# Edgar Filing: FREDS INC - Form 10-Q/A 

## FREDS INC

Form 10-Q/A
September 18, 2001


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Part I - Financial Information
    Item 1 - Financial Statements (unaudited):
        Consolidated Balance Sheets as of
            August 4, 2001 and February 3, }2003
        Consolidated Statements of Income
                for the Thirteen Weeks Ended August 4, 2001
                and July 29, 2000 and the Twenty-Six Weeks
                Ended August 4, 2001 and July 29, 2000
            Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
            for the Twenty-six Weeks Ended August 4, 2001
            and July 29, 20005
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|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August } 4 \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ASSETS |  |
| Current assets: |  |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$1,928 |
| Receivables, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $\$ 375$ (\$516 at February 3, 2001) | 11,903 |
| Inventories | 160,357 |
| Deferred income taxes | 982 |
| Other current assets | 2,053 |
| Total current assets | 177,223 |
| Property and equipment, at depreciated cost | 78,222 |
| Equipment under capital leases, less accumulated amortization of $\$ 1,567$ ( $\$ 1,305$ at February 3,2001) | 1,815 |
| Deferred income taxes | 655 |
| Other noncurrent assets | 4,960 |
| Total assets | \$262,875 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY |  |
| Current liabilities: |  |
| Accounts payable | \$41,497 |
| Current portion of indebtedness | 2,228 |
| Current portion of capital lease obligations | 627 |
| Accrued liabilities | 12,197 |
| Income taxes payable | 1,118 |
| Total current liabilities | 57,667 |
| Long term portion of indebtedness | 34,627 |
| Capital lease obligations | 1,531 |
| Other noncurrent liabilities | 2,031 |
| Total liabilities | 95,856 |
| Shareholders' equity: |  |
| Common stock, Class A voting, no par value, 15,229,044 shares issued and outstanding (15,085,648 shares at February 3, 2001) | 70,767 |
| Retained earnings | 96,395 |
| Deferred compensation on restricted stock incentive plan | (143) |
| Total shareholders' equity | 167,019 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$262,875 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

FRED'S, INC.

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| (in thousands, except per share amounts) |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thirteen Weeks Ended |  | Twenty-Six Weeks |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { August 4, } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { July } 29, \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { August 4, } \\ 2001 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Net sales | \$210,278 | \$180,353 | \$417,637 | \$356 |
| Cost of goods sold | 153,497 | 131,293 | 303,098 | 258 |
| Gross profit | 56,781 | 49,060 | 114,539 | 98 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 52,817 | 46,036 | 103,538 | 89 |
| Operating income | 3,964 | 3,024 | 11,001 | 8 |
| Interest expense, net | 706 | 763 | 1,336 |  |
| Income before income taxes | 3,258 | 2,261 | 9,665 |  |
| Provision for income taxes | 1,144 | 607 | 3,392 |  |
| Net income | \$ 2,114 | \$ 1,654 | \$ 6,273 |  |
| Net income per share |  |  |  |  |
| Basic | . 14 | \$ . 11 | \$ . 42 | \$ |
| Diluted | . 14 | \$ . 11 | \$ . 41 | \$ |
| Weighted average shares outstanding |  |  |  |  |
| Diluted | 15,268 | 15,218 | 15,485 | 15 |

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| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash flows from operating activities: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Depreciation and amortization | 8,518 |
| Lifo reserve | 400 |
| Deferred income taxes | 483 |
| Tax benefit on exercise of stock options | 397 |
| Amortization of deferred compensation on restricted stock incentive plan | 69 |
| Cancellation of restricted stock | (21) |
| (Increase) decrease in assets: |  |
| Receivables | 3,527 |
| Inventories | $(10,559)$ |
| Other assets | 253 |
| Increase (decrease) in liabilities: |  |
| Accounts payable and accrued liabilities | (758) |
| Income taxes payable | $(3,160)$ |
| Other noncurrent liabilities | 28 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 5,450 |
| Cash flows from investing activities: Capital expenditures | $(9,673)$ |
| Intangible assets, net of cash acquired | (383) |
| Net cash used in investing activities | $(10,056)$ |
| Cash flows from financing activities: |  |
| Reduction of indebtedness and capital lease obligations | $(1,343)$ |
| Proceeds from revolving line of credit, net of payments | 5,281 |
| Proceeds from exercise of options | 1,238 |
| Cash dividends paid | $(1,211)$ |
| Net cash provided by financing activities | 3,965 |
| Decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (641) |
| Cash and cash equivalents: |  |
| Beginning of period | 2,569 |
| End of period | \$1,928 |
| Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information: |  |
| Interest paid | \$1,223 |
| Income taxes paid | \$5,700 |
| Non cash investing and financing activities: |  |
| Assets acquired through capital lease obligations | \$691 |
| Common stock issued for acquisition | \$596 |

