board believes that the independent directors provide effective oversight of management.

Board Committees

Our board has established three standing committees—audit, compensation, and nominating and corporate governance—each of which operates under a charter that has been approved by our board. Current copies of each committee's charter will be posted on the corporate governance section of our website, www.zipcar.com.

Audit Committee. The audit committee's responsibilities include:

appointing, approving the compensation of, and assessing the independence of our registered public accounting firm;

overseeing the work of our registered public accounting firm, including through the receipt and consideration of reports from such firm;

reviewing and discussing with management and the registered public accounting firm our annual and quarterly financial statements and related disclosures;

monitoring our internal control over financial reporting, disclosure controls and procedures and code of business conduct and ethics;

overseeing our internal audit function;

discussing our risk management policies;

establishing policies regarding hiring employees from the registered public accounting firm and procedures for the receipt and retention of accounting-related complaints and concerns;

meeting independently with our internal auditing staff, registered public accounting firm and management;

reviewing and approving or ratifying any related person transactions; and

preparing the audit committee report required by SEC rules.

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The members of our audit committee are Messrs. Gerson (Chair) and Kenny and Ms. Preotle. Our board of directors has determined that Mr. Kenny is an audit committee financial expert as defined by applicable SEC rules.

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Compensation Committee. The compensation committee's responsibilities include:

annually reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to our chief executive officer's compensation;

determining our chief executive officer's compensation;

reviewing and approving, or making recommendations to our board with respect to, the compensation of our other executive officers;

overseeing an evaluation of our senior executives;

overseeing and administering our cash and equity incentive plans;

reviewing and making recommendations to our board with respect to director compensation;

reviewing and discussing annually with management our Compensation Discussion and Analysis; and

preparing the annual compensation committee report required by SEC rules.

The members of our compensation committee are Messrs. Kagle (Chair) and Helman.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee's responsibilities include:

identifying individuals qualified to become board members;

recommending to our board the persons to be nominated for election as directors and to each of the board's committees;

reviewing and making recommendations to our board with respect to management succession planning;

developing and recommending to our board corporate governance principles; and

overseeing an annual evaluation of the board.

The members of our nominating and corporate governance committee are Messrs. Helman (Chair) and Gerson.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No member of our compensation committee is or has been a current or former officer or employee of the registrant or had any related person transaction involving the registrant. None of our executive officers served as a director or a member of a compensation committee (or other committee serving an equivalent function) of any other entity, one of whose executive officers served as a director or member of our

compensation committee during 2009.

Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct

We intend to adopt a written code of business conduct and ethics that will apply to our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions. We will post a copy of the code in the corporate governance section of our website, www.zipcar.com. In addition, we intend to post on our website all disclosures that are required by law or Nasdaq stock market listing standards concerning any amendments to, or waivers from, any provision of the code.

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Since our inception, we have not compensated any director for his or her board service. We reimburse our non-employee directors for reasonable travel and other expenses incurred in connection with attending board of director and committee meetings.

Scott Griffith, our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, has not received any compensation in connection with his service as a director. The compensation we pay Mr. Griffith is discussed in the Executive Compensation section of this prospectus.

In February 2010, our compensation committee determined that it was advisable for us to implement new arrangements for the compensation of directors who are not employed by us or any of our subsidiaries. The following summarizes the terms of the compensatory arrangements for non-employee directors, effective upon the earlier of the completion of this offering and October 1, 2010:

Annual retainer fees for services on the board of directors	\$ 25,000
Additional annual retainer fees for board of director committee service:	
Audit Committee Chair	\$ 20,000
Audit Committee Member (other than Chair)	\$ 10,000
Compensation Committee Chair	\$ 10,000
Compensation Committee Member (other than Chair)	\$ 5,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chair	\$ 5,000
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Member (other than Chair)	\$ 3,000

Upon election to our board, a new director will receive an initial option grant. The value of this initial option grant is subject to annual review by our board of directors. Non-employee board members are also eligible for an annual option grant following the first annual meeting of stockholders following this offering. The value of this grant will be reviewed by our board of directors on an annual basis. Upon Mr. Kenny's election to our board of directors in February 2010, we granted to Mr. Kenny an option to purchase 78,500 shares of our common stock under our 2000 stock incentive plan at an exercise price of \$4.37 per share, representing the fair market value of our common stock on the date of grant. This option vests in 48 equal monthly installments beginning in March 2010.

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EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The compensation committee of our board of directors oversees our executive compensation program. In this role, our compensation committee designs, implements, reviews and approves annually all compensation decisions relating to our executive officers, including those appearing in our Summary Compensation Table below. We refer to these individuals in the Summary Compensation Table collectively as our named executive officers.

Compensation Objectives of our Executive Compensation Program

The primary objectives of the compensation committee with respect to executive compensation are to:

ensure executive compensation is aligned with our operational and financial performance targets;

focus on strategy and long-term performance by providing a significant portion of executives' compensation through programs linked to our long-term success;

attract executive talent and retain those executives who have demonstrated superior talent and performance and whose continued employment is crucial to our success and growth;

ensure that total compensation is fair, reasonable and competitive; and

align executives' incentives with the creation of stockholder value.

Elements of Total Compensation and Relationship to Performance

Key elements of our compensation programs include base salary, an annual cash bonus and equity incentive compensation, which is typically subject to multi-year vesting based on continued service and is primarily in the form of stock options, the value of which depends on the performance of our common stock price.

Our compensation committee assesses the performance of our executives in part based on specific measures and targets established by the compensation committee and our board of directors generally prior to the beginning of the calendar year or the early part of the first quarter of the calendar year. However, compensation decisions are not driven entirely by financial performance assessments. As a private company, our compensation committee has historically reviewed compensation data and/or surveys collected from other private, venture capital-backed companies with similar revenues and growth targets and from research of pay practices at similar companies informally conducted and supplied by committee members. The committee has also relied on its members' business judgment and collective experience in their respective industries, including the technology industry.

For executive officers other than our chief executive officer, our compensation committee has historically sought and considered input from our chief executive officer regarding such executive officers' responsibilities, performance and compensation. Specifically, our chief executive officer provides input and recommendations regarding base salary adjustments, if any, bonus targets for performance-based bonuses, equity award levels and the short-term and long-term financial and non-financial performance goals that are used throughout our compensation plans, and advises the compensation committee regarding the compensation program's ability to attract, retain and motivate executive talent. Our compensation committee views each component of executive compensation as related but distinct, and also reviews total compensation of our executive officers to ensure that our overall compensation objectives are met. Our compensation committee has and exercises the discretion to materially increase or decrease the compensation amounts recommended by our chief executive officer.

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Our compensation committee routinely meets in executive session, and our chief executive officer is not permitted to attend compensation committee or board of directors discussions regarding his own compensation.

Compensation Determination Process

Compensation for our named executive officers historically has been individualized and has been based on a variety of factors, including, in addition to the factors listed above, our financial condition and available resources, our need for that particular executive position, our board of directors' evaluation of the competitive market based on the experience of the members of our board of directors with other companies and their review of anonymous private company compensation surveys, the length of service of an executive and the compensation levels of our other executive officers, each as of the time of the applicable compensation decision. In years past, our chief executive officer and, with respect to our chief executive officer, our board of directors, reviewed the performance of each named executive officer, generally on an annual basis, and based on this review and the factors described above, set the executive compensation package for him or her for the coming year. The timing of this review has been staggered over the course of the calendar year with respect to the review of base salary, annual cash bonus payments and long-term equity incentives. We anticipate that following the consummation of this offering, the compensation committee will review all these facets of compensation during the first quarter of the calendar year.

Defining and Comparing Compensation to Market Benchmarks

Historically, our board of directors has reviewed anonymous private company compensation surveys in setting the compensation of our named executive officers. In December 2009, our compensation committee retained Towers Perrin Watson Wyatt Worldwide, Inc., or Towers Watson, as its independent compensation consultant to advise it on all matters related to executive compensation and general compensation programs. Towers Watson assists the compensation committee by providing comparative market data on compensation practices and programs based on an analysis of comparable peer companies. Towers Watson also provides guidance on industry best practices. Towers Watson advised our compensation committee in determining 2010 base salaries and bonus targets for some of our executives.

With the assistance of Towers Watson, the compensation committee selected a compensation peer group of the following 12 publicly-traded companies with similar revenues and growth potential:

Ancestry.com	OpenTable
Constant Contact	Rosetta Stone
DigitalGlobe	Shutterfly
Infospace	The Knot
Loopnet	Under Armour
Lululemon Athletica	VistaPrint

The peer group is subject to change and will be approved by our compensation committee annually.

We strive to achieve an appropriate mix between equity incentive awards and cash payments in order to meet our compensation objectives. Any apportionment goal is not applied rigidly and does not control our compensation decisions, and our compensation committee does not have any policies for allocating compensation between long-term and short-term compensation or cash and non-cash compensation. Our mix of compensation elements is designed to reward recent results and motivate long-term performance through a combination of cash and equity incentive awards.

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The compensation levels of our named executive officers reflect, to a significant degree, their varying roles and responsibilities, as well as their tenure with our company. As a result of our board of directors' assessment of our chief executive officer's and president and chief operating officer's respective roles and responsibilities within our company, there is a significant compensation differential between their compensation levels and those of our other named executive officers.

Base Salary. We use base salaries to recognize the experience, skills, knowledge and responsibilities of our employees, including our executive officers. Base salaries for our named executive officers typically are established through arm's-length negotiation at the time the executive is hired, taking into account the executive's qualifications, experience and prior salary. None of our executive officers is currently party to an employment agreement that provides for automatic or scheduled increases in base salary. However, on an annual basis, our compensation committee reviews and evaluates for adjustment the base salaries of our executives based on the scope of an executive's responsibilities, individual contribution, prior experience and sustained performance. Decisions regarding salary increases may take into account the executive officer's current salary, equity ownership and the amounts paid to an executive officer's peers inside our company. In making decisions regarding salary increases, we may also draw upon the experience of members of our board of directors with other companies and historically, we have reviewed anonymous private company compensation surveys when setting base salaries of our executive officers. Base salaries are also reviewed and adjusted, as deemed appropriate, in the case of promotions or other significant changes in responsibility. No formulaic base salary increases are provided to our named executive officers.

In establishing base salaries for our named executive officers for 2009, our compensation committee considered a number of factors, including our company's overall performance against its stated goals, including sales and revenue growth, and each named executive's position and functional role, seniority, the relative ease or difficulty of replacing the individual with a well-qualified person and the number of well-qualified candidates to assume the individual's role, job performance and overall level of responsibility and the informal benchmarking data and information discussed above.

The following table sets forth the base salary for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010 for our named executive officers:

	Fiscal 2009 Base Salary	Fiscal 2010 Base Salary
Scott W. Griffith	\$ 375,000	\$ 400,000
<i>Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>		
Mark D. Norman	\$ 350,000	\$ 350,000
<i>President and Chief Operating Officer</i>		
Edward G. Goldfinger	\$ 236,250	\$ 262,500
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>		
Robert J. Weisberg	(1)	\$ 275,000
<i>Chief Marketing Officer</i>		

(1) Mr. Weisberg joined Zipcar in January 2010.

For 2010, our compensation committee sought to set base salaries for our named executive officers at levels that are consistent with pay at or near the median levels of our peer group. As a result, the compensation committee approved executive base salary increases from fiscal 2009 to 2010 for Messrs. Griffith and Goldfinger, which were deemed to be competitive and consistent with

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their overall performance and the growth of our company. The compensation committee determined that Mr. Norman's salary was already at or near the median level of the peer group. The compensation committee determined Mr. Weisberg's 2010 salary based on the result of an arm's length negotiation at the time of his hire and not on any comparison to our peer group. Adjustments to the base salary level may be made annually based on comparisons to survey data, including that of our peer group, and evaluation of the executive's level of responsibility and experience as well as company-wide performance.

Annual Cash Bonus. We provide an annual cash bonus for our executives. Annual cash bonuses are intended to reward our executives for the achievement of corporate strategic, operational, financial and individual goals. Amounts payable under the annual cash incentive bonus plan are generally calculated as a percentage of the applicable executive's base salary.

For 2009, Mr. Griffith was eligible for a maximum bonus of \$250,000, Mr. Goldfinger was eligible for a maximum bonus of \$94,500, and Mr. Norman was eligible for a maximum bonus of \$150,000. The 2009 targets for cash incentive bonuses were as follows:

50% of each executive's target bonus was based upon our attainment of certain financial targets, including specified revenue and earnings targets, including Adjusted EBITDA targets.

20% of Mr. Griffith's bonus, 10% of Mr. Goldfinger's bonus and 15% of Mr. Norman's bonus were based upon each executive increasing the effectiveness of his respective team and the resulting impact on the rest of the organization.

10% of Mr. Griffith's bonus, 15% of Mr. Goldfinger's bonus and 25% of Mr. Norman's bonus were based upon the achievement by the company of certain strategic targets. Mr. Griffith's strategic targets generally related to international expansion and growth. Mr. Goldfinger's strategic targets generally related to pricing initiatives and lowering unit costs. Mr. Norman's strategic targets generally related to operational performance and improvements of several departments within the company.

20% of Mr. Griffith's bonus, 25% of Mr. Goldfinger's bonus and 10% of Mr. Norman's bonus were based upon the accomplishment by each executive of certain individual goals. Mr. Griffith's individual objectives generally related to strategic planning and ensuring the company's continued growth given overall economic conditions. Mr. Goldfinger's individual objectives generally related to financial efficiencies within the company. Mr. Norman's individual objectives generally related to operational efficiencies and improvements relating to various departments within the company.

For 2009, the compensation committee determined that the company and each executive had partially met the financial, strategic and individual targets for 2009 and determined to pay the following bonuses: Mr. Griffith: \$225,000; Mr. Goldfinger: \$75,257; and Mr. Norman: \$100,475.

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In February 2010, our compensation committee approved the 2010 target bonus levels for our executive officers. For the year ending December 31, 2010, the target percentage and dollar amount for the annual cash bonus for each of our named executive officers, based on 100% achievement of the metric targets discussed below, are as follows:

Name and Principal Position	Target Annual Cash Bonus as a Percentage of Base Salary	Target Annual Cash Bonus
Scott W. Griffith <i>Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>	100%	\$ 400,000
Mark D. Norman <i>President and Chief Operating Officer</i>	50%	\$ 175,000
Edward G. Goldfinger <i>Chief Financial Officer</i>	50%	\$ 131,250
Robert J. Weisberg <i>Chief Marketing Officer</i>	40%	\$ 110,000

Chief Marketing Officer

In May 2010, our compensation committee determined the principal components for bonus payouts to our executive officers for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2010:

80% of each executive's target bonus is based upon our attainment of specified revenue and earnings targets; and

20% of each executive's target bonus is based upon individual objectives. These individual objectives have not yet been determined. In addition, our compensation committee determined that no bonus payment shall be made to any executive officer in the event the company does not meet at least 85% of either the revenue or the earnings targets for 2010.

Our compensation committee designed the 2010 targets to require significant effort and operational success on the part of the executives and the company.

Long-Term Equity Incentives. Our equity award program is the primary vehicle for offering long-term incentives to our executives. While we do not have any equity ownership guidelines for our executives, we believe that equity grants provide our executives with a strong link to our long-term performance, create an ownership culture and help to align the interests of our executives and our stockholders. Because employees profit from stock options only if our stock price increases relative to the stock option's exercise price, we believe stock options provide meaningful incentives to employees to achieve increases in the value of our stock over time. In addition, the vesting feature of our equity grants contributes to executive retention by providing an incentive to our executives to remain in our employ during the vesting period. Prior to this offering, our executives were eligible to participate in the 2000 stock incentive plan, as amended, or the 2000 Plan, as well as the 2010 stock incentive plan. Following the closing of this offering, our employees and executives will be eligible to receive stock-based awards pursuant to the 2010 equity incentive plan, which we expect to adopt prior to closing this offering. Under this plan, executives will be eligible to receive grants of stock options, restricted stock awards, restricted stock unit awards, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based equity awards at the discretion of the compensation committee. In determining the size of equity grants to our executives, our compensation committee has historically considered our corporate performance, the applicable executive's performance and potential for enhancing the creation of value for our stockholders, the amount of equity previously awarded to the executive and the vesting of such awards, the executive's position and, in the case of awards to executive officers other than our chief

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executive officer, the recommendation of our chief executive officer. In addition, going forward, our compensation committee may also consider recommendations developed by our compensation consultant, including information regarding comparative stock ownership and equity grants received by the executives in our peer group.

We use stock options to compensate our named executive officers both in the form of initial grants in connection with the commencement of employment and additional discretionary grants by our board of directors, typically granted in connection with the promotion of an employee, to reward an employee, for retention purposes or for other circumstances recommended by management. Typically, the initial stock options we grant to our executives vest at a rate of 25% at the end of the first year and in equal monthly installments over the succeeding three years. Subsequent grants to our executives vest in equal monthly installments over four years. Vesting and exercise rights cease shortly after termination of employment except in the case of death or disability. Prior to the exercise of an option, the holder has no rights as a stockholder with respect to the shares subject to such option, including voting rights or the right to receive dividends or dividend equivalents.

In January, 2010, our board of directors granted an option to Mr. Weisberg, in connection with his employment commencement, to purchase 250,000 shares of our common stock. This option vests 25% on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date, which is a date fixed by our board of directors when granting options. The remainder vests in 36 equal monthly installments thereafter. The exercise price for this option grant was \$4.37, the fair market value of our common stock as of the grant date as determined by our board of directors.

In February 2010, our board of directors granted options to Messrs. Griffith, Goldfinger and Norman to purchase 500,000, 125,000 and 100,000 shares of our common stock, respectively. Each of these option awards vests in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the one-month anniversary of the vesting commencement date, which is a date fixed by our board of directors when granting options. The exercise price for each of these option grants was \$4.37, the fair market value of our common stock as of the grant date as determined by our board of directors.

We have historically granted stock options at exercise prices of no less than the fair market value of shares of our common stock on the date of grant as determined by our board of directors. The exercise price of all stock options granted after the closing of this offering will be equal to the fair market value of shares of our common stock on the date of grant, which generally will be determined by reference to the market price of our common stock. We do not have a program, plan or practice of selecting grant dates for equity incentive awards to our executive officers in coordination with the release of material non-public information. As a privately-owned company, there has been no market for our common stock. Accordingly, in 2009, we had no program, plan or practice pertaining to the timing of stock option grants to executive officers coinciding with the release of material non-public information. The compensation committee may adopt a formal policy regarding the timing of grants at a later date.

Benefits and Other Compensation. We maintain broad-based benefits that are provided to all employees, including our 401(k), flexible spending accounts, medical, dental and vision care plans, life and accidental death and dismemberment insurance policies and long-term and short-term disability plans. Executive officers are eligible to participate in each of these programs on the same terms as non-executive employees. Our 401(k) plan is a tax-qualified retirement savings plan pursuant to which all U.S.-based employees, including executive officers, may contribute the lesser of up to 90% of their annual salary or the limit prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service on a before-tax basis. While our 401(k) plan permits an employer match, we do not currently provide one. We do not provide any retirement benefits separate from the 401(k).

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We occasionally award cash signing bonuses when an executive is hired. For example, we will consider paying signing bonuses to compensate for amounts forfeited by an executive upon terminating prior employment, to assist with relocation expenses or to create additional incentive for an executive to join our company in a position where there is high market demand. In January, 2010, we paid Mr. Weisberg a signing bonus of \$50,000 as well as a \$30,000 relocation stipend.

We do not offer any perquisites to our executive officers.

Severance and Change-of-Control Benefits. We have agreed, under certain circumstances, to provide each of Messrs. Griffith, Goldfinger and Weisberg severance benefits if their respective employment terminates pursuant to offer letters we have executed with each named executive officer, the terms of which are described below under *Offer Letter Agreements*.

Our practice with respect to change-of-control benefits has been to structure stock options granted to executives with a combination of single trigger and double trigger vesting. In other words, the change of control itself triggers only partial accelerated vesting. Full acceleration of stock option vesting occurs only if the employment of the executive is terminated after the change of control either by the executive officer for Good Reason or by us without Cause (as those terms are defined in the applicable stock option agreements, as amended). We believe a combination of single trigger and double trigger vesting maximizes stockholder value because it limits any unintended windfalls to executives in the event of a friendly change of control, while still providing them appropriate incentives to cooperate in negotiating any change of control, including a change of control in which they believe they may lose their jobs.

Risk Considerations in our Compensation Program. We do not believe that any risks arising from our employee compensation policies and practices are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on our company. In addition, we do not believe that the mix and design of the components of our executive compensation program encourage management to assume excessive risks. We believe that our current business process and planning cycle fosters the behaviors and controls that would mitigate the potential for adverse risk caused by the action of our executives.

Tax Considerations

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which will become applicable to us upon the closing of this offering, generally disallows a tax deduction for compensation in excess of \$1.0 million paid to our chief executive officer and our three other most highly paid executive officers (other than our chief financial officer). Qualifying performance-based compensation is not subject to the deduction limitation if specified requirements are met. We periodically review the potential consequences of Section 162(m). Our compensation committee may, in its judgment, authorize compensation payments that do not comply with the exemptions in Section 162(m) when it believes that such payments are appropriate to attract and retain executive talent and are in our best interest and that of our stockholders.

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The following table sets forth the total compensation paid to our named executive officers for the year ended December 31, 2009, other than Mr. Weisberg, whose employment with us commenced in January 2010.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Option Awards \$(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation \$(2)	Total (\$)
Scott W. Griffith	2009	375,000		225,000	600,000
<i>Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>					
Mark D. Norman	2009	350,000		100,475	450,475
<i>President and Chief Operating Officer</i>					
Edward G. Goldfinger	2009	236,250		75,257	311,507
<i>Chief Financial Officer</i>					

- (1) The amounts in the Option Awards column reflect the aggregate fair value of share-based compensation awarded during the year computed in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standard Codification, or ASC, Topic 718, excluding the impact of estimated forfeitures related to service-based vesting conditions (which in our case were none). We did not grant any option awards to our named executive officers in 2009.
- (2) Reflects cash bonus awards paid to our named executive officers under our annual cash incentive bonus plan for performance in 2009, as described above.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards in 2009

We did not grant options or other plan-based awards to any of our named executive officers during 2009.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table sets forth information regarding outstanding stock options held as of December 31, 2009 by our named executive officers other than Mr. Weisberg.

Name	Vesting Commencement Date	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Scott W. Griffith	11/30/2005(1)	750,000	0	0.49	11/29/2015
	11/3/2008(2)	135,413	364,587	2.55	11/3/2018
Mark D. Norman	11/1/2007(3)	604,675	395,325	2.25	11/1/2017
Edward G. Goldfinger	9/4/2007(4)	295,313	229,689	2.25	9/3/2017
	11/3/2008(2)	27,083	72,917	2.55	11/3/2018

- (1) This option is fully vested.

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- (2) This option grant vests in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the one month anniversary of the vesting commencement date, which is a date fixed by our board of directors when granting options.
- (3) This option vested 175,000 shares immediately upon grant and the remainder vests in 48 equal monthly installments beginning on the one month anniversary of the vesting commencement date, which is a date fixed by our board of directors when granting options.

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(4) This option vests 25% on the first anniversary of the vesting commencement date, which is a date fixed by our board of directors when granting options. The remainder vests in 36 equal monthly installments thereafter.

Option grants are subject to acceleration upon a change in control of our company as further described in the Executive Compensation Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control section of this prospectus.

Mr. Griffith holds 1,400,000 shares of restricted common stock, which were fully vested as of December 31, 2009.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control***Potential Payments Upon a Change in Control***

The following table sets forth the benefits that would have been payable by us to each of our named executive officers other than Mr. Weisberg upon a change in control of our company where the named executive officer's employment is terminated without cause within 12 months after the change in control. These amounts are calculated on the assumption that the employment termination and change in control event both took place on December 31, 2009. Amounts below reflect potential payments pursuant to each executive officer's offer letter agreement and pursuant to stock options granted under the 2000 Stock Plan.

Name	Salary	Value of Accelerated Options(1)
Scott W. Griffith	\$ 375,000	\$ 165,886
Mark D. Norman		\$ 209,522
Edward G. Goldfinger	\$ 157,500	\$ 154,911

(1) Amounts calculated based on the aggregate amount by which the fair market value of the common stock subject to unvested equity awards exceeded the aggregate exercise price of the awards as of December 31, 2009, using a per share fair market value equal to \$4.37.

Potential Payments Upon Termination Apart From a Change in Control

The following table sets forth the benefits that would have accrued to our named executive officers other than Mr. Weisberg if their respective employment had been terminated by us without cause on December 31, 2009 or if the named executive officer had terminated his respective employment with for good reason on December 31, 2009, in the event such termination occurred prior to or more than 12 months following a change in control of our company, pursuant to such named executive officer's offer letter and pursuant to stock options granted under the 2000 Stock Plan.

Name	Salary	Value of Accelerated Options(1)
Scott W. Griffith	\$ 375,000	\$ 124,414
Mark D. Norman	350,000	157,142
Edward G. Goldfinger	118,125	116,184

(1) Amounts calculated based on the aggregate amount by which the fair market value of the common stock subject to unvested equity awards exceeded the aggregate exercise price of the awards as of December 31, 2009, using a per share fair market value equal to \$4.37.

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Pension Benefits

We do not maintain any defined benefit pension plans.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

We do not maintain any nonqualified deferred compensation plans.

Offer Letter Agreements

In February 2010, we entered into an amended offer letter agreement with Mr. Griffith which provides for an annual base salary of \$400,000 and a maximum bonus of up to \$400,000. In the event Mr. Griffith's employment is terminated by us without cause at any time, by Mr. Griffith for good reason, or if we constructively terminate Mr. Griffith's employment within 12 months following a change in control of our company, Mr. Griffith is entitled to continued payment of his base salary for 12 months. Mr. Griffith is also entitled to vesting acceleration of 25% of his unvested stock options in the case of a change in control of Zipcar and additional vesting acceleration of 25% of his remaining unvested stock options in the event his employment is terminated within 12 months following a change in control. Mr. Griffith must execute a general release of all claims against us and our affiliates in order to receive any severance benefits.

In April 2010, we entered into an amended offer letter agreement with Mr. Norman which provides for an annual base salary of \$350,000 and a bonus of up to 50% of Mr. Norman's annualized base salary. In the event Mr. Norman's employment is terminated by us without cause at any time or by Mr. Norman for good reason, Mr. Norman is entitled to continued payment of his base salary for 12 months. Mr. Norman is also entitled to vesting acceleration of 25% of his unvested stock options in the case of a change in control of Zipcar and additional vesting acceleration of 25% of his remaining unvested stock options in the event his employment is terminated within 12 months following a change in control. Mr. Norman must execute a general release of all claims against us and our affiliates in order to receive any severance benefits.

In April 2010, we entered into an amended offer letter agreement with Mr. Goldfinger which provides for an annual base salary of \$262,500 and a bonus of up to 50% of his annualized base salary. In the event Mr. Goldfinger's employment is terminated by us without cause at any time or by Mr. Goldfinger for good reason, Mr. Goldfinger is entitled to continued payment of his base salary for six months. If we constructively terminate Mr. Goldfinger's employment within 12 months following a change in control of our company, Mr. Goldfinger is entitled to continued payment of his base salary for eight months. Mr. Goldfinger is also entitled to vesting acceleration of 25% of his unvested stock options in the case of a change in control of Zipcar and additional vesting acceleration of 25% of his remaining unvested stock options in the event his employment is terminated within 12 months following a change in control. Mr. Goldfinger must execute a general release of all claims against us and our affiliates in order to receive any severance benefits.

On December 4, 2009, we entered into an offer letter agreement with Mr. Weisberg which provides for an annual base salary of \$275,000 and a bonus of up to 40% of his annualized base salary. In the event Mr. Weisberg's employment is terminated by us without cause at any time or by Mr. Weisberg for good reason, Mr. Weisberg is entitled continued payment of his base salary for six months. Mr. Weisberg is also entitled to vesting acceleration of 25% of his unvested stock options in the case of a change in control of Zipcar and additional vesting acceleration of 25% of his remaining unvested stock options in the event his employment is terminated within 12 months following a change in control. Mr. Weisberg must execute a general release of all claims against us and our affiliates in order to receive any severance benefits.

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Limitation of Liability and Indemnification

Our certificate of incorporation, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering, limits the personal liability of directors for breach of fiduciary duty to the maximum extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law and provides that no director will have personal liability to us or to our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty or other duty as a director. However, these provisions do not eliminate or limit the liability of any of our directors:

for any breach of the director's duty of loyalty to us or our stockholders;

for acts or omissions not in good faith or which involve intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law;

for voting or assenting to unlawful payments of dividends, stock repurchases or other distributions; or

for any transaction from which the director derived an improper personal benefit.

Any amendment to or repeal of these provisions will not eliminate or reduce the effect of these provisions in respect of any act, omission or claim that occurred or arose prior to such amendment or repeal. If the Delaware General Corporation Law is amended to provide for further limitations on the personal liability of directors of corporations, then the personal liability of our directors will be further limited to the greatest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law.

In addition, our certificate of incorporation, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering, provides that we must indemnify our directors and officers and we must advance expenses, including attorneys' fees, to our directors and officers in connection with legal proceedings, subject to very limited exceptions.

We maintain a general liability insurance policy that covers certain liabilities of our directors and officers arising out of claims based on acts or omissions in their capacities as directors or officers.

Certain of our non-employee directors may, through their relationships with their employers, be insured and/or indemnified against certain liabilities incurred in their capacity as members of our board of directors.

Rule 10b5-1 Sales Plans

Our directors and executive officers may adopt written plans, known as Rule 10b5-1 plans, in which they will contract with a broker to buy or sell shares of our common stock on a periodic basis. Under a Rule 10b5-1 plan, a broker executes trades pursuant to parameters established by the director or officer when entering into the plan, without further direction from them. The director or officer may amend or terminate the plan in some circumstances. Our directors and executive officers may also buy or sell additional shares outside of a Rule 10b5-1 plan when they are not in possession of material, nonpublic information.

Stock Option and Other Compensation Plans

The three equity incentive plans described in this section are the 2010 equity incentive plan, or the 2010 Equity Plan, the 2010 stock incentive plan, or the 2010 Stock Plan, and the 2000 stock option/stock issuance plan, as amended, or the 2000 Plan. Prior to this offering, we granted awards to eligible participants under the 2000 Plan and the 2010 Stock Plan. Following the closing of this offering, we expect to grant awards to eligible participants under the 2010 Equity Plan, which we expect to adopt prior to the closing of this offering.

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2010 Equity Incentive Plan

We expect our board of directors to adopt and our stockholders to approve the 2010 Equity Plan, which will become effective upon the closing of this offering. The 2010 Equity Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and other stock-based awards. Upon effectiveness of the plan, the number of shares of our common stock that will be reserved for issuance under the 2010 Equity Plan will be the sum of _____ shares plus (i) the number of shares of our common stock then available for issuance under the 2010 Stock Plan, described below, (ii) the number of shares of our common stock subject to outstanding awards under the 2010 Stock Plan and the 2000 Plan, described below, that expire, terminate or are otherwise surrendered, cancelled, forfeited or repurchased by us at their original issuance price pursuant to a contractual repurchase right, and (iii) an annual increase, to be added on the first day of each fiscal year beginning in fiscal year 2011 and ending on the second day of fiscal year 2013, equal to the lowest of (a) _____ shares, (b) _____ % of the number of shares of our common stock outstanding on the first day of the fiscal year and (c) an amount determined by our board of directors.

Our employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors are eligible to receive awards under the 2010 Equity Plan; however, incentive stock options may only be granted to our employees. The maximum number of shares of our common stock with respect to which awards may be granted to any participant under the plan is _____ per calendar year.

In accordance with the terms of the 2010 Equity Plan, our board of directors has authorized our compensation committee to administer the plan. Pursuant to the terms of the 2010 Equity Plan, our compensation committee will select the recipients of awards and determine:

the number of shares of our common stock covered by options and the dates upon which the options become exercisable;

the exercise price of options;

the duration of options; and

the number of shares of our common stock subject to any restricted stock or other stock-based awards and the terms and conditions of such awards, including conditions for repurchase, issue price and repurchase price.

If our board of directors delegates authority to an executive officer to grant awards under the 2010 Equity Plan, the executive officer has the power to make awards to all of our employees, except executive officers. Our board of directors will fix the terms of the awards to be granted by such executive officer, including the exercise price of such awards, and the maximum number of shares subject to awards that such executive officer may make.

Upon a merger or other reorganization event, our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, take any one or more of the following actions pursuant to the 2010 Equity Plan as to some or all outstanding awards other than restricted stock (except to the extent specifically provided otherwise in an applicable award agreement or another agreement between us and a plan participant):

provide that all outstanding awards shall be assumed or substituted by the successor corporation;

upon written notice to a participant, provide that all of the participant's unexercised options or awards will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such transaction unless exercised by the participant;

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provide that outstanding awards shall become exercisable, realizable or deliverable, or restrictions applicable to an award will lapse, in whole or in part, prior to or upon the reorganization event;

in the event of a reorganization event pursuant to which holders of shares of our common stock will receive a cash payment for each share surrendered in the reorganization event, make or provide for a cash payment to the participants with respect to each award held by a participant equal to (a) the number of shares of common stock subject to the vested portion of the award (after giving effect to any acceleration of vesting that occurs upon or immediately prior to such reorganization event) multiplied by (b) the excess, if any, of (i) the cash payment for each share surrendered in the reorganization event over (ii) the exercise, measurement or purchase price of such award and any applicable tax withholdings, in exchange for the termination of such awards; and

provide that, in connection with a liquidation or dissolution, awards convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds. In the case of certain restricted stock units, no assumption or substitution shall be permitted and the restricted stock units shall instead be settled in accordance with the terms of the applicable restricted stock unit agreement.