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## NOTE 1: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Fred's, Inc. ("Fred's" or the "Company") operates 373 discount general merchandise stores, including 27 franchised Fred's stores, in eleven states primarily in the southeastern United States. Two hundred and two of the stores have full service pharmacies.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Fred's have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and therefore do not include all information and notes necessary for a fair presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The statements do reflect all adjustments (consisting of only normal recurring accruals) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of financial position in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The statements should be read in conjunction with the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2001 incorporated into the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The results of operations for the twenty-six week period ended August 4, 2001 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full fiscal year.

Certain prior quarter amounts have been reclassified to conform to the 2001 presentation.

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NOTE 2: INVENTORIES
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Wholesale inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market using the FIFO (first-in, first-out) method. Retail inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market as determined by the retail inventory method. For pharmacy inventories, which comprise approximately $19 \%$ of the retail inventories at August 4, 2001, cost was determined using the LIFO (last-in, first-out) method. The current cost of inventories exceeded the LIFO cost by approximately $\$ 4,361,000$ and $\$ 3,608,000$ at August 4, 2001 and July 29, 2000, respectively.

LIFO inventory costs can only be determined annually when inflation rates and inventory levels are finalized; therefore, LIFO inventory costs for interim financial statements are estimated.

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NOTE 3: NET INCOME PER SHARE
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Basic earnings per share excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock or resulted in the issuance of common stock that

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then shared in the earnings of the entity. Restricted stock is considered contingently issuable and is excluded from the computation of basic earnings per share.

## COMPUTATION OF NET INCOME PER SHARE



## NOTE 4: LAYAWAY SALES

In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 "Revenue Recognition in Financial

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Statements" (SAB 101). SAB 101 identifies various revenue recognition issues, several of which are common within the retail industry including treatment of revenue recognition on layaway sales. In the fourth quarter of 2000 , the Company revised its revenue recognition for layaway sales to defer revenue recognition until all terms of the sale have been satisfied and the customer takes delivery of the merchandise. Under the prior method of accounting, net sales were recognized at the time the customer put the merchandise into layaway. The effects of this restated change on the previously reported second quarter ended July 29, 2000 are as follows:

|  | Thirteen Weeks Ended |  | Twenty-Six Weeks Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { (as reported) } \\ \text { July 29, } \\ 2000 \\ ---- \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (as adjusted) } \\ \text { July29, } \\ 2000 \end{gathered}$ | (as reported) July 29, 2000 | (as adjusted) July 29, 2000 |
| Net Sales | \$180,806 | \$180,353 | \$357,466 | \$356,485 |
| Gross profit | 49,171 | 49,060 | 98,293 | 98,050 |
| Net income | 1,727 | 1,654 | 5,159 | 4,999 |
| Net income per share |  |  |  |  |
| Basic * | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.35 | 0.34 |
| Diluted * | 0.11 | 0.11 | 0.34 | 0.33 |

*All per share amounts have been adjusted to reflect the five-for-four stock split effective on June 18, 2001.

NOTE 5: STOCK SPLIT

On May 24, 2001, the Company announced a five-for-four stock split of its common stock, Class A voting, no par value. The new shares, one additional share for each four shares held by stockholders, were distributed on June 18, 2001 to stockholders of record on June 4, 2001. All share and per share amounts included in the accompanying financial statements have been adjusted to reflect this stock split.

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NOTE 6: RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS
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In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In June 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities - an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, SFAS No. 133, as amended by SFAS No. 138, requires all derivatives to be measured at fair value and recognized as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. Changes in such fair value are required to be recognized immediately in net income to the extent the derivatives are not effective as hedges. In September 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133, an amendment to delay the effective date of SFAS No. 133 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company does not hold derivative instruments or engage in hedging activities.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations.