Upon the occurrence of a reorganization event other than a liquidation or dissolution, the repurchase and other rights with respect to outstanding restricted stock shall continue for the benefit of the successor company and shall, unless the board of directors may otherwise determine, apply to the cash, securities or other property into which shares of our common stock are converted pursuant to the reorganization event; provided that our board of directors may provide for termination or deemed satisfaction of such repurchase or other rights under the instrument evidencing any restricted stock or any other agreement between us and a plan participant. Upon the occurrence of a reorganization event involving a liquidation or dissolution, all conditions on each outstanding restricted stock award will automatically be deemed terminated or satisfied, unless otherwise provided in the agreement evidencing the restricted stock award.

No award may be granted under the 2010 Equity Plan on or after _____, 2020. Our board of directors may amend, suspend or terminate the 2010 Equity Plan at any time, except that stockholder approval will be required to comply with applicable law or stock market requirements.

2010 Stock Incentive Plan

Our 2010 Stock Plan was adopted by our board of directors and approved by our stockholders in May 2010. Upon the closing of this offering, we do not expect to grant any additional awards under the 2010 Stock Plan.

The 2010 Stock Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, non-statutory stock options, restricted stock awards and other stock-based awards. The number of shares of our common stock that are reserved for issuance under the 2010 Stock Plan is the sum of 5,000,000 shares plus such additional number of shares of our common stock as is equal to the sum of (i) the number of shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the 2000 Plan, described below, that remained available for grant upon the effectiveness of the 2010 Stock Plan and (ii) the number of shares of our common stock subject to awards granted under the 2000 Plan that expire, terminate or are otherwise surrendered, canceled, forfeited or repurchased by us at their original issuance price pursuant to a contractual repurchase right.

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Our employees, officers, directors, consultants and advisors are eligible to receive awards under the 2010 Stock Plan. Pursuant to the terms of the 2010 Stock Plan, our board of directors administers the plan and, subject to any limitations in the plan, selects the recipients of awards and determine:

the number of shares of our common stock covered by options and the dates upon which the options become exercisable;

the exercise price of options;

the duration of options; and

the number of shares of our common stock subject to any restricted stock or other stock-based awards and the terms and conditions of such awards, including conditions for repurchase, issue price and repurchase price.

Upon a merger or other reorganization event, our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, take any one or more of the following actions pursuant to the 2010 Stock Plan as to some or all outstanding awards other than restricted stock:

provide that all outstanding awards shall be assumed or substituted by the successor corporation;

upon written notice to a participant, provide that all of the participant's unexercised options or awards will terminate immediately prior to the consummation of such transaction unless exercised by the participant;

provide that outstanding awards shall become exercisable, realizable or deliverable, or restrictions applicable to an award will lapse, in whole or in part, prior to or upon the reorganization event;

in the event of a reorganization event pursuant to which holders of shares of our common stock will receive a cash payment for each share surrendered in the reorganization event, make or provide for a cash payment to the participants with respect to each award held by a participant equal to (a) the number of shares of common stock subject to the vested portion of the award (after giving effect to any acceleration of vesting that occurs upon or immediately prior to such reorganization event) multiplied by (b) the excess, if any, of (i) the cash payment for each share surrendered in the reorganization event over (ii) the exercise price of such award and any applicable tax withholdings, in exchange for the termination of such awards; and

provide that, in connection with a liquidation or dissolution, awards convert into the right to receive liquidation proceeds.

Upon the occurrence of a reorganization event other than a liquidation or dissolution, the repurchase and other rights under each outstanding restricted stock award shall continue for the benefit of the successor company and shall, unless the board of directors may otherwise determine, apply to the cash, securities or other property into which shares of our common stock are converted pursuant to the reorganization event; provided that the board of directors may provide for termination or deemed satisfaction of such repurchase or other rights under the instrument evidencing any restricted stock award or any other agreement between us and a plan participant. Upon the occurrence of a reorganization event involving a liquidation or dissolution, all conditions on each outstanding restricted stock award will automatically be deemed terminated or satisfied, unless otherwise provided in the agreement evidencing the restricted stock award.

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As of May 15, 2010, there were no options outstanding under the 2010 Stock Plan. After the effective date of the 2010 Equity Plan, we will grant no further stock options or other awards under the 2010 Stock Plan; however, any shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2010 Stock Plan that remain available for issuance and any shares of common stock subject to awards under the 2010 Stock Plan that expire, terminate, or are otherwise surrendered, canceled, forfeited or repurchased without having been fully exercised or resulting in any common stock being issued shall be rolled into the 2010 Equity Plan up to a specified number of shares.

2000 Stock Option/Stock Issuance Plan

Our 2000 Plan was adopted by our board of directors and approved by our stockholders in November 2000. A maximum of 12,600,000 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance under the 2000 Plan.

The 2000 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonstatutory stock options, restricted stock and other stock purchase rights. Our officers, employees, directors, consultants and advisors were eligible to receive awards under the 2000 Plan; however, incentive stock options were only granted to our employees. In accordance with the terms of the 2000 Plan, our board of directors administered the plan and, subject to any limitations in the plan, selected the recipients of awards and determined:

the number of shares of common stock covered by options and the dates upon which the options become exercisable;

the exercise prices of options;

the duration of options;

the methods of payment of the exercise price; and

the number of shares of common stock subject to any restricted stock awards or other stock purchase rights and the terms and conditions of those awards, including the conditions for repurchase, issue price and repurchase price.

In the event of a consolidation, merger or sale of all or substantially all of our assets or in the event of a liquidation, our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, take any one or more of the following actions pursuant to the 2000 Plan as to outstanding options:

provide that all outstanding awards shall be assumed or substituted by the successor corporation;

upon written notice to a participant, provide that any and all of the participant's unexercised options will become exercisable in full prior to the consummation of such transaction and that all unexercised options will terminate prior to the consummation of such transaction unless exercised by the participant;

in the event of a merger or purchase of our stock pursuant to which holders of shares of our common stock will receive a payment for each share surrendered in the transaction, terminate either (a) each outstanding option or (b) each outstanding option that is fully exercisable as of the date of consummation of such transaction in exchange for a payment, in cash or otherwise, equal in amount to the excess, if any, of the value, as determined by our board of directors, of the transaction consideration over the per-share exercise price of each such option, multiplied by the number of shares of our common stock subject to each such option;

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in the event of a purchase of our assets pursuant to which holders of shares of our common stock will receive upon liquidation some form of consideration, terminate either (a) each outstanding option or (b) each outstanding option that is fully exercisable as of the date of such liquidation, in exchange for a payment, in cash or otherwise, equal in amount to the excess, if any, of the value, as determined by our board of directors, of the transaction consideration over the per-share exercise price of each such option, multiplied by the number of shares of our common stock subject to such option; and

terminate either (a) each outstanding option or (b) each outstanding option that is fully exercisable as of the date of such transaction, in exchange for a cash payment equal in amount to the excess, if any, of the fair market value, as determined by our board of directors, of a share of our common stock over the per-share exercise price of each such option, multiplied by the number of shares subject to each such option.

Pursuant to the terms of the 2000 Plan, in the event of a liquidation or dissolution of our company, each outstanding option under the 2000 Plan will terminate, but the holders shall have the right, assuming the holder still maintains a permissible relationship with us, immediately prior to such dissolution or liquidation, to exercise the option to the extent exercisable on the date of such dissolution or liquidation.

As of May 15, 2010, there were options to purchase an aggregate of 8,626,346 shares of common stock outstanding under the 2000 Plan at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share, an aggregate of 904,758 shares of common stock issued upon the exercise of options granted under the 2000 Plan, and an aggregate of 3,038,901 shares of common stock originally issued as restricted stock awards under the 2000 Plan. As of May 15, 2010, there were 448,749 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under the 2000 Plan. After the effective date of the 2010 Stock Plan, we granted no further stock options, restricted stock or other stock purchase rights under the 2000 Plan; however, any shares of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2000 Plan that remain available for issuance and any shares of common stock subject to awards under the 2000 Plan that expire, terminate, or are otherwise surrendered, canceled, forfeited or repurchased without having been fully exercised or resulting in any common stock being issued will be rolled into the 2010 Stock Plan up to a specified number of shares.

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CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PERSON TRANSACTIONS

Since January 1, 2007, we have engaged in the following transactions with our directors and executive officers and holders of more than 5% of our voting securities and affiliates of our directors, executive officers and 5% stockholders. We believe that all of the transactions described below were made on terms no less favorable to us than could have been obtained from unaffiliated third parties.

Agreements with Stockholders

Registration Rights Agreement

We have entered into a sixth amended and restated registration rights agreement, dated as of April 20, 2010, with holders of our preferred stock, certain holders of our common stock and certain holders of our outstanding warrants to purchase capital stock, including some of our directors, executive officers and holders of more than five percent of our voting securities and their affiliates. The sixth amended and restated registration rights agreement contains a right of first refusal provision that provides that we shall not make certain issuances of our securities unless we first offer such securities to holders of convertible preferred stock and certain holders of common stock in accordance with the terms of the agreement. The right of first refusal provision does not apply to and will terminate upon the closing of this offering. The sixth amended and restated registration rights agreement also provides that (i) certain holders of our preferred stock and certain holders of our common stock will have the right to demand that we file a registration statement, subject to certain limitations, and (ii) the holders of our preferred stock and certain holders of our common stock and warrants to purchase capital stock will have the right to request that their shares be covered by a registration statement that we are otherwise filing. For a more detailed description of these registration rights, see Description of Capital Stock Registration Rights.

Stockholders Agreement

We have entered into a sixth amended and restated stockholders agreement, dated as of April 20, 2010, with holders of our preferred stock and certain holders of our common stock, including some of our directors, executive officers and holders of more than five percent of our voting securities and their affiliates, pursuant to which the holders of preferred stock have a right of purchase and co-sale in respect of sales of securities by our founders and common stockholders party to the agreement. These purchase and co-sale rights do not apply to shares sold pursuant to this offering, and this agreement will terminate upon the closing of this offering.

Stockholders Voting Agreement

We have entered into a third amended and restated stockholders voting agreement, dated as of April 20, 2010, with holders of our preferred stock and certain holders of our common stock, pursuant to which, among other things, each of the parties thereto has agreed to vote all of the shares of our capital stock they hold in the manner described therein with respect to the size and composition of our board of directors, subject to certain specified exceptions. This agreement will terminate upon the closing of this offering.

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Executive Compensation and Employment Arrangements

For a description of the compensation arrangements we have with our executive officers, please see Executive and Director Compensation, including Executive and Director Compensation Offer Letter Agreements.

Policies and Procedures for Related Person Transactions

We expect our board of directors to adopt written policies and procedures for the review of any transaction, arrangement or relationship in which Zipcar, Inc. is a participant, the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and one of our executive officers, directors, director nominees or 5% stockholders (or their immediate family members), each of whom we refer to as a related person, has a direct or indirect material interest.

If a related person proposes to enter into such a transaction, arrangement or relationship, which we refer to as a related person transaction, the related person must report the proposed related person transaction to our General Counsel. The policy calls for the proposed related person transaction to be reviewed and, if deemed appropriate, approved by the Audit Committee. Whenever practicable, the reporting, review and approval will occur prior to entry into the transaction. If advance review and approval is not practicable, the committee will review and, in its discretion, may ratify the related person transaction. The policy also permits the chairman of the committee to review and, if deemed appropriate, approve proposed related person transactions that arise between committee meetings, subject to ratification by the committee at its next meeting. Any related person transactions that are ongoing in nature will be reviewed annually.

A related person transaction reviewed under the policy will be considered approved or ratified if it is authorized by the committee after full disclosure of the related person's interest in the transaction. As appropriate for the circumstances, the committee will review and consider:

the related person's interest in the transaction;

the approximate dollar value of the amount involved in the transaction;

the approximate dollar value of the amount of the related person's interest in the transaction without regard to the amount of any profit or loss;

whether the transaction was undertaken in the ordinary course of our business;

whether the terms of the transaction are no less favorable to us than terms that could have been reached with an unrelated third-party;

the purpose of, and the potential benefits to us of, the transaction; and

any other information regarding the transaction or the related person in the context of the proposed transaction that would be material to investors in light of the circumstances of the particular transaction.

The committee may approve or ratify the transaction only if the committee determines that, under all of the circumstances, the transaction is in or is not inconsistent with Zipcar's best interests. The committee may impose any conditions on the related person transaction that it deems appropriate.

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In addition to the transactions that are excluded by the instructions to the SEC's related person transaction disclosure rule, our board of directors has determined that the following transactions do not create a material direct or indirect interest on behalf of related persons and, therefore, are not related person transactions for purposes of this policy:

interests arising solely from the related person's position as an executive officer of another entity (whether or not the person is also a director of such entity) that is a participant in the transaction, where (a) the related person and all other related persons own in the aggregate less than a 10% equity interest in such entity, (b) the related person and his or her immediate family members are not involved in the negotiation of the terms of the transaction and do not receive any special benefits as a result of the transaction, (c) the amount involved in the transaction equals less than the greater of \$1 million dollars or 2% of the annual consolidated gross revenues of the other entity that is a party to the transaction, and (d) the amount involved in the transaction equals less than 2% of Zipcar's annual consolidated gross revenues; and

a transaction that is specifically contemplated by provisions of Zipcar's certificate of incorporation or bylaws.

The policy provides that transactions involving compensation of executive officers shall be reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee in the manner specified in its charter.

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The following table sets forth information with respect to the beneficial ownership of our common stock, as of May 15, 2010, by:

each person known by us to beneficially own more than 5% of our common stock;

each of our directors;

each of our executive officers;

all of our executive officers and directors as a group; and

each selling stockholder.

The number of shares beneficially owned by each stockholder is determined under rules issued by the SEC and includes voting or investment power with respect to securities. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes any shares as to which the individual or entity has sole or shared voting power or investment power. The Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned Prior to Offering column is based on 60,187,955 shares of common stock outstanding on May 15, 2010, assuming the conversion of all outstanding shares of our redeemable convertible preferred stock into 47,426,401 shares of common stock. Shares of common stock that may be acquired within 60 days after May 15, 2010 pursuant to exercise of options or warrants are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage ownership of the holder of such options or warrants but are not deemed to be outstanding for computing the percentage ownership of any other person shown in the table. The Percentage of Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering is based on shares of common stock to be outstanding after this offering, including the shares that we are selling in this offering. Unless otherwise indicated, the address of all listed stockholders is 25 First Street, 4th Floor, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02141. Each of the stockholders listed has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares beneficially owned by the stockholder unless noted otherwise, subject to community property laws where applicable.

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned		Number of Shares Offered	Shares Beneficially Owned After Offering		Shares to be Sold if Underwriters Option is Exercised in Full	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering if Underwriters Option is Exercised in Full	
	Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage		Number	Percentage
5% Stockholders								
Revolution Living LLC(1) 1717 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	13,829,351	22.98%			%			%
Benchmark Capital Partners V, L.P.(2) 2480 Sand Hill Road, Suite 200 Menlo Park, CA 94025	7,605,202	12.64%			%			%
Entities affiliated with Greylock Partners(3) 880 Winter Street Waltham, MA 02451	4,288,277	7.12%			%			%
Smedvig Capital AS Lokkeveien 103	3,350,604	5.57%			%			%

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Norway

Executive Officers and Directors				
Scott W. Griffith(4)	2,399,994	3.92%	%	%
Mark D. Norman(5)	733,317	1.20%	%	%
Edward G. Goldfinger(6)	423,953	*	%	%
Robert J. Weisberg		*	%	%
Philippe E.M. Bourguignon(1)	13,829,351	22.98%	%	%
Donn Davis(1)	13,829,351	22.98%	%	%
James D. Gerson(7)	3,641,133	6.05%	%	%
William W. Helman(3)	4,288,277	7.12%	%	%
Robert C. Kagle(2)	7,605,202	12.64%	%	%
John F. Kenny, Jr.(8)	6,541	*	%	%
Jill C. Preotle	869,849	1.45%	%	%
All executive officers and directors as a group (11 persons)(9)	33,797,617	54.19%	%	%
Other Selling Stockholders				

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- * Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1% of our outstanding common stock.
- (1) Consists of 13,829,351 shares held by Revolution Living LLC, of which Mr. Davis, a member of our board of directors, is President. Mr. Bourguignon, a member of our board of directors, is an affiliate of Revolution Living LLC. Each of Mr. Bourguignon and Mr. Davis disclaims beneficial ownership over such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interests therein.
 - (2) Consists of 7,605,202 shares held by Benchmark Capital Partners V, L.P., or BCP V, as nominee for Benchmark Capital Partners V, L.P., Benchmark Founders Fund V, L.P., Benchmark Founders Fund V-A, L.P., Benchmark Founders Fund V-B, L.P. and related individuals, collectively, the Benchmark Funds. Benchmark Capital Management Co. V, L.L.C., or BCMC V, is the General Partner of BCP V. BCMC V's managing members are Alexandre Balkanski, Bruce Dunlevie, Peter Fenton, J. William Gurley, Kevin Harvy, Robert Kagle, Mitchell Lasky and Steven Spurlock. These individuals may be deemed to have shared voting and investment power over the shares held by the Benchmark Funds. Each of these individuals disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. Mr. Kagle disclaims beneficial ownership over such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
 - (3) Consists of (a) 3,666,477 shares held by Greylock XII Limited Partnership, (b) 407,386 shares held by Greylock XII-A Limited Partnership and (c) 214,414 shares held by Greylock XII Principals LLC. Greylock XII GP LLC is the sole General Partner of Greylock XII Limited Partnership and Greylock XII-A Limited Partnership. William Helman, a member of our board of directors, is a Senior Managing Member of Greylock XII GP LLC and President of Greylock XII Principals LLC and exercises shared voting and investment power over the shares held of record by Greylock XII Limited Partnership, Greylock XII-A Limited Partnership and Greylock XII Principals LLC. Mr. Helman disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
 - (4) Consists of (a) 1,400,000 shares held directly by Mr. Griffith and (b) 999,994 shares issuable to Mr. Griffith upon exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010.
 - (5) Consists of 733,317 shares issuable to Mr. Norman upon exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010.
 - (6) Consists of 423,953 shares issuable to Mr. Goldfinger upon exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010.
 - (7) Consists of (a) 623,564 shares held by Mr. Gerson, (b) 17,570 shares issuable to Mr. Gerson upon the exercise of warrants exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010, (c) 142,857 shares held by Gerson Family Foundation, Inc. of which Mr. Gerson is President and a director and (d) 2,857,142 shares held by Evercel, Inc., of which Mr. Gerson is the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Gerson disclaims beneficial ownership over such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein.
 - (8) Consists of 6,541 shares issuable to Mr. Kenny upon exercise of stock options exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010.
 - (9) See footnotes 1 through 8 above. Includes 2,181,375 shares issuable upon exercise of stock options or warrants exercisable within 60 days after May 15, 2010. For the purpose of this calculation, the 13,829,351 shares reported as beneficially owned by each of Messrs. Bourguignon and Davis have been included in the calculation only once.

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DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

General

Following the closing of this offering, our authorized capital stock will consist of _____ shares of common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, and _____ shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share. The following description of our capital stock and provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws are summaries and are qualified by reference to the certificate of incorporation and by-laws that will become effective upon the closing of this offering. Copies of these documents have been filed with the SEC as exhibits to our registration statement, of which this prospectus forms a part. The description of our common stock reflects changes to our capital structure that will occur upon the closing of this offering.

Common Stock

As of May 15, 2010, there were 60,187,955 shares of our common stock outstanding and held of record by approximately 210 stockholders, assuming the conversion of all outstanding shares of preferred stock.

Holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights. An election of directors by our stockholders shall be determined by a plurality of the votes cast by the stockholders entitled to vote on the election. Holders of common stock are entitled to receive proportionately any dividends as may be declared by our board of directors, subject to any preferential dividend rights of any series of preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

In the event of our liquidation or dissolution, the holders of common stock are entitled to receive proportionately our net assets available for distribution to stockholders after the payment of all debts and other liabilities and subject to the prior rights of any outstanding preferred stock. Holders of common stock have no preemptive, subscription, redemption or conversion rights. Our outstanding shares of common stock are, and the shares offered by us in this offering will be, when issued and paid for, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The rights, preferences and privileges of holders of common stock are subject to and may be adversely affected by the rights of the holders of shares of any series of preferred stock that we may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Under the terms of our certificate of incorporation that will become effective upon the closing of this offering, our board of directors is authorized to direct us to issue shares of preferred stock in one or more series without stockholder approval. Our board of directors has the discretion to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences, of each series of preferred stock.

The purpose of authorizing our board of directors to issue preferred stock and determine its rights and preferences is to eliminate delays associated with a stockholder vote on specific issuances. The issuance of preferred stock, while providing flexibility in connection with possible acquisitions, future financings and other corporate purposes, could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or could discourage a third party from seeking to acquire, a majority of our outstanding voting stock. Upon the closing of this offering, there will be no shares of preferred stock outstanding, and we have no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock.

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Options

As of May 15, 2010, we had outstanding options to purchase an aggregate of 8,626,346 shares of common stock with a weighted average exercise price of \$2.52 per share.

Warrants

As of May 15, 2010, we had outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,472,643 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$2.69.

Registration Rights

We entered into a sixth amended and restated registration rights agreement, dated April 20, 2010, with the holders of shares of our preferred stock, certain holders of shares of our common stock and certain holders of warrants to purchase our capital stock. Under the registration rights agreement, holders of shares having registration rights can demand that we file a registration statement or request that their shares be covered by a registration statement that we are otherwise filing, as described below.

Demand Registration Rights

At any time after 180 days after the closing of this offering, the holders of a majority of the shares having demand registration rights may request that we register all or a portion of their common stock for sale under the Securities Act, so long as the aggregate price to the public in connection with any such offering is at least \$20 million. We will effect the registration as requested, unless in the good faith judgment of our board of directors, such registration should be delayed. We may be required to effect two of these registrations. In addition, when we are eligible for the use of Form S-3, or any successor form, holders of a majority of the shares having demand registration rights may make unlimited requests that we register all or a portion of their common stock for sale under the Securities Act on Form S-3, or any successor form, so long as the aggregate price to the public in connection with any such offering is at least \$10 million.

Incidental Registration Rights

In addition, if at any time after this offering we register any shares of our common stock, the holders of all shares having registration rights are entitled to notice of the registration and to include all or a portion of their common stock in the registration.

Other Provisions

In the event that any registration in which the holders of registrable shares participate pursuant to the registration rights agreement is an underwritten public offering, the number of registrable shares to be included may, in specified circumstances, be limited due to market conditions.

We will pay all registration expenses, other than underwriting discounts, selling commissions and the fees and expenses of the selling stockholders' own counsel, related to any demand or piggyback registration. The registration rights agreement contains customary cross-indemnification provisions, pursuant to which we are obligated to indemnify the selling stockholders in the event of material misstatements or omissions in the registration statement attributable to us, and they are obligated to indemnify us for material misstatements or omissions in the registration statement attributable to them.

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Anti-Takeover Provisions

We are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. Subject to certain exceptions, Section 203 prevents a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with any interested stockholder for three years following the date that the person became an interested stockholder, unless the interested stockholder attained such status with the approval of our board of directors or unless the business combination is approved in a prescribed manner. A business combination includes, among other things, a merger or consolidation involving us and the interested stockholder and the sale of more than 10% of our assets. In general, an interested stockholder is any entity or person beneficially owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock and any entity or person affiliated with or controlling or controlled by such entity or person.

Staggered Board; Removal of Directors

Our certificate of incorporation and our bylaws divide our board of directors into three classes with staggered three-year terms. In addition, a director may be removed only for cause and only by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 75% of the votes that all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in an annual election of directors. Any vacancy on our board of directors, including a vacancy resulting from an enlargement of our board of directors, may be filled only by vote of a majority of our directors then in office.

The classification of our board of directors and the limitations on the removal of directors and filling of vacancies could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire, or discourage a third party from seeking to acquire, control of our company.

Super-Majority Voting

The Delaware General Corporation Law provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or by-laws, as the case may be, requires a greater percentage. Our by-laws may be amended or repealed by a majority vote of our board of directors or the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes that all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in an annual election of directors. In addition, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the votes which all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in an election of directors is required to amend or repeal or to adopt any provisions inconsistent with any of the provisions of our certificate of incorporation described in the prior two paragraphs.

Stockholder Action; Special Meeting of Stockholders

Our certificate of incorporation provides that any action required or permitted to be taken by our stockholders must be effected at a duly called annual or special meeting of such stockholders and may not be effected by any consent in writing by such stockholders. Our certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated bylaws also provide that, except as otherwise required by law, special meetings of our stockholders can only be called by our chairman of the board, our chief executive officer or our board of directors.

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Authorized But Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing standards of the Nasdaq Global Market. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate finance transactions, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved common stock and preferred stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock will be _____ .

Nasdaq Global Market

We intend to apply to have our common stock listed on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol ZIP.

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SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE

Immediately prior to this offering, there was no public market for our common stock. Future sales of substantial amounts of common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales may occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. Although we have applied to have our common stock listed on the Nasdaq Global Market, we cannot assure you that there will be an active public market for our common stock.

Upon the closing of this offering, we will have outstanding an aggregate of _____ shares of common stock, assuming the issuance of shares of common stock offered by us in this offering and no exercise of options or warrants after _____, 20____. Of these shares, all shares sold in this offering will be freely tradable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any shares purchased by our affiliates, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, whose sales would be subject to the Rule 144 resale restrictions described below, other than the holding period requirement.

The remaining _____ shares of common stock will be restricted securities, as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act. These restricted securities are eligible for public sale only if they are registered under the Securities Act or if they qualify for an exemption from registration under Rules 144 or 701 under the Securities Act, which are summarized below.

Subject to the lock-up agreements described below and the provisions of Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act, these restricted securities will be available for sale in the public market as follows:

Date	Number of Shares
On the date of this prospectus	
90 days after the date of this prospectus	
180 days after the date of this prospectus	
In addition, of the _____ shares of our common stock that were subject to stock options outstanding as of _____, 2010, options to purchase _____ shares of common stock were vested as of _____, 2010 and, upon exercise, these shares will be eligible for sale subject to the lock-up agreements described below and Rules 144 and 701 under the Securities Act.	

Lock-Up Agreements

We and each of our officers and directors and the holders of at least _____ % of our outstanding capital stock, including the selling stockholders, have agreed that they will not:

offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our common stock or enter into a transaction that would have the same effect;

enter into any swap, hedge or other arrangement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of our common stock, whether any of these transactions are to be settled by delivery of our common stock or other securities, in cash or otherwise; or

publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge or disposition, or to enter into any transaction, swap, hedge or other arrangement;

without, in each case, the prior written consent of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. on behalf of the underwriters for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus.

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However, if at any time beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, (i) we have filed at least one quarterly report on Form 10-Q, (ii) the reported last sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market is at least 50% greater than the initial public offering price per share set forth on the cover page of this prospectus for 20 trading days out of any 30 trading day period ending after the 90th day following the date of this prospectus, and (iii) the reported last sale price on the last day of the 30 trading day period described in clause (ii) is at least 35% greater than the initial public offering price, then 33% of each holder's shares of our common stock that are subject to the 180-day restrictions described above, or approximately _____ shares, will be automatically released from these restrictions immediately prior to the opening of the Nasdaq Global Market on the day following the end of the 30 trading day period. We refer to this date as the initial release date. Further, in the event that (1) we release earnings results or announce material news or a material event relating to us occurs during the 17-day period prior to either the initial release date or the expiration of the full 180-day lock-up period, or (2) prior to the initial release date or the expiration of the full 180-day lock-up period we have announced that we will release earnings results during the 15-day period beginning on the initial release date or the last day of the 180-day lock-up period, then in either case, the initial release date will be deferred or the full 180-day lock-up period will be extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the release of the earnings results or the announcement of the material news or material event, unless Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. on behalf of the underwriters waive, in writing, the extension.

Rule 144

Affiliate Resales of Restricted Securities

In general, subject to the lock-up restrictions described above, beginning 90 days after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, a person who is an affiliate of ours, or who was an affiliate at any time during the 90 days before a sale, who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least six months would be entitled to sell in broker's transactions or certain riskless principal transactions or to market makers, a number of shares within any three-month period that does not exceed the greater of:

1% of the number of shares of our common stock then outstanding, which will equal approximately _____ shares immediately after this offering; or

the average weekly trading volume in our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of a notice on Form 144 with respect to such sale.

Affiliate resales under Rule 144 are also subject to the availability of current public information about us. In addition, if the number of shares being sold under Rule 144 by an affiliate during any three-month period exceeds 5,000 shares or has an aggregate sale price in excess of \$50,000, the seller must file a notice on Form 144 with the SEC and Nasdaq concurrently with either the placing of a sale order with the broker or the execution directly with a market maker.

Non-Affiliate Resales of Restricted Securities

In general, subject to the lock-up restrictions described above, beginning 90 days after the effective date of the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part, a person who is not an affiliate of ours at the time of sale, and has not been an affiliate at any time during the three months preceding a sale, and who has beneficially owned shares of our common stock for at least six months but less than a year, is entitled to sell such shares subject only to the availability of current public

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information about us. If such person has held our shares for at least one year, such person can resell under Rule 144(b)(1) without regard to any Rule 144 restrictions, including the 90-day public company requirement and the current public information requirement.

Non-affiliate resales are not subject to the manner of sale, volume limitation or notice filing provisions of Rule 144.

Rule 701

In general, under Rule 701, any of an issuer's employees, directors, officers, consultants or advisors who purchases shares from the issuer in connection with a compensatory stock or option plan or other written agreement before the effective date of a registration statement under the Securities Act is entitled to sell such shares 90 days after such effective date in reliance on Rule 144. An affiliate of the issuer can resell shares in reliance on Rule 144 without having to comply with the holding period requirement, and non-affiliates of the issuer can resell shares in reliance on Rule 144 without having to comply with the current public information and holding period requirements.

The SEC has indicated that Rule 701 will apply to typical stock options granted by an issuer before it becomes subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, along with the shares acquired upon exercise of such options, including exercises after an issuer becomes subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act.

Equity Plans

We intend to file one or more registration statements on Form S-8 under the Securities Act to register all shares of common stock subject to outstanding stock options and common stock issued or issuable under our stock plans. We expect to file the registration statement covering shares offered pursuant to our stock plans shortly after the date of this prospectus, permitting the resale of such shares by nonaffiliates in the public market without restriction under the Securities Act and the sale by affiliates in the public market, subject to compliance with the resale provisions of Rule 144.

Registration Rights

Upon the closing of this offering, the holders of 53,018,220 shares of common stock and the holders of warrants to purchase an aggregate of 3,472,643 shares of our common stock or their transferees will be entitled to various rights with respect to the registration of these shares under the Securities Act. Registration of these shares under the Securities Act would result in these shares becoming fully tradable without restriction under the Securities Act immediately upon the effectiveness of the registration, except for shares purchased by affiliates. See "Description of Capital Stock Registration Rights" for additional information. Shares covered by a registration statement will be eligible for sale in the public market upon the expiration or release from the terms of the lock-up agreement.

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MATERIAL U.S. TAX CONSIDERATIONS FOR NON-U.S. HOLDERS OF COMMON STOCK

The following is a general discussion of material U.S. federal income and estate tax considerations relating to ownership and disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder. For purposes of this discussion, the term "non-U.S. holder" means a beneficial owner of our common stock that is not, for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation, or other entity treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, created or organized in or under the laws of the United States or of any political subdivision of the United States;

an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income taxation regardless of its source; or

a trust, if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or if the trust has a valid election to be treated as a U.S. person under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations.

An individual may be treated as a resident instead of a nonresident of the United States in any calendar year for U.S. federal income tax purposes if the individual was present in the United States for at least 31 days in that calendar year and for an aggregate of at least 183 days during the three-year period ending with the current calendar year. For purposes of this calculation, all of the days present in the current year, one-third of the days present in the immediately preceding year and one-sixth of the days present in the second preceding year are counted. Residents are taxed for U.S. federal income tax purposes as if they were U.S. citizens.

This discussion is based on current provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, which we refer to as the Code, existing and proposed U.S. Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder, current administrative rulings and judicial decisions, all as in effect as of the date of this prospectus and all of which are subject to change or to differing interpretation, possibly with retroactive effect. Any change could alter the tax consequences to non-U.S. holders described in this prospectus. We assume in this discussion that each non-U.S. holder holds shares of our common stock as a capital asset (generally, property held for investment).

This discussion does not address all aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation that may be relevant to a particular non-U.S. holder in light of that non-U.S. holder's individual circumstances nor does it address any aspects of U.S. state, local or non-U.S. taxes. This discussion also does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a non-U.S. holder and does not address the special tax rules applicable to particular non-U.S. holders, such as:

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

financial institutions;

brokers or dealers in securities;

regulated investment companies;

pension plans;

controlled foreign corporations;

passive foreign investment companies;

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owners that hold our common stock as part of a straddle, hedge, conversion transaction, synthetic security or other integrated investment; and

certain U.S. expatriates.