SFAS No. 141 supercedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 16, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 38, Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and for all business combinations accounted for by the purchase method for which the date of acquisition is after June 30, 2001. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 141 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 supercedes APB No. 17, Intangible Assets, and its provisions are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that: 1) goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized; 2) goodwill will be tested for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level (reporting unit levels to be determined upon adoption); 3) intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life will be tested for impairment at least annually; and 4) the amortization period of intangible assets with finite lives will no longer be limited to forty years. As of August 4, 2001, the Company has intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, of $\$ 4.9$ million and has recognized amortization expense of approximately $\$ .8$ million during the six months ended August 4, 2001. The Company has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting SFAS No. 142.

Item 2 - Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

GENERAL

Fred's business is subject to seasonal influences, but the company has tended to experience less seasonal fluctuation than many other retailers due to the Company's mix of everyday basic merchandise and pharmacy business. The fourth quarter is typically the most profitable quarter because it includes the Christmas selling season. The overall strength of the fourth quarter is partially mitigated, however, by the inclusion of the month of January, which is generally the least profitable month of the year.

The impact of inflation on labor and occupancy costs can significantly affect Fred's operations. Many of Fred's employees are paid hourly rates related to the federal minimum wage and, accordingly, any increase affects Fred's. In addition, payroll taxes, employee benefits and other employee-related costs continue to increase. Occupancy costs, including rent, maintenance, taxes and insurance, also continue to rise. Fred's believes that maintaining adequate operating margins through a combination of price adjustments and cost controls, careful evaluation of occupancy needs, and efficient purchasing practices is the most effective tool for coping with increasing costs and expenses.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Thirteen Weeks Ended August 4, 2001 and July 29, 2000
Net sales increased to $\$ 210.3$ in 2001 from $\$ 180.4$ million in 2000, an increase of $\$ 29.9$ million or $16.6 \%$. The increase was attributable to comparable store sales increases of $8.0 \%$ ( $\$ 13.7$ million) and sales by stores not yet included as comparable stores ( $\$ 16.3$ million). Sales to franchisees decreased $\$ .1$ million in 2001. The sales mix for the period was $50.1 \%$ Hardlines, $34.7 \%$ Pharmacy, $11.6 \%$ Softlines, and $3.6 \%$ Franchise. This compares with $50.9 \%$ Hardlines, $32.8 \%$ Pharmacy, $12.0 \%$ Softlines, and 4.3\% Franchise for the same period last year.

Gross profit decreased to $27.0 \%$ of sales in 2001 compared with $27.2 \%$ of sales in the prior-year period. Gross profit margins decreased as a result of greater pricing pressure on the pharmacy department sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$52.8 million in 2001 from $\$ 46.0$ million in 2000. As a percentage of sales, expenses decreased to $25.1 \%$ of sales compared to $25.5 \%$ of sales last year. Selling, general and administrative expenses were improved primarily by leveraging the higher sales to improved productivity and control of labor costs throughout the company. In the second quarter, labor as a percent of sales was $1.0 \%$ better than last year. Additionally, pharmacy and corporate expenses have been controlled to leverage the higher sales.

Interest expense decreased to $\$ .7$ million in 2001 from $\$ .8$ million in 2000, reflecting lower average revolver borrowings than last year as well as lower interest rates.

Twenty-six Weeks Ended August 4, 2001 and July 29, 2000
Net sales increased to $\$ 417.6$ million in 2001 from $\$ 356.5$ million in 2000, an increase of $\$ 61.1$ million or $17.2 \%$. The increase was attributable to comparable store sales increases of 8.6\% (\$29.2 million) and sales by stores not yet included as comparable stores ( $\$ 32.3$ million). Sales to franchisees decreased $\$ .4$ million in 2001. The sales mix for the period was $49.2 \%$ Hardlines, $35.5 \%$ Pharmacy, $11.7 \%$ Softlines, and 3.6\% Franchise. This compares with $50.0 \%$ Hardlines, $33.0 \%$ Pharmacy, $12.4 \%$ Softlines, and 4.6\% Franchise for the same period last year.

Gross profit decreased to $27.4 \%$ of sales in 2001 compared with $27.5 \%$ of sales in the prior-year period. Gross profit margins decreased as a result of greater pricing pressure on pharmacy department sales. Front-end store store gross margins have improved by approximately 1.0\% over last year-to-date.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$103.5 million in 2001 from $\$ 89.2$ million in 2000. As a percentage of sales, expenses decreased to $24.8 \%$ of sales compared to $25.0 \%$ of sales last year. Selling, general and administrative expenses were improved primarily due to improved productivity and controlled labor cost throughout the Company.