In addition, this discussion does not address the tax treatment of partnerships or persons who hold their common stock through partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A partner in a partnership or other pass-through entity that will hold our common stock should consult his, her or its own tax advisor regarding the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our common stock through a partnership or other pass-through entity, as applicable.

There can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service, which we refer to as the IRS, will not challenge one or more of the tax consequences described herein, and we have not obtained, nor do we intend to obtain, an opinion of counsel with respect to the U.S. federal income or estate tax consequences to a non-U.S. holder of the acquisition, ownership or disposition of our common stock. **Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. income, estate and other tax considerations of acquiring, holding and disposing of our common stock.**

Distributions on Our Common Stock

We have not declared or paid distributions on our common stock since our inception and do not intend to pay any distributions on our common stock in the foreseeable future. If we pay distributions on our common stock, those distributions generally will constitute dividends for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent paid from our current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. If a distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess will be treated as a tax-free return of the non-U.S. holder's investment, up to such holder's tax basis in the common stock. Any remaining excess will be treated as capital gain, subject to the tax treatment described below under the heading *Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Our Common Stock*.

Dividends paid to a non-U.S. holder generally will be subject to withholding of U.S. federal income tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and such holder's country of residence. If we determine, at a time reasonably close to the date of payment of a distribution on our common stock, that the distribution will not constitute a dividend because we do not anticipate having current or accumulated earnings and profits, we intend not to withhold any U.S. federal income tax on the distribution as permitted by U.S. Treasury Regulations. If we or another withholding agent withholds tax on such a distribution, a non-U.S. holder may be entitled to a refund of the tax withheld, which the non-U.S. holder may claim by filing a U.S. tax return with the IRS.

Dividends that are treated as effectively connected with a trade or business conducted by a non-U.S. holder within the United States and, if an applicable income tax treaty so provides, that are attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder within the United States, are generally exempt from the 30% withholding tax if the non-U.S. holder satisfies applicable certification and disclosure requirements. However, such U.S. effectively connected income, net of specified deductions and credits, is taxed at the same graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons (as defined in the Code). Any U.S. effectively connected income received by a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation may also, under certain circumstances, be subject to an additional branch profits tax at a 30% rate or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and such holder's country of residence.

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A non-U.S. holder of our common stock who claims the benefit of an applicable income tax treaty between the United States and such holder's country of residence generally will be required to provide a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN (or successor form) and satisfy applicable certification and other requirements. Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding their entitlement to benefits under a relevant income tax treaty.

A non-U.S. holder that is eligible for a reduced rate of U.S. withholding tax under an income tax treaty may obtain a refund or credit of any excess amounts withheld by timely filing an appropriate claim with the IRS.

Gain on Sale, Exchange or Other Disposition of Our Common Stock

A non-U.S. holder generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax or withholding tax on any gain realized upon such holder's sale, exchange or other disposition of our common stock unless:

the gain is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, and if an applicable income tax treaty so provides, the gain is attributable to a permanent establishment or a fixed base maintained by the non-U.S. holder; in these cases, the non-U.S. holder will generally be taxed at the graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to United States persons (as defined in the Code), and if the non-U.S. holder is a foreign corporation, the branch profits tax described above in *Distributions on Our Common Stock* may also apply;

the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien who is present in the United States for 183 days or more in the taxable year of the disposition and certain other conditions are met, in which case the non-U.S. holder will be subject to a 30% tax (or such lower rate as may be specified by an applicable income tax treaty between the U.S. and such holder's country of residence) on the net gain derived from the disposition, which may be offset by U.S. source capital losses of the non-U.S. holder, if any; or

we are or have been, at any time during the five-year period preceding such disposition (or the non-U.S. holder's holding period, if shorter) a U.S. real property holding corporation unless our common stock is regularly traded on an established securities market and the non-U.S. holder holds no more than 5% of our outstanding common stock, directly or indirectly, during the shorter of the 5-year period ending on the date of the disposition or the period that the non-U.S. holder held our common stock and we were a U.S. real property holding corporation during such period. If we are determined to be a U.S. real property holding corporation and the foregoing exception does not apply, then a purchaser may withhold 10% of the proceeds payable to a non-U.S. holder from a sale of our common stock and the non-U.S. holder generally will be taxed on its net gain derived from the disposition at the graduated U.S. federal income tax rates applicable to U.S. persons (as defined in the Code). Generally, a corporation is a U.S. real property holding corporation only if the fair market value of its U.S. real property interests equals or exceeds 50% of the sum of the fair market value of its worldwide real property interests plus its other assets used or held for use in a trade or business. Although there can be no assurance, we do not believe that we are, or have been, a U.S. real property holding corporation, or that we are likely to become one in the future. Furthermore, no assurance can be provided that our common stock will be regularly traded on an established securities market for purposes of the rules described above.

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Information Reporting and Backup Withholding Tax

We must report annually to the IRS and to each non-U.S. holder the gross amount of the distributions on our common stock paid to such holder and the tax withheld, if any, with respect to such distributions. Non-U.S. holders may have to comply with specific certification procedures to establish that the holder is not a U.S. person (as defined in the Code) in order to avoid backup withholding at the applicable rate, currently 28%, with respect to dividends on our common stock. Generally, a holder will comply with such procedures if it provides a properly executed IRS Form W-8BEN or otherwise meets documentary evidence requirements for establishing that it is a non-U.S. holder, or otherwise establishes an exemption. Dividends paid to non-U.S. holders subject to the U.S. withholding tax, as described above in *Distributions on Our Common Stock*, generally will be exempt from U.S. backup withholding.

Information reporting and backup withholding generally will apply to the proceeds of a disposition of our common stock by a non-U.S. holder effected by or through the U.S. office of any broker, U.S. or foreign, unless the holder certifies its status as a non-U.S. holder and satisfies certain other requirements, or otherwise establishes an exemption. Generally, information reporting and backup withholding will not apply to a payment of disposition proceeds to a non-U.S. holder where the transaction is effected outside the United States through a non-U.S. office of a broker. However, for information reporting purposes, dispositions effected through a non-U.S. office of a broker with substantial U.S. ownership or operations generally will be treated in a manner similar to dispositions effected through a U.S. office of a broker. Non-U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of the information reporting and backup withholding rules to them.

Copies of information returns may be made available to the tax authorities of the country in which the non-U.S. holder resides or is incorporated under the provisions of a specific treaty or agreement.

Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules from a payment to a non-U.S. holder can be refunded or credited against the non-U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, if any, provided that an appropriate claim is timely filed with the IRS.

U.S. Federal Estate Tax

Common stock owned or treated as owned at the time of death by an individual who is not a citizen or resident of the United States, as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, are considered U.S. situs assets and will be included in the individual's gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes. Such stock, therefore, may be subject to U.S. federal estate tax, unless an applicable estate tax or other treaty provides otherwise.

The preceding discussion of material U.S. federal tax considerations is for general information only. It is not tax advice. Prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors regarding the particular U.S. federal, state, local and non-U.S. tax consequences of acquiring, holding and disposing of our common stock, including the consequences of any proposed changes in applicable laws.

Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

We, the selling stockholders and the underwriters named below have entered into an underwriting agreement with respect to the shares being offered. Subject to certain conditions, each underwriter has severally agreed to purchase the number of shares indicated in the following table. Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. are the representatives of the underwriters.

Underwriters	Number of Shares
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	
Total	

The underwriters are committed to take and pay for all of the shares being offered, if any are taken, other than the shares covered by the option described below unless and until this option is exercised.

If the underwriters sell more shares than the total number set forth in the table above, the underwriters have an option to buy up to an additional shares from us and up to an additional shares from the selling stockholders. They may exercise that option for 30 days. If any shares are purchased pursuant to this option, the underwriters will severally purchase shares in approximately the same proportion as set forth in the table above.

The following tables show the per share and total underwriting discounts and commissions to be paid to the underwriters by us and the selling stockholders. Such amounts are shown assuming both no exercise and full exercise of the underwriters option to purchase additional shares.

Paid by Zipcar		
	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per Share	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

Paid by the Selling Stockholders		
	No Exercise	Full Exercise
Per Share	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$

Shares sold by the underwriters to the public will initially be offered at the initial public offering price set forth on the cover of this prospectus. Any shares sold by the underwriters to securities dealers may be sold at a discount of up to \$ per share from the initial public offering price. If all the shares are not sold at the initial public offering price, the representatives may change the offering price and the other selling terms. The offering of the shares by the underwriters is subject to receipt and acceptance and subject to the underwriters right to reject any order in whole or in part.

We and each of our officers and directors and the holders of at least % of our outstanding capital stock, including the selling stockholders, have agreed that they will not:

offer, sell, contract to sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of, directly or indirectly, any shares of our common stock or securities convertible into or exchangeable or exercisable for any shares of our common stock or enter into a transaction that would have the same effect;

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enter into any swap, hedge or other arrangement that transfers, in whole or in part, any of the economic consequences of ownership of our common stock, whether any of these transactions are to be settled by delivery of our common stock or other securities, in cash or otherwise; or

publicly disclose the intention to make any offer, sale, pledge or disposition, or to enter into any transaction, swap, hedge or other arrangement;

without, in each case, the prior written consent of Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. on behalf of the underwriters for a period of 180 days after the date of this prospectus.

However, if at any time beginning 90 days after the date of this prospectus, (i) we have filed at least one quarterly report on Form 10-Q, (ii) the reported last sale price of our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market is at least 50% greater than the initial public offering price per share set forth on the cover page of this prospectus for 20 trading days out of any 30 trading day period ending after the 90th day following the date of this prospectus, and (iii) the reported last sale price on the last day of the 30 trading day period described in clause (ii) is at least 35% greater than the initial public offering price, then 33% of each holder's shares of our common stock that are subject to the 180-day restrictions described above, or approximately _____ shares, will be automatically released from these restrictions immediately prior to the opening of the Nasdaq Global Market on the day following the end of the 30 trading day period. We refer to this date as the initial release date. Further, in the event that (1) we release earnings results or announce material news or a material event relating to us occurs during the 17-day period prior to either the initial release date or the expiration of the full 180-day lock-up period, or (2) prior to the initial release date or the expiration of the full 180-day lock-up period we have announced that we will release earnings results during the 15-day period beginning on the initial release date or the last day of the 180-day lock-up period, then in either case, the initial release date will be deferred or the full 180-day lock-up period will be extended until the expiration of the 18-day period beginning on the date of the release of the earnings results or the announcement of the material news or material event, unless Goldman, Sachs & Co. and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. on behalf of the underwriters waive, in writing, the extension.

This agreement does not apply to any existing employee benefit plans. See Shares Available for Future Sale for a discussion of certain transfer restrictions.

Prior to the offering, there has been no public market for the shares. The initial public offering price will be negotiated among us, the selling stockholders and the representatives. Among the factors to be considered in determining the initial public offering price of the shares, in addition to prevailing market conditions, will be our historical performance, estimates of our business potential and earnings prospects, an assessment of our management and the consideration of the above factors in relation to market valuation of companies in related businesses.

We intend to apply to list our common stock on the Nasdaq Global Market under the symbol ZIP.

In connection with the offering, the underwriters may purchase and sell shares of common stock in the open market. These transactions may include short sales, stabilizing transactions and purchases to cover positions created by short sales. Short sales involve the sale by the underwriters of a greater number of shares than they are required to purchase in the offering. Covered short sales are sales made in an amount not greater than the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares from us and the selling stockholders in the offering. The underwriters may close out any covered short position by either exercising their option to purchase additional shares or purchasing shares in the open market. In determining the source of shares to close out the covered short position, the underwriters will consider, among other things, the price of shares available for purchase in the open market as compared to the

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price at which they may purchase additional shares pursuant to the option granted to them. Naked short sales are any sales in excess of such option. The underwriters must close out any naked short position by purchasing shares in the open market. A naked short position is more likely to be created if the underwriters are concerned that there may be downward pressure on the price of the common stock in the open market after pricing that could adversely affect investors who purchase in the offering. Stabilizing transactions consist of various bids for or purchases of common stock made by the underwriters in the open market prior to the completion of the offering.

The underwriters may also impose a penalty bid. This occurs when a particular underwriter repays to the underwriters a portion of the underwriting discount received by it because the representatives have repurchased shares sold by or for the account of such underwriter in stabilizing or short covering transactions.

Purchases to cover a short position and stabilizing transactions, as well as other purchases by the underwriters for their own accounts, may have the effect of preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of our common stock, and together with the imposition of the penalty bid, may stabilize, maintain or otherwise affect the market price of the common stock. As a result, the price of the common stock may be higher than the price that otherwise might exist in the open market. If these activities are commenced, they may be discontinued at any time. These transactions may be effected on the Nasdaq Global Market, in the over-the-counter market or otherwise.

The underwriters do not expect sales to discretionary accounts to exceed five percent of the total number of shares offered.

We estimate that our share of the total expenses of the offering, excluding underwriting discounts and commissions, will be approximately \$. The selling stockholders will bear the cost of all underwriting discounts, selling commissions and stock transfer taxes applicable to the sale of common stock by them.

We and the selling stockholders have agreed to indemnify the several underwriters against certain liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act.

The underwriters and their respective affiliates are full service financial institutions engaged in various activities, which may include securities trading, commercial and investment banking, financial advisory, investment management, principal investment, hedging, financial and brokerage activities. Certain of the underwriters and their respective affiliates have, from time to time, performed, and may in the future perform, various financial advisory and investment banking, commercial banking and other services for us and our affiliates, for which they received or will receive customary fees and expenses.

An affiliate of Goldman, Sachs & Co. owns approximately \$ million of subordinated asset-backed securities issued by ZVF in May 2010.

In the ordinary course of their various business activities, the underwriters and their respective affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers and may at any time hold long and short positions in such securities and instruments. Such investment and securities activities may involve securities and instruments of the issuer.

Table of Contents***Conflict of Interest; FINRA Regulations***

Because we expect ZVF to repurchase certain of its subordinated asset-backed securities in connection with our initial public offering, affiliates of Goldman, Sachs & Co. may collectively receive more than 5% of the net proceeds of the offering, not including underwriting compensation. As a result, Goldman, Sachs & Co. may be deemed to have a conflict of interest under Rule 2720 of the Conduct Rules of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., or Rule 2720, as administered by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or FINRA. Therefore, this offering will be made in compliance with the applicable provisions of Rule 2720. Rule 2720 requires that no sale be made to discretionary accounts by underwriters having a conflict of interest without the prior written approval of the account holder and that a qualified independent underwriter as defined in the rule, has participated in the preparation of the registration statement and prospectus and exercised the usual standards of due diligence with respect thereto. J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. is assuming the responsibilities of acting as the qualified independent underwriter in this offering. We have agreed to indemnify J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. against liabilities incurred in connection with acting as a qualified independent underwriter including liabilities under the Securities Act, or contribute to payments that the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

Selling Restrictions

In relation to each Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a Relevant Member State), each underwriter has represented and agreed that with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the Relevant Implementation Date) it has not made and will not make an offer of shares to the public in that Relevant Member State prior to the publication of a prospectus in relation to the shares which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, all in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of shares to the public in that Relevant Member State at any time:

- (a) to legal entities which are authorized or regulated to operate in the financial markets or, if not so authorized or regulated, whose corporate purpose is solely to invest in securities;
- (b) to any legal entity which has two or more of (1) an average of at least 250 employees during the last financial year; (2) a total balance sheet of more than 43,000,000 and (3) an annual net turnover of more than 50,000,000, as shown in its last annual or consolidated accounts;
- (c) to fewer than 100 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the representatives for any such offer; or
- (d) in any other circumstances which do not require the publication by the Issuer of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an offer of shares to the public in relation to any shares in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the shares to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the shares, as the same may be varied in that Relevant Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State and the expression Prospectus Directive means Directive 2003/71/EC and includes any relevant implementing measure in each Relevant Member State.

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Each underwriter has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of Section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended, or the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of the shares in circumstances in which Section 21(1) of the FSMA would not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the shares in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

The shares may not be offered or sold by means of any document other than (i) in circumstances which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), or (ii) to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap.571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder, or (iii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a prospectus within the meaning of the Companies Ordinance (Cap.32, Laws of Hong Kong), and no advertisement, invitation or document relating to the shares may be issued or may be in the possession of any person for the purpose of issue (in each case whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere), which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public in Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to shares which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to professional investors within the meaning of the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571, Laws of Hong Kong) and any rules made thereunder.

This prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the shares may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the shares be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the SFA), (ii) to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where the shares are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 by a relevant person which is: (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary is an accredited investor, shares, debentures and units of shares and debentures of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest in that trust shall not be transferable for 6 months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the shares under Section 275 except: (1) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA or to a relevant person, or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions, specified in Section 275 of the SFA; (2) where no consideration is given for the transfer; or (3) by operation of law.

The securities have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law of Japan (the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law) and each underwriter has agreed that it will not offer or sell any securities, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organized under the laws of Japan), or to others for re-offering or resale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to a resident of Japan, except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law and any other applicable laws, regulations and ministerial guidelines of Japan.

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LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of common stock offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Wilmer Cutler Pickering Hale and Dorr LLP, Waltham, Massachusetts. Ropes & Gray LLP, Boston, Massachusetts, has acted as counsel for the underwriters in connection with certain legal matters related to this offering.

EXPERTS

The financial statements as of December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2009, and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009, included in this prospectus have been so included in reliance on the report of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, given on the authority of said firm as experts in auditing and accounting.

The financial statements of Streetcar appearing in this prospectus and the related registration statement have been audited by Baker Tilly Virchow Krause LLP, Minneapolis, Minnesota, an independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon appearing elsewhere herein, and are included in reliance on such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We have filed with the SEC a registration statement on Form S-1 under the Securities Act with respect to the shares of common stock offered hereby. This prospectus, which constitutes a part of the registration statement, does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement or the exhibits and schedules filed therewith. For further information about us and the common stock offered hereby, we refer you to the registration statement and the exhibits and schedules filed thereto. Statements contained in this prospectus regarding the contents of any contract or any other document that is filed as an exhibit to the registration statement are not necessarily complete, and each such statement is qualified in all respects by reference to the full text of such contract or other document filed as an exhibit to the registration statement. Upon completion of this offering, we will be required to file periodic reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC pursuant to the Exchange Act. You may read and copy this information at the Public Reference Room of the SEC, 100 F Street, N.E., Room 1580, Washington, D.C. 20549 on official business days during the hours of 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. You may obtain information on the operation of the public reference rooms by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy statements and other information about registrants, like us, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is www.sec.gov.

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Zipcar, Inc.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of

Zipcar, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of operations, redeemable non-controlling interest, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholder's deficit and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Zipcar, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) at December 31, 2008 and 2009, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/S/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

May 31, 2010

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2009	March 31, 2010 Actual	March 31, 2010 Pro Forma
	(in thousands, except share and per share data) (Unaudited)			
Assets				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 21,099	\$ 19,228	\$ 30,794	\$ 30,794
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$517, \$319 and \$324 as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively	2,143	2,816	2,918	2,918
Restricted cash	473	48	45	45
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,732	5,037	5,883	5,883
Total current assets	28,447	27,129	39,640	39,640
Property and equipment, net	10,972	9,426	8,749	8,749
Goodwill	41,887	41,871	41,871	41,871
Intangible assets	2,375	1,385	1,188	1,188
Restricted cash	1,280	5,750	4,500	4,500
Deposits and other noncurrent assets	2,965	4,346	5,036	5,036
Total assets	\$ 87,926	\$ 89,907	\$ 100,984	\$ 100,984
Liabilities, Redeemable Non-controlling Interest, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders' Equity (Deficit)				
Current liabilities				
Accounts payable	\$ 3,132	\$ 3,953	\$ 3,988	\$ 3,988
Accrued expenses	6,399	8,207	8,950	8,950
Deferred revenue	7,347	9,763	9,564	9,564
Current portion of capital lease obligations and other debt	4,995	6,984	7,937	7,937
Total current liabilities	21,873	28,907	30,439	30,439
Capital lease obligations and other debt, net of current portion	11,961	8,228	21,412	21,412
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	2,523	3,145	3,205	3,205
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants	144	400	460	
Other liabilities	672	764	799	799
Total liabilities	37,173	41,444	56,315	55,855
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)				
Redeemable non-controlling interest	56	111	124	124
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share:	95,715	95,715	95,715	
Stockholders' (deficit) equity:				
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 72,500,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010; 4,252,075, 4,424,772 and 4,575,993 shares issued at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively; 52,002,388 shares issued and outstanding pro forma at March 31, 2010	4	4	5	52
Additional paid-in capital	1,810	4,017	5,743	101,871
Accumulated deficit	(46,371)	(51,093)	(56,434)	(56,434)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(461)	(291)	(484)	(484)

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Total stockholders (deficit) equity	(45,018)	(47,363)	(51,170)	45,005
Total liabilities, redeemable non-controlling interest, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders (deficit) equity	\$ 87,926	\$ 89,907	\$ 100,984	\$ 100,984

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

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Operations**

	2007	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
		2008	2009	2009	2009	2010
(in thousands, except share and per share data)						
(Unaudited)						
Revenue	\$ 57,818	\$ 105,969	\$ 131,182	\$ 25,758	\$ 33,244	
Cost and expenses						
Fleet operations	50,033	84,199	93,367	19,038	24,894	
Member services and fulfillment	4,379	7,580	10,414	1,890	2,670	
Research and development	904	1,549	2,314	572	671	
Selling, general and administrative	16,204	25,324	29,973	6,677	9,437	
Amortization of acquired intangible assets	219	1,226	990	258	197	
Total operating expenses	71,739	119,878	137,058	28,435	37,869	
Loss from operations	(13,921)	(13,909)	(5,876)	(2,677)	(4,625)	
Interest income	1,387	429	60	26	12	
Interest expense	(2,070)	(1,603)	(2,457)	(495)	(805)	
Other income, net	160	568	3,690	199	126	
Loss before income taxes	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,583)	(2,947)	(5,292)	
Provision for income taxes			84	23	36	
Net loss	(14,444)	(14,515)	(4,667)	(2,970)	(5,328)	
Less: Net loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest			23	3	8	
Net loss attributable to Zipcar, Inc.	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,644)	\$ (2,967)	\$ (5,320)	
Net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted	\$ (3.76)	\$ (3.58)	\$ (1.11)	\$ (0.72)	\$ (1.18)	
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding used in computing per share amounts basic and diluted	3,846,291	4,057,973	4,167,887	4,102,592	4,493,010	
Pro forma net loss per share basic and diluted (unaudited)			\$ (0.09)		\$ (0.10)	
Pro forma weighted average number of common shares outstanding (unaudited)			51,594,284		51,919,407	

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

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Non-controlling Interest, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders Deficit**

<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>	Redeemable Non- controlling Interest	Series A, B, C, D, E and F Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock			Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accum- ulated Other Compre- hensive (Loss)	Accum- ulated Deficit	Total Stock- holders Deficit	Compre- hensive Loss
		Shares	Value	Shares	Value	Value						
Balance at January 1, 2007	\$	32,283,319	\$ 45,959	4,461,749	\$ 4	\$		\$	\$ 45	\$ (17,356)	\$ (17,307)	
Issuance of Series F preferred stock in connection with the business combination		14,297,694	49,756									
Exercise of options to purchase common stock				96,206		43						43
Vesting of restricted stock						400						400
Purchase of treasury stock								(240)				(240)
Stock-based compensation						197						197
Fair value of options exchanged in business combination						262						262
Comprehensive loss:												
Cumulative currency translation adjustments									21		21	21
Net loss										(14,444)	(14,444)	(14,444)
Total comprehensive loss												(14,423)
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$	46,581,013	95,715	4,557,955	4	902	(240)		66	(31,800)	(31,068)	
Exercise of options and warrants to purchase common stock				112,874		33						33
Retirement of treasury stock				(418,754)		(240)	240					
Stock-based compensation						803						803
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock						312						312
Accretion of redeemable non-controlling interest to redemption value		56								(56)	(56)	
Cumulative currency translation adjustments									(527)		(527)	(527)
Net loss										(14,515)	(14,515)	(14,515)
Total comprehensive loss												(15,042)
Balance at December 31, 2008	56	46,581,013	95,715	4,252,075	4	1,810			(461)	(46,371)	(45,018)	

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Redeemable Non-controlling Interest, Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and Stockholders Deficit (Continued)**

	Redeemable Non- controlling Interest	Series A, B, C, D, E and F Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Treasury Stock	Accum- ulated Other Compre- hensive Loss	Accum- ulated Deficit	Total Stock- holders Deficit	Compre- hensive Loss
		Shares	Value	Shares	Value						
<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>											
Balance at December 31, 2008	\$ 56	46,581,013	\$ 95,715	4,252,075	\$ 4	\$ 1,810	\$	\$ (461)	\$ (46,371)	\$ (45,018)	
Exercise of options and warrants to purchase common stock				172,697		83				83	
Stock-based compensation						1,692				1,692	
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock						432				432	
Accretion of redeemable non-controlling interest to redemption value	78								(78)	(78)	
Cumulative currency translation adjustments								170		170	170
Net loss	(23)								(4,644)	(4,644)	(4,644)
Total comprehensive loss											(4,474)
Balance at December 31, 2009	111	46,581,013	95,715	4,424,772	4	4,017		(291)	(51,093)	(47,363)	
Exercise of options and warrants to purchase common stock (unaudited)				151,221	1	125				126	
Stock-based compensation (unaudited)						551				551	
Issuance of warrants to purchase common stock (unaudited)						1,050				1,050	
Accretion of redeemable non-controlling interest to redemption value (unaudited)	21								(21)	(21)	
Comprehensive loss:											
Cumulative currency translation adjustments								(193)		(193)	(193)
Net loss	(8)								(5,320)	(5,320)	(5,320)
Total comprehensive loss											(5,513)
Balance at March 31, 2010 (unaudited)	124	46,581,013	\$ 95,715	4,575,993	\$ 5	\$ 5,743	\$	\$ (484)	\$ (56,434)	\$ (51,170)	

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

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
	(in thousands)			(Unaudited)	
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net loss	\$ (14,444)	\$ (14,515)	\$ (4,667)	\$ (2,970)	\$ (5,328)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities, net of acquisition					
Depreciation and amortization	5,458	5,864	5,310	1,203	1,216
Amortization & accretion of debt related warrants		15	375	37	323
Stock-based compensation expense	197	803	1,692	546	551
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	31	66	(45)		10
Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrant adjustment to fair value		(51)	256		60
Changes in operating assets and liabilities					
Accounts receivable	(584)	443	(633)	(109)	(136)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(4,863)	1,064	(1,429)	(207)	(1,074)
Accounts payable	1,908	(1,758)	785	219	42
Accrued expenses	233	(436)	1,864	(496)	800
Deferred revenue	4,029	3,755	2,906	(198)	(145)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities, net of acquisition	(8,035)	(4,750)	6,414	(1,975)	(3,681)
Cash flows from investing activities					
Decrease in deposits	294	499	72	(17)	(80)
Purchases of available-for-sale securities	(25,250)				
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	38,950	13,500			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	132	706	(4,045)	(1,643)	1,253
Cash acquired in business combination, net of transaction costs	4,447				
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment		235	2,009		
Purchases of property and equipment	(2,266)	(2,661)	(6,755)	(1,074)	(856)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	16,307	12,279	(8,719)	(2,734)	317
Cash flows from financing activities					
Proceeds from issuance of debt		10,000	4,000		16,000
Proceeds from employee loans related to restricted stock	236				
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants	43	33	83	3	125
Purchase of treasury stock	(240)				
Payments of principal under capital lease obligations and other debt	(3,959)	(3,646)	(3,750)	(532)	(1,134)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(3,920)	6,387	333	(529)	14,991
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	47	(299)	101	(30)	(61)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	4,399	13,617	(1,871)	(5,268)	11,566
Cash and cash equivalents					
Beginning of period	3,083	7,482	21,099	21,099	19,228
End of period	\$ 7,482	\$ 21,099	\$ 19,228	\$ 15,831	\$ 30,794
Supplemental cash flow information					
Cash paid for interest	\$ 2,070	\$ 1,549	\$ 1,439	\$ 338	\$ 459

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Cash paid for taxes	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	112
Noncash investing and financing activities						
Issuance of Series F preferred stock in connection with business acquisition (Note 3)	\$	49,756	\$		\$	
Capital leases		9,133		711		
Return of guaranteed residual value of expired leases		(6,213)		(9,045)		(2,282)
						(740)
						(302)

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

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

1. Nature of the Business

Zipcar, Inc. (the Company), a Delaware corporation, and its subsidiaries comprise a membership organization that provides self-service vehicle use by the hour or by the day. The Company places vehicles in convenient parking spaces throughout major metropolitan areas and universities in North America and in the United Kingdom. Through the use of the Company's proprietary software, members are able to reserve vehicles online, through a wireless mobile device or by phone, access the vehicle with an electronic pass card, and receive automatic billings to their credit card. The Company has experienced losses since inception and as of March 31, 2010 had an accumulated deficit of \$56,434. In addition, the Company expects to incur a net loss in 2010. The Company believes that its cash and cash equivalents, projected cash flow from operations and funds available under its term loan facilities will be sufficient to meet its working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next 12 months.

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements and related notes as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010 are unaudited. The unaudited interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the same basis as the audited consolidated financial statements and in the opinion of management, the unaudited interim consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, consisting of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair statement of the Company's financial position as of March 31, 2010 and results of operations and its cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010 and redeemable non-controlling interests, redeemable convertible preferred stock and stockholders' deficit for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The results for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 are not necessarily indicative of the results for the year ended December 31, 2010, or any future period.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information. The unaudited pro forma balance sheet as of March 31, 2010 reflects the automatic conversion of all outstanding shares of redeemable convertible preferred stock into 47,426,401 shares of common stock, which automatic conversion will occur upon the closing of the Company's proposed initial public offering (Note 5). Redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants would also be converted into warrants to purchase common stock and, accordingly, the liability associated with the warrants would be reclassified to stockholders' equity.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates. The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates these estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition, stock-based compensation, software development costs, valuation of long-lived and intangible assets, including goodwill, acquisition accounting and income taxes. The Company bases these estimates on historical

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

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(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

and anticipated results and trends and on various other assumptions that the Company believes are reasonable under the circumstances, including assumptions as to future events. These estimates form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and recorded revenue and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency. The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiaries are measured using the local currency as the functional currency. Accordingly, monetary accounts maintained in currencies other than the U.S. dollar are remeasured in U.S. Dollars in accordance with authoritative guidance. Assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates in effect during the year. The resulting cumulative translation adjustments have been recorded in the other comprehensive income component of stockholders' equity. Realized foreign currency transaction gains and losses were not material to the consolidated financial statements.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments. The Company measures fair value of assets and liabilities and discloses the sources for such fair value measurements. Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Valuation techniques used to measure fair value must maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Under applicable accounting guidance, a fair value hierarchy is based on three levels of inputs, of which the first two are considered observable and the last is considered unobservable, that may be used to measure fair value:

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

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

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

The Company's cash equivalents of \$21,099, \$19,228 and \$30,794 and restricted cash of \$1,753, \$5,798 and \$4,545 as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively, are carried at fair value based on quoted market prices, which is a Level 1 measurement in the hierarchy of fair value measurements. Management believes that the Company's debt obligations approximate fair value based on the terms and characteristics of those instruments. The Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 was \$144, \$400 and \$460, respectively, and carried at fair value based on Level 3 input described above. The change in fair value was (\$51), \$256, \$60 in 2008, 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, respectively, and was recorded in Other Income, net.

Equity Investment. In 2009, the Company made an equity investment in a private company which is accounted for under the cost method (Note 12). This equity investment is included in deposits and other noncurrent assets on the consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

Cash and Cash Equivalents. The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Restricted Cash. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, there was \$1,753 and \$5,798, respectively, of cash that was restricted from withdrawal and held by banks as pledged accounts to guarantee the Company's letters of credit issued principally to secure certain vehicle leases. The letters of credit automatically renew annually and support irrevocable standby letters of credit issued to vehicle leasing companies.

Short-term Investments. Management determines the appropriate classification of short-term investments at the time of purchase and reevaluates such determination at each balance sheet date. Aggregate unrealized gains and losses are reported as a separate component of stockholders' equity. The cost of securities sold is based on the specific identification method. Interest on securities classified as available for sale is included as a component of interest income.

There were no gross realized gains or losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

The Company monitors its short-term investments, if any, for impairment on a periodic basis. In the event that the carrying value of an investment exceeds its fair value and the decline in value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the Company records an impairment charge and a new cost basis for the investment is established. The Company did not record any such impairment charges in the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009.

Property and Equipment. Property and equipment are stated at cost and depreciated to a residual value over their estimated useful lives. When assets are retired or otherwise disposed of, the assets and related accumulated depreciation are relieved from the accounts and the resulting gains or losses are included in operating income in the consolidated statements of operations. Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is provided using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Vehicles	1-3 years
In-car electronic equipment	3 years
Office and computer equipment	3 years
Software	3 years
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of useful life or lease term

Leases. The Company leases its vehicles under noncancelable operating lease agreements (generally one-year commitments). The Company also leases vehicles under various capital leases generally with a 36-month stated term. Under the terms of the leases, the Company guarantees the residual value of the vehicle at the end of the lease. If the wholesale fair value of the vehicle is less than the guaranteed residual value at the end of the lease, the Company will pay the lessor the

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

difference. If the wholesale fair value is greater than the guaranteed residual value, that difference will be paid to the Company. The Company believes that, based on current market conditions, the average wholesale value of the vehicles at the end of lease term will equal or exceed the average guaranteed residual value, and therefore has not recorded a liability related to guaranteed residual values.