Interest expense decreased to $\$ 1.3$ million in 2001 from $\$ 1.4$ million in 2000, reflecting lower average revolver borrowings than last year as well as lower interest rates.

Due to the seasonality of Fred's business and the continued increase in the number of stores and pharmacies, inventories are generally lower at year end than at each quarter end of the following year.

Net cash flow provided by operating activities totaled $\$ 5.5$ million during the twenty-six week period ended August 4, 2001. Cash was primarily used to increase inventories by approximately $\$ 10.6$ million in the first half of 2001 . This increase was primarily attributable to 25 new stores and 6 new pharmacies in the first half of 2001 . Accounts receivable decreased approximately $\$ 3.5$ million do to improved collections. Income taxes payable decreased by approximately \$3.2 million as a result of estimated tax payments.

Net cash flows used by investing activities totaled $\$ 10.1$ million, and was used primarily for capital expenditures associated with the Company's store and pharmacy expansion program. During the first half of 2001, the Company opened 25 stores and upgraded 5 stores. The Company expects to open approximately 35 to 40 stores for the year. The Company's capital expenditure plan for the year 2001 is approximately $\$ 14$ million dollars.

Net cash flows provided by financing activities totaled $\$ 4.0$ million and included $\$ 5.3$ million of borrowings under the Company's revolver for inventory needs.

On April 3, 2000, the Company and a bank entered into a new Revolving Loan and Credit Agreement (the "Agreement") to replace the May 15, 1992 Revolving Loan and Credit Agreement, as amended. The Agreement provides the Company with an unsecured revolving line of credit commitment of up to $\$ 40$ million and bears interest at the lesser of $1.5 \%$ below prime rate or a LIBOR-based rate. Under the most restrictive covenants of the Agreement, the Company is required to maintain specified shareholder's equity and net income levels. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee to the bank at a rate per annum equal to .18\% on the unutilized portion of the revolving line commitment over the term of the agreement. The term of the Agreement extends to April 3, 2003. The borrowings outstanding under this agreement totaled $\$ 27.9$ million at August 4,2001 and $\$ 30.4$ million at July 29, 2000.

On April 23, 1999, the Company and a bank entered into a Loan Agreement (the "1999 Loan Agreement"). The 1999 Loan Agreement provided the Company with a four-year unsecured term loan of $\$ 2,250,000$ to finance the replacement of the Company's mainframe computer system. The 1999 Loan Agreement bears interest of $6.15 \%$ per annum and matures on April 15, 2003. Borrowings outstanding under this 1999 Loan Agreement totaled $\$ 1.0$ million at August 4, 2001 and $\$ 1.6$ million at July 29, 2000.

On May 5, 1998, the Company and a bank entered into a Loan Agreement (the "1998 Loan Agreement"). The 1998 Loan Agreement provided the Company with an unsecured term loan of $\$ 12$ million to finance the modernization and automation of the Company's distribution center and corporate facilities. The 1998 Loan Agreement bears interest of $6.82 \%$ per annum and matures on November 1, 2005. Borrowings outstanding under this 1998 Loan Agreement totaled $\$ 8.0$ million at August 4, 2001 and $\$ 9.7$ million at July 29, 2000.

The Company believes that sufficient capital resources are available in both the short term and long term through currently available cash and cash generated from future operations and, if necessary, the
ability to obtain additional financing.

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RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS
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In December 1999, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 101 "Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements" (SAB 101). SAB 101 identifies various revenue recognition issues, several of which are common within the retail industry including treatment of revenue recognition on layaway sales. In the fourth quarter of 2000, the Company revised its revenue recognition for layaway sales to defer revenue recognition until all terms of the sale have been satisfied and the customer takes delivery of the merchandise. Under the prior method of accounting, net sales were recognized at the time the customer put the merchandise into layaway. The effects of this restated change on previously reported net sales, gross profit, net income and net income per share (basic \& diluted) was a decrease of $\$ 528,000, \$ 132,000, \$ 87,000$ and $\$ .01$, respectively, for the first quarter ended April 29, 2000; a decrease of $\$ 453,000$, $\$ 111,000, \$ 73,000$ and $\$ .00$, respectively, for the second quarter ended July 29, 2000. Annual financial results were not affected.