Income Taxes. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the tax rates anticipated to be in effect when such differences reverse. A valuation allowance is provided if, based on currently available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets may not be realized. The Company applies the authoritative guidance in accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in the financial statements. This guidance prescribes a two-step process to determine the amount of tax benefit to be recognized. First, the tax position must be evaluated to determine the likelihood that it will be sustained upon external examination. If the tax position is deemed more-likely-than-not to be sustained, the tax position is then assessed to determine the amount of benefit to recognize in the financial statements. The amount of the benefit that may be recognized is the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Concentrations of Risk and Accounts Receivable. Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to significant concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company's accounts receivable primarily consist of members' credit cards and of business accounts with credit terms. The Company records reserves against its accounts receivable balance using an allowance for doubtful accounts. Increases and decreases in the allowance for doubtful accounts are included as a component of general and administrative expenses.

The activity in the allowance for doubtful accounts for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010 is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
Beginning balance	\$ 371	\$ 366	\$ 517	\$ 517	\$ 319
Provision	2,290	871	1,696	404	357
Write-offs and adjustments	(2,295)	(720)	(1,894)	(601)	(352)
Ending balance	\$ 366	\$ 517	\$ 319	\$ 320	\$ 324

At December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company had substantially all cash and cash equivalent balances at certain financial institutions in excess of federally insured limits. Cash and cash equivalent balances held outside the United States are not covered by federal insurance. The Company, however, maintains its cash and cash equivalent balances with accredited financial institutions.

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

The Company depends on third-party service providers to deliver its services to its members. In particular, the Company relies on a limited number of data center facilities, which are located in the United States and the United Kingdom, and a U.S.-based third-party support service provider to handle most of its routine member support calls. If these third-party service providers terminate, or do not provide an adequate level of service to the Company's members, it would be disruptive to its business as it seeks to replace the service provider or remedy the inadequate level of service.

For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, there were no customers that accounted for more than 10% of total revenue.

Long-Lived Assets. The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances, such as service discontinuance or technological obsolescence, indicate that the carrying amount of the long-lived asset may not be recoverable. When such events occur, the Company compares the carrying amount of the asset to the undiscounted expected future cash flows related to the asset. If the comparison indicates that an impairment is present, the amount of the impairment is calculated as the difference between the excess of the carrying amount over the fair value of the asset. If a readily determinable market price does not exist, fair value is estimated using discounted expected cash flows attributable to the asset.

Goodwill and Acquired Intangible Assets. The Company tests goodwill for impairment at least annually. The Company reviews goodwill for impairment on the last day of its fiscal year and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of this asset may exceed its fair value.

On December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company prepared its annual impairment analysis and concluded that the fair value of the applicable reporting unit, as determined by management based on current market data and Company's financial data available at the time, significantly exceeded the net assets, including goodwill assigned to that reporting unit. Accordingly, the Company concluded there was no impairment.

Acquired intangible assets consist of identifiable intangible assets, including membership relationships and parking spaces in place resulting from the Company's acquisition of Flexcar in November 2007 (Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements). Acquired intangible assets are initially recorded at fair value and reported net of accumulated amortization and are amortized over their estimated useful lives of up to five years based on the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible asset are consumed.

Internal-use Software and Website Development Costs. The Company follows authoritative guidance on development costs associated with its online reservation, tracking and reporting system. The costs incurred in the preliminary stages of development are expensed as incurred. Once a project has reached the application development stage, internal and external costs, if direct and incremental, are capitalized until the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Costs related to design or maintenance of internal-use software are expensed as incurred. Upgrade and enhancements are capitalized to the extent they will result in added functionality. These capitalized costs are amortized over the expected benefit period of 3 years.

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

For the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, the Company capitalized \$178, \$119, \$650, \$144 and \$75, respectively, of costs associated with internal-use software and website development. Amortization of such costs was \$30, \$72 and \$190 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. Amortization of such costs was \$30 and \$70 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants. The Company has freestanding warrants outstanding that are related to the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock, which are classified as a liability in accordance with authoritative guidance. The warrants are subject to re-measurement at each balance sheet date and any change in fair value is recognized as a component of other expense. Fair value is measured using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company will continue to adjust the liability for changes in fair value until the earlier of exercise or expiration of the warrants or completion of an event where all preferred stock warrants will be converted into warrants to purchase common stock and, accordingly, the liability will be reclassified to equity.

Revenue Recognition. The Company recognizes revenue only when the following four criteria are met: price is fixed or determinable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the service is performed and collectability of the resulting receivable is reasonably assured.

The Company generates revenue primarily from vehicle usage and membership fees from individuals, university students and faculty, businesses and government agencies. Vehicle usage revenues are recognized as chargeable hours are incurred. Annual membership fees are nonrefundable and are deferred and recognized ratably over the one-year period of membership. Membership application fees are recorded as deferred revenue and recognized as revenue over the average life of the member relationship, which is currently estimated to be five years. Direct and incremental costs associated with the membership application process are deferred and recognized as an expense over the estimated life of the member relationship. Annual damage fee waiver fees to cover the deductible costs are recorded as revenue ratably over the term of the plan. Sometimes new members are offered driving credits by the Company, to be used generally within a short period after joining. These driving credits are treated as a deliverable in the arrangement and a portion of the annual fee received is allocated to such credits, based on relative fair value of each deliverable, and recorded as revenue upon utilization of such credits or upon expiration, whichever is earlier. In 2008, the Company commenced offering a fleet management solution by licensing its proprietary vehicle-on-demand technology on a software as a service (SaaS) basis, primarily to local, state and federal government agencies. Customers are charged a monthly fee, which is recognized ratably. The Company provides driving credits to existing members for various reasons, including referring a new member. The cost related to such driving credits is accrued at the time of issuance of the driving credits.

Stock-Based Compensation. The Company records stock-based payments under the fair value method for all grants from January 1, 2006 using the prospective application method. Under this method, the Company is required to record compensation cost based on the fair value estimated for stock-based awards granted or modified after the date of adoption over the requisite service periods for

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

the individual awards, which generally equals the vesting period. The Company utilizes the straight-line amortization method for recognizing stock-based compensation expense.

Net Loss Per Share Attributable to Common Stockholders. Basic and diluted net loss attributable to common stockholders per share is computed by dividing net loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of nonrestricted common shares outstanding for the period.

The following common stock equivalents were excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share attributable to common stockholders because they had an anti-dilutive impact:

	December 31,			March 31.	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
Redeemable convertible preferred stock upon conversion to common stock	47,426	47,426	47,426	47,426	47,426
Options to purchase common stock	4,777	7,071	7,384	7,033	8,738
Warrants to purchase common stock	570	781	997	781	1,327
Warrants to purchase redeemable convertible preferred stock	179	179	146	179	144
Restricted Shares	2,558	150		150	
Total	55,510	55,607	55,953	55,569	57,635

Unaudited Pro Forma Net Loss per Share. The unaudited pro forma basic and diluted net loss per share have been computed to give effect to the conversion of the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock and warrants (using the if-converted method) into common stock and common stock warrants, respectively.

Advertising Costs. The Company expenses advertising costs when incurred. Advertising expenses totaled \$792 in 2007, \$1,075 in 2008 and \$3,177 in 2009 and \$601 and \$615 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Segment Information. The Company operates in two reportable segments: North America and the United Kingdom. Both segments derive revenue primarily from member's usage of vehicles.

Treasury Stock. The Company accounts for repurchased common stock under the cost method and includes such treasury stock as a component of stockholders' equity. Retirement of treasury stock is recorded as a reduction of common stock, additional paid-in-capital and accumulated deficit, as applicable.

Other Income. In 2009, the Company received \$3.3 million from selling some of its zero emission vehicle (ZEV) credits to a third party. The Company received these credits under a state-based low-emission regulation. These laws provide for the purchase and sale of excess credits earned. Because of the energy efficient nature of the Company, the Company was able to earn ZEV credits under state regulations, and recorded the proceeds from the sale of these credits as other income.

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

New Accounting Guidance. In September 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued authoritative guidance on revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables that are not covered by software revenue guidance. This guidance provides another alternative for establishing fair value for a deliverable when vendor specific objective evidence or third-party evidence for deliverables in an arrangement cannot be determined. Under this guidance, companies will be required to develop a best estimate of the selling price for separate deliverables. Arrangement consideration will need to be allocated using the relative selling price method as the residual method will no longer be permitted. This guidance is effective for the Company January 1, 2011, and early adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. Acquisition, Intangible Assets, Goodwill and Redeemable Non-controlling Interest

On November 1, 2007, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding stock (including vested and unvested stock options) of Flexcar, a national operator of car sharing services, in a tax-free stock-for-stock merger valued at \$50,901 (including direct transaction costs of \$688, consisting primarily of fees paid for legal and financial advisory services) (the Acquisition). Following the Acquisition, Flexcar became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The purchase price, excluding transaction costs, consisted of \$49,756 of the Company's Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock, \$195 in fair value of warrants to purchase the Company's Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock and \$262 in fair value of the Company's vested stock options. The Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock issued in connection with the Acquisition were valued at \$3.48 per share.

The fair values of the stock options and warrants were estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following assumptions were used in estimating the fair values:

	Series F Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock Warrants	Stock Options
Risk-free interest rate	3.97%	4.10%
Expected volatility	45%	45%
Expected life (in years)	3.58	6.00
Expected dividends	0%	0%

The fair value of unvested stock options to purchase common stock as of the acquisition date was \$343 and is recorded as compensation expense as the stock options vest over the employees' requisite service period.

The results of Flexcar's operations have been included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The purchase price of the acquisition was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on estimates of their fair values at the date of acquisition. The tangible long-lived assets were valued using the replacement cost approach, which

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

approximates their carrying value, while the intangible long-lived assets were valued using a discounted cash flow and replacement cost method. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair value of the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities was classified as goodwill. Goodwill and intangible assets recognized in this transaction are not deductible for tax purposes.

The purchase price was allocated as follows:

Cash	\$ 5,134
Accounts receivable	1,249
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,199
Property and equipment	11,413
Restricted cash	1,900
Goodwill	41,416
Member relationships	3,640
Parking spaces in place	180
Total assets acquired	66,131
Account payable	(2,020)
Accrued expenses	(2,597)
Current portion of capital leases and other debt	(4,321)
Noncurrent portion of capital leases and other debt	(6,276)
Total liabilities assumed	(15,214)
Purchase price	\$ 50,917

The fair value of liabilities assumed included \$981 in restructuring and other charges related to the Acquisition. These costs consisted primarily of losses on vacated facilities and workforce reductions. As of December 31, 2009, there were no remaining liabilities.

During 2008 and 2009, the Company recorded certain adjustments related to the Acquisition. These adjustments related primarily to an increase in costs beyond those estimated at the time of the Acquisition related to vacating of facilities and certain other items. These adjustments resulted in an increase in goodwill of \$471 in 2008 and a decrease of \$16 in 2009.

The amortization period for the acquired intangible assets subject to amortization is as follows:

Member relationships	5 years
Parking spaces in place	3 years

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

Acquired intangible assets consisted of the following:

	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
December 31, 2008			
Members	\$ 3,640	\$ (1,375)	\$ 2,265
Parking spaces	180	(70)	110
	\$ 3,820	\$ (1,445)	\$ 2,375
December 31, 2009			
Members	\$ 3,640	\$ (2,305)	\$ 1,335
Parking spaces	180	(130)	50
	\$ 3,820	\$ (2,435)	\$ 1,385
March 31, 2010			
Members	\$ 3,640	\$ (2,487)	\$ 1,153
Parking spaces	180	(145)	35
	\$ 3,820	\$ (2,632)	\$ 1,188

The intangible assets are being amortized based upon the pattern in which the economic benefits of the intangible assets are being realized, which generally reflects the cash flows generated from such assets. Amortization expenses for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 were \$219, \$1,226 and \$990, respectively. Amortization expenses were \$258 and \$197 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively.

Future amortization expense is expected to be as follows:

2010	\$ 541
2011	445
2012	202
	\$ 1,188

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The unaudited pro forma revenue, net loss attributable to Zipcar, Inc. and net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted, of \$69,303, \$(30,221) and \$(7.86) per share, respectively, reflect the results of operations of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2007 as if the acquisition had occurred on January 1, 2007. The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of what actually would have occurred had the acquisition been in effect for the full year ended December 31, 2007. The pro forma impact on the reported net loss attributable to Zipcar, Inc. and net loss attributable to common stockholders per share basic and diluted, was primarily related to amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Warrants. In connection with the Acquisition, previous holders of Flexcar warrants became holders of warrants to purchase 178,574 shares of Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock at exercise prices ranging from \$3.44 to \$68.81 per share. The fair value of the warrants was recorded as a liability. Warrants for shares that are redeemable are accounted for as a liability and reported at fair

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

value each reporting period until exercised. As of December 31, 2008 and 2009, the Company used the Black-Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of the Series F warrants as \$144 and \$400, respectively. The change in fair value of \$(51) and \$256 in 2008 and 2009, respectively, was recorded in Other income, net.

Redeemable non-controlling Interest. In connection with the Acquisition, the Company obtained 85% ownership in one of Flexcar's subsidiaries. The remaining 15% ownership in that subsidiary is held by a third party. The third party representing the redeemable non-controlling interest in the subsidiary holds put rights for the remaining interest in the subsidiary. The put right provides the redeemable non-controlling interest an option to sell its ownership interest to the Company after September 2011 at a price based on the fair value at the time of the exercise. Since the redeemable non-controlling interest in the subsidiary has a redemption feature, as a result of the put option, the Company has classified the redeemable non-controlling interest in the subsidiary in the mezzanine section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The redeemable non-controlling interest is being accreted to the redemption value by recording a corresponding adjustment to accumulated deficit at the end of each reporting period.

4. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net, consists of the following as of December 31:

	December 31,		March 31,
	2008	2009	2010
Vehicles	\$ 10,988	\$ 8,858	\$ 7,777
In-car electronic equipment	2,314	3,383	3,605
Office and computer equipment	2,312	2,818	2,911
Software	799	1,852	2,185
Leasehold improvements	1,378	1,693	1,852
	17,791	18,604	18,330
Less accumulated depreciation	(6,819)	(9,178)	(9,581)
	\$ 10,972	\$ 9,426	\$ 8,749

Depreciation expense for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 was \$5,239, \$4,638 and \$4,320, respectively. Depreciation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010 was \$945 and \$1,019, respectively.

Cost of vehicles under capital leases were \$11,076 as of December 31, 2008, \$6,972 as of December 31, 2009, and \$5,963 as of March 31, 2010.

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)***5. Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock**

The following is a summary of the Company's redeemable convertible preferred stock:

	December 31, 2008	2009	March 31, 2010
Redeemable convertible preferred stock, par value \$0.001 per share:			
Series A redeemable convertible preferred stock: 545,056 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$1,036 at March 31, 2010)	\$ 986	\$ 986	\$ 986
Series B redeemable convertible preferred stock: 9,408,742 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$4,704 at March 31, 2010)	4,584	4,584	4,584
Series C redeemable convertible preferred stock: 5,714,998 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$4,000 at March 31, 2010)	3,935	3,935	3,935
Series D redeemable convertible preferred stock: 10,117,134 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$11,736 at March 31, 2010)	11,517	11,517	11,517
Series E redeemable convertible preferred stock: 6,497,389 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$25,000 at March 31, 2010)	24,937	24,937	24,937
Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock: 16,285,000 shares authorized at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010; 14,297,694 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010 (liquidation preference of \$44,400 at March 31, 2010)	49,756	49,756	49,756
Total redeemable convertible preferred stock	\$ 95,715	\$ 95,715	\$ 95,715

The rights of holders of Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock (collectively, the preferred stock) are as follows:

Dividends. The holders of the preferred stock are entitled to receive, out of funds legally available, dividends when and if declared by the Company's board of directors (the Board). No dividends have been declared by the Company through December 31, 2009.

Conversion Rights. Holders of the Series A, B, C, D, and E redeemable convertible preferred stock have the right to convert all or any portion of the preferred shares into shares of common stock at any time. Holders of the Series F redeemable convertible preferred stock have the right to convert all or any portion of the preferred shares into shares of common stock after the fifth anniversary of the

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Series F original issue date of November 1, 2007. All shares of preferred stock will be automatically converted into common stock at the then-effective conversion ratio upon the closing of an initial public offering of shares of common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 in which the aggregate gross proceeds to the Company are at least \$30 million, or upon a date agreed to by holders of at least a majority of the then-outstanding shares of preferred stock. The conversion rate will be adjusted for certain dilutive stock issuances, stock splits, and combinations. The holders of the preferred stock have certain rights of first refusal on transfers of shares and certain registration rights as described in the Sixth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of April 20, 2010.