In June 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the effective date of FASB Statement No. 133, which deferred the effective date provisions of SFAS No. 133 for the company to the first quarter of 2001. The Company does not believe this new standard will have an impact on its financial statements since it currently has no derivative instruments.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities. In June 2000, the FASB issued SFAS No. 138, Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities - an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, SFAS No. 133, as amended by SFAS No. 138, requires all derivatives to be measured at fair value and recognized as either assets or liabilities on the balance sheet. Changes in such fair value are required to be recognized immediately in net income to the extent the derivatives are not effective as hedges. In September 1999, the FASB issued SFAS No. 137, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - Deferral of the effective Date of FASB Statement No. 133, an amendment to delay the effective date of SFAS No. 133 to fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company does not hold derivative instruments or engage in hedging activities.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations. SFAS No. 141 supercedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No. 16, Business Combinations, and SFAS No. 38, Accounting for Preacquisition Contingencies of Purchased Enterprises. SFAS No. 141 requires that the purchase method of accounting be used for all business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 and for all business combinations accounted for by the purchase method for which the date of acquisition is after June 30, 2001. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 141 to have a material impact on its financial statements.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets. SFAS No. 142 supercedes APB No. 17, Intangible Assets, and its provisions are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001. SFAS No. 142 requires that: 1) goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets will no longer be amortized; 2)
goodwill will be tested for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level (reporting unit levels to be determined upon adoption); 3) intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life will be tested for impairment at least annually; and 4) the amortization period of intangible assets with finite lives will no longer be limited to forty years. As of August 4, 2001, the Company has intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization, of $\$ 4.9$ million and has recognized amortization expense of approximately $\$ .8$ million during the six months ended August 4, 2001. The Company has not completed the process of evaluating the impact that will result from adopting SFAS No. 142.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Statements, other than those based on historical facts, are forward-looking statements, which are based upon a number of assumptions concerning future conditions that may ultimately prove to be inaccurate. Actual events and results may materially differ from anticipated results described in such statements. The Company's ability to achieve such results is subject to certain risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, economic and weather conditions which affect buying patterns of the Company's customers, changes in consumer spending and the Company's ability to anticipate buying patterns and implement appropriate inventory strategies, continued availability of capital and financing, competitive factors, changes in reimbursement practices for pharmaceuticals, government regulations, increases in fuel and utility rates and other factors affecting business beyond the Company's control. Consequently, all of the forward-looking statements are qualified by these cautionary statements and there can be no assurance that the results or developments anticipated by the Company will be realized or that they will have the expected effects on the Company or its business or operations.

Item 3 - QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURE ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company has no holdings of derivative financial or commodity instruments as of August 4, 2001. The Company is exposed to financial market risks, including changes in interest rates. All borrowings under the Company's Revolving Credit Agreement bear interest at 1.5\% below prime rate or a LIBOR based rate. An increase in interest rates of 100 basis points would not significantly affect the Company's income. All of the Company's business is transacted in U.S. dollars and, accordingly, foreign exchange rate fluctuations have not had a significant impact on the Company, and they are not expected to in the foreseeable future

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings
Not Applicable.

Item 2. Changes in Securities
Not Applicable.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities
Not Applicable.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Securities Holders

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Fred's, Inc. was held on June 6, 2001. Michael J. Hayes, David A. Gardner, John R. Eisenman, and Roger T. Knox were elected to continue as directors of the Company. John D. Reier and Thomas H. Tashjian were also elected as directors of the Company. The shareholders also ratified the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as independent public accountants for the fiscal year ending February 2, 2002.

The results of the voting were as follows:

| For |  |  | Abstain/ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Against | Withheld | Broker Non-Vote |
| -- | ---- | ------- | --------------- |
| , 948 |  | 956,635 | 938,746 |
| , 704 |  | 1,320,879 | 938,746 |
| , 577 |  | 9,006 | 938,746 |
| , 707 |  | 8,876 | 938,746 |
| , 948 |  | 957,635 | 938,746 |
| , 797 |  | 8,786 | 938,746 |

Appointment of
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP:
$10,949,762 \quad 197,144 \quad 1,677$
938,746

Item 5. Other Information

Not Applicable.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

Exhibits:

Reports on Form 8-K:

Not Applicable.

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## SIGNATURES

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

Date: September 18, 2001

FRED'S, INC.
/s/Michael J. Hayes

Michael J. Hayes
Chief Executive Officer