All shares of preferred stock are convertible at a 1-to-1 ratio, except for the Series A preferred stock, whose conversion ratio is 2.55 to 1, in each case, subject to adjustment as described above.

Liquidation Preference and Redemption Rights. Under the terms of the Company's certificate of incorporation, holders of Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock are entitled to receive an amount equal to \$1.90, \$0.50, \$0.70, \$1.16, \$3.85 and \$3.11 per share, respectively, (as adjusted for stock splits or dividends, if any) plus all declared but unpaid dividends thereon, prior to any distribution to the holders of the common stock.

If upon any such liquidation, dissolution, merger, sale or winding-up of the Company the remaining assets of the Company available for distribution to its stockholders are insufficient to pay the holders of shares of preferred stock the full amount to which they are entitled, the assets of the Company shall be distributed ratably among the holders of Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock.

After the payment of all preferential amounts required to be paid to the holders of the Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock upon the liquidation, dissolution, merger, sale or winding-up of the Company, the holders of Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock shall have no further participation in the distribution of assets of the Company and shall have no further rights of conversion to common stock. All remaining net assets of the Company available for distribution shall be distributed ratably among the holders of common stock.

The Series A, B, C, D, E and F redeemable convertible preferred stock are not subject to mandatory redemption. However, upon the occurrence of a deemed liquidation event, if the Company is not dissolved, holders of a majority of the then outstanding shares of preferred stock can require the redemption of such shares of preferred stock.

Voting. The holders of preferred stock are entitled to the number of votes equal to the number of shares of common stock into which each preferred share is convertible.

6. Common Stock and Stock-based Compensation

As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, the Company had 72,500,000 shares of common stock authorized. As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, 4,424,772 and 4,575,993 shares, respectively, were issued and outstanding. As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, the

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Zipcar, Inc.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended

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(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Company had reserved 47,572,141 and 47,569,937 shares of common stock, respectively, for issuance to redeemable convertible preferred stockholders upon the conversion of the redeemable convertible preferred stock and for future issuance upon exercise of redeemable convertible preferred stock warrants. Shares of common stock reserved for future issuance upon exercise of granted and ungranted common stock options and common stock warrants were 10,161,544 and 10,402,545 as of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, respectively. Each share of common stock entitles the holder to one vote on all matters submitted to a vote of the Company's stockholders. Common stockholders are not entitled to receive dividends unless declared by the Board.

Warrants. As of December 31, 2009, the Company has warrants outstanding for the purchase of 997,126 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.49 to \$2.38 per share. As of March 31, 2010, the Company has warrants outstanding for the purchase of 1,327,450 shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$0.49 to \$4.37 per share.

Employee Stock-Based Awards. In 2000, the Company adopted the 2000 Stock Option and Incentive Plan (the Plan). The Plan allows for the granting of stock options and stock awards to purchase or vest up to 12.6 million shares of the Company's common stock. Equity awards may be granted to employees, officers, directors, and consultants of the Company with terms of up to ten years. The equity awards can be granted at such prices and vesting schedules as the Board may determine.

The Company historically granted stock options at exercise prices no less than the fair value of the common stock on the date of grant, as determined by taking into account the most recently available valuation of common stock. Prior to 2007, the Board had estimated the fair value of the Company's common stock on an annual basis, with input from management, as of the date of grant. Because there has been no public market for the Company's common stock, the Board determined the fair value of the common stock by considering a number of objective and subjective factors, including the amount of preferred stock liquidation preferences, the illiquid nature of the common stock and the Company's size and lack of historical profitability.

Commencing in 2007, the Company moved to contemporaneous common stock valuations performed approximately every six months so that the fair value of its common stock would reflect the impact of its progressive growth. From 2007 through February 2009, the Board determined the fair value of the common stock by using discounted future cash flows under the income method, after considering current rounds of financing. On July 31, 2009, the Company commenced performing its valuation analysis under a probability-weighted expected return method as prescribed by the AICPA Practice Aid. Under this methodology, the fair market value of the common stock is estimated based upon an analysis of future values assuming various outcomes. The value is based on the probability-weighted present value of expected future investment returns considering each of the possible outcomes available to the Company as well as the rights of each share class. The possible outcomes considered were the completion of an initial public offering, sale to a strategic acquirer, continuing as a private company and a remote likelihood of dissolution.

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

The following table summarizes the number of stock options granted from January 1, 2007 through March 31, 2010, the per share exercise price of the options and estimated per share weighted average fair value of options for each of the quarters:

Quarter Ended	Number of shares subject to options granted	Per share exercise price of options	Per share estimated fair value of options
March 31, 2007	335,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.87
June 30, 2007	375,000	\$ 2.10	\$ 0.87
September 30, 2007	660,000	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.11
December 31, 2007	1,701,496	\$ 2.25	\$ 1.10
March 31, 2008			
June 30, 2008	211,875	\$ 2.38	\$ 0.82
September 30, 2008			
December 31, 2008	2,641,251	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.39
March 31, 2009			
June 30, 2009	100,000	\$ 2.55	\$ 1.15
September 30, 2009			
December 31, 2009	1,025,000	\$ 3.49	\$ 2.04
March 31, 2010	1,593,500	\$ 4.37	\$ 2.55

Stock Options. Stock options generally vest over 48 months as follows: (i) 25% vest 12 months from the date of grant, and (ii) the remaining 75% vest thereafter at 2.083% per month.

The fair value of each stock option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The expected term assumption was based on the simplified method for estimating expected term for awards that qualify as plain-vanilla options under authoritative guidance. This option has been elected as we do not have sufficient stock option exercise experience to support a reasonable estimate of the expected term. Expected volatility is based on volatility of similar entities. The risk-free interest rate is the yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with a remaining term approximating the expected term used as the input to the Black-Scholes model. The relevant data used to determine the value of the stock option grant is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,			Three Months Ended	
	2007	2008	2009	March 31,	
				2009	2010
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	4.24%	2.89%	2.63%		2.71%
Expected volatility	45%	54%	61%		61%
Expected life (in years)	6	6	6		6
Expected dividends	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%		0.0%
Weighted-average fair value of options granted	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.96		\$ 2.55

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As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, 1,816,330 shares and 337,025 shares of common stock, respectively, are available for issuance under the 2000 Plan.

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

A summary of stock option activity during the year ended December 31, 2009 and the three months ended March 31, 2010 is as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2008	7,071,213	\$ 1.90	8.54	\$ 2,500
Granted	1,125,000	3.41		
Exercised	(139,907)	0.54		
Forfeited	(672,664)	2.39		
Outstanding, December 31, 2009	7,383,642	\$ 2.11	7.86	\$ 16,710
Granted	1,593,500	4.37		
Exercised	(124,877)	0.90		
Forfeited	(114,195)	3.20		
Outstanding, March 31, 2010	8,738,070	\$ 2.52	8.03	\$ 24,008
Exercisable at December 31, 2009	3,668,580	\$ 1.50	6.88	\$ 10,544
Exercisable at March 31, 2010	3,868,335	\$ 1.60	6.79	\$ 14,206
Vested and expected to vest at December 31, 2009	7,079,432	\$ 2.08	7.82	\$ 16,208
Vested and expected to vest at March 31, 2010	8,332,462	\$ 2.49	7.98	\$ 23,198

The aggregate intrinsic value was calculated based on the difference between the estimated fair value of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2008 and 2009 and March 31, 2010, and the exercise price of the underlying options at the respective dates.

The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$161, \$177 and \$297 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively, and \$434 for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Restricted Stock. On January 1, 2009, 150,000 shares of restricted stock were outstanding with grant date fair value of \$0.05 per share, all of which vested fully during 2009 at a total intrinsic value of \$648. There was no restricted stock granted during the year ended December 31,

2009.

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

Stock-Based Compensation. During the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company recognized stock-based compensation expense related to equity awards of \$197, \$803 and \$1,692, respectively and \$546 and \$551 for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2010, respectively. Expenses recognized in the first quarter of 2009 include \$168 associated with correcting an error for the year 2007, which was immaterial for both 2007 and 2009. The Company recognized stock-based compensation in the following categories:

	December 31,			March 31,	
	2007	2008	2009	2009	2010
Fleet operations	\$ 2	\$ 12	\$ 37	\$ 13	\$ 17
Research and development	19	34	92	18	40
Selling, general and administrative	176	757	1,563	515	494
Total stock-based compensation	\$ 197	\$ 803	\$ 1,692	\$ 546	\$ 551

Total unrecognized stock-based compensation for all stock-based awards was \$4,820 and \$7,842 as of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, net of forfeitures, and is being recognized over a weighted average period of 3.0 years and 3.29 years, respectively.

7. Accrued Expenses

	December 31,		March 31,
	2008	2009	2010
Payroll and related benefits	\$ 2,406	\$ 2,374	\$ 2,000
Fleet related	845	982	1,923
Insurance	431	860	1,061
Sales Tax	673	1,230	1,037
Rent	540	695	828
Legal, audit, tax, and professional fees	182	659	786
Interest and credit card fees	358	428	444
Marketing	60	130	77
Other	904	849	794
Total accrued expenses	\$ 6,399	\$ 8,207	\$ 8,950

8. Long-Term Debt

In May 2008, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "2008 Agreement") with a financial institution, which provided for up to \$10,000 in term loans. The Company may borrow funds under this facility through May 31, 2009 and such borrowings are payable in 36 monthly installments beginning in June 2009. The effective interest rate is 11.4%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of

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the Company. In 2009, \$10,000 was drawn under the facility, out of which \$8,200 is outstanding and repayments are due as follows; \$3,200 in 2010, \$3,500 in 2011 and \$1,500 in 2012.

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

In June 2009, the Company entered into another Loan and Security Agreement (the 2009 Agreement) with a different financial institution, which provided for up to \$10,000 in term loans. We may borrow funds under this facility through March 31, 2010 and such borrowings are payable in 36 monthly installments starting in July 2010. The effective interest rate is 12.0%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company and is subordinate to the debt raised under the 2008 Agreement. In 2009, \$4,000 was drawn under this facility and repayments are due as follows; \$600 in 2010, \$1,300 in 2011, \$1,400 in 2012 and \$700 in 2013. During the three months ended March 31, 2010, the remaining \$6,000 was drawn under this facility and repayments are due as follows; \$900 in 2010, \$1,900 in 2011, \$2,100 in 2012 and \$1,100 in 2013.

In March 2010, the Company entered into a third Loan and Security Agreement (the 2010 Agreement) with two financial institutions, which provided for up to \$20,000 in term loans. The Company drew down \$10,000 prior to March 31, 2010 as required under the agreement. The remaining \$10,000 is available until June 30, 2010. Amounts borrowed under this facility are payable in 27 monthly installments starting in July 2011. The effective interest rate is 16.0%. Advances are collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets, subordinate to the 2008 Agreement and 2009 Agreement. Repayments are due as follows; \$2,100 in 2011, \$4,400 in 2012 and \$3,500 in 2013.

In connection with the 2008 Agreement, 2009 Agreement and 2010 Agreement, the Company issued warrants to purchase 240,000 shares, 355,556 and 250,000 shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$2.38 per share, \$2.25 per share and \$4.37 per share, respectively. These warrants expire in May 2015 under the 2008 Agreement and between June 2019 and March 2020 under the 2009 Agreement. The warrants under the 2010 agreement expire in March 2017. The fair market value of the warrants was estimated using the Black-Scholes pricing model. The following assumptions were used in estimating the fair values:

	2008 Agreement	2009 Agreement	2010 Agreement
Risk-free interest rate	2.55%	3.76%	3.15%
Expected volatility	51%	70%	61%
Expected life (in years)	6.65	10.00	7.00
Expected dividends	0%	0%	0%

The fair value of the warrants was \$312 under the 2008 Agreement. This amount is recognized as interest expense over the life of the loan. The fair value of the warrants was \$804 and \$680 under the 2009 Agreement and 2010 Agreement, respectively, out of which \$312 and \$680, respectively, was recorded as debt issuance costs and is recognized as interest expense during the term over which this facility is available for additional drawdown. The remainder is recognized as interest expense over the life of the loan.

Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)*

Payments due on long-term debt, excluding interest-related payments, during each of the five fiscal years subsequent to December 31, 2009, are as follows:

Ending December 31,	
2010	\$ 3,913
2011	4,745
2012	2,914
2013	752
	\$ 12,324

As a result of the \$6,000 and \$10,000 drawn in March 2010 associated with the 2009 Agreement and 2010 Agreement, respectively, the future payments due increased by \$900 in 2010, \$4,000 in 2011, \$6,500 in 2012 and \$4,600 in 2013.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases. The Company leases its office spaces under noncancelable lease agreements. The leases include certain lease incentives, payment escalations and rent holidays, the net effect of which is being recognized as a reduction to rent expense such that rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of occupancy. The Company also leases vehicles under noncancelable lease agreements (generally one-year commitments). Lease expenses for the Company's office spaces and vehicles under operating leases were \$12,500, \$24,207 and \$29,232 for the years ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively.

The Company also leases vehicles under various capital leases generally with a 36-month stated term. Under the terms of the leases, the Company guarantees the residual value of the vehicle at the end of the lease. If the wholesale fair value of the vehicle is less than the guaranteed residual value at the end of the lease, the Company will pay the lessor the difference. If the wholesale fair value is greater than the guaranteed residual value, that difference will be paid to the Company. As of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010, the average guaranteed residual value is 42% of the vehicle price at the inception of the lease. The Company believes that, based on current market conditions, the average wholesale value of the vehicles at the end of lease term will equal or exceed the average guaranteed residual value, and therefore has not recorded a liability related to guaranteed residual values.

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The Company has the option to buy out each lease at any time by paying the lessor the total principal due under the lease, including the guaranteed residual value and taking title of the leased vehicle. The Company historically has not exercised this option. Future minimum annual lease payments under noncancelable leases as of December 31, 2009 are as follows:

	Operating Leases	Capital Leases
2010	\$ 11,075	\$ 3,261
2011	3,933	90
2012	1,882	
2013	1,139	
2014	171	
Total future minimum lease payments	\$ 18,200	3,351
Less amounts related to interest		(102)
		3,249
Less amounts currently due		3,161
		\$ 88

Capitalized vehicle leases have imputed rates between 7.7% and 16.9% to reduce the minimum lease payments to present value. Under certain capital lease agreements, the Company is required to maintain prescribed levels of cash and cash equivalents and working capital, which the Company is in compliance with as of December 31, 2009 and March 31, 2010. As of September 30, 2009, January 31, 2010 and February 28, 2010, the Company did not meet its working capital requirements with one of its lessors, however, the Company obtained subsequent waivers.

In December 2009, the Company sold some of its recently purchased vehicles for \$2,009 in an operating lease sale-leaseback transaction. The transaction resulted in a gain of \$51 which is recognized over the three-year term of the lease.

Litigation. In October 2009, a former member filed a putative class action complaint against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts seeking, among other things, a certification of a class of plaintiffs, a judgment that certain fees charged by Zipcar to its members are void, unenforceable and/or unconscionable, an injunctive order against the alleged infringing activities and an award for damages. The Company has challenged the allegations and on December 8, 2009, the Company filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. While the Company believes that it has substantial and meritorious arguments for the dismissal of the complaint and intend to vigorously defend its position, neither the outcome of this litigation nor the amount and range of potential damages or exposure associated with the litigation can be assessed.

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The Company may also be subject, from time to time, to various other legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Although occasional adverse decisions or settlements may occur, the Company believes that the final disposition of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operations or cash flows as of December 31, 2009.

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Table of Contents**Zipcar, Inc.****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)****(Information as of March 31, 2010 and for the three months ended****March 31, 2009 and 2010 is unaudited)***(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)***10. Income Taxes**

The provision for income taxes in 2009 and for the three months ended March 31, 2010 consists of a state current provision of \$84 and \$36, respectively.

A reconciliation of the Company's effective tax rate to the statutory federal income tax rate is as follows:

	2007	2008	2009
Statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
Increase in valuation allowance	(27.0)	(35.3)	(18.0)
State taxes, net of federal benefit	(4.0)	2.7	(3.8)
Foreign rate differential	(2.8)	(3.2)	(6.5)
Stock based compensation	(0.3)	(0.7)	(7.1)
Other	0.1	2.5	(0.6)
	0.0%	0.0%	(2.0)%

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by tax laws. Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2008 and 2009 are as follows:

	2008	2009
Deferred tax assets		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$ 28,662	\$ 31,825
Tax credit carryforwards	38	38
Allowance for doubtful accounts	609	78
Stock-based compensation	322	575
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	730	645
Member deposits	365	278
Deferred revenue		