

NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP INC
Form 10-Q
March 09, 2006

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the Quarterly Period Ended January 28, 2006

OR

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

Commission file no. 1-9659

The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4119509

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

One Marcus Square

1618 Main Street

Dallas, Texas 75201

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(Address of principal executive offices)

(214) 741-6911

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES NO

There were 900 shares of the registrant's common stock, par value \$.01 per share, outstanding at January 28, 2006.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

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THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	January 28, 2006 (Successor)	July 30, 2005 (Predecessor)	January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
ASSETS			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 91,523	\$ 853,482	\$ 377,857
Accounts receivable, net of allowance	34,446	29,886	659,015
Merchandise inventories	789,998	748,366	726,169
Other current assets	116,324	76,747	79,679
Total current assets	1,032,291	1,708,481	1,842,720
Property and equipment, net	1,042,989	855,009	793,715
Customer lists, net	568,365		
Favorable lease commitments, net	474,093		
Trademarks	1,691,155	56,642	56,642
Goodwill	1,680,503	14,872	14,872
Debt issuance costs	104,532	3,526	3,787
Other assets	16,721	22,130	44,026
Total assets	\$ 6,610,649	\$ 2,660,660	\$ 2,755,762
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 283,251	\$ 282,887	\$ 241,946
Accrued liabilities	374,745	332,937	327,435
Notes payable and current maturities of long-term liabilities	8,207	1,450	2,200
Current portion of borrowings under Credit Card Facility			225,000
Total current liabilities	666,203	617,274	796,581
Long-term liabilities:			
Asset-based revolving credit facility			
Senior secured term loan facility	1,875,000		
Senior debentures due 2028	120,614	124,823	124,819
Senior notes	700,000		
Senior subordinated notes	500,000		
Senior notes due 2008		124,957	124,949
Deferred real estate credits	8,825	86,575	69,276
Deferred income taxes	1,130,379		21,487
Other long-term liabilities	180,377	120,973	97,375
Total long-term liabilities	4,515,195	457,328	437,906
Minority interest	13,024	12,112	11,664
Predecessor:			
Common stocks (par value \$0.01 per share, issued 49,716,309 shares at July 30, 2005 and 49,576,284 shares at January 29, 2005)		497	497
Successor:			
Common stock (par value \$0.01 per share, issued 900 shares)			
Additional paid-in capital	1,472,118	520,414	510,119

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Carryover basis adjustment for management shareholders	(69,200)			
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(583)	(47,030)	(1,996)	
Retained earnings	13,892	1,125,726	1,026,652	
Treasury stock, at cost (768,731 shares at July 30, 2005 and 768,731 shares at January 29, 2005)		(25,661)	(25,661)	
Total shareholders' equity	1,416,227	1,573,946	1,509,611	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 6,610,649	\$ 2,660,660	\$ 2,755,762	

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Revenues	\$ 1,231,416	\$ 1,129,225
Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs	835,938	735,677
Selling, general and administrative expenses	285,610	264,591
Income from credit card operations, net	(16,972)	(18,041)
Depreciation expense	35,435	27,338
Amortization of customer lists	14,559	
Amortization of favorable lease commitments	4,328	
Operating earnings	72,518	119,660
Interest expense, net	66,125	3,978
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	6,393	115,682
Income taxes	2,568	44,326
Earnings before minority interest	3,825	71,356
Minority interest in net earnings of subsidiaries	(781)	(769)
Net earnings	\$ 3,044	\$ 70,587

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Revenues	\$ 1,556,206	\$ 651,648	\$ 2,037,161
Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs	1,031,229	378,767	1,266,861
Selling, general and administrative expenses	368,593	168,853	507,037
Income from credit card operations, net	(20,757)	(7,818)	(33,384)
Depreciation expense	45,064	19,960	51,724
Amortization of customer lists	17,937		
Amortization of favorable lease commitments	5,887		
Transaction and other costs		23,544	
Loss on disposition of Chef's Catalog			15,348
Operating earnings	108,253	68,342	229,575
Interest expense (income), net	83,410	(866)	8,015
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	24,843	69,208	221,560
Income taxes	9,838	25,607	85,301
Earnings before minority interest	15,005	43,601	136,259
Minority interest in net (earnings) loss of subsidiaries	(1,113)	553	(1,556)
Net earnings	\$ 13,892	\$ 44,154	\$ 134,703

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(UNAUDITED)

(in thousands)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
CASH FLOWS - OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net earnings	\$ 13,892	\$ 44,154	\$ 134,703
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	45,064	19,960	51,724
Amortization of debt issue costs	4,636		
Amortization of customer lists and favorable lease commitments	23,824		
Non-cash charges related to step-up in carrying value of inventory	36,392		
Stock-based compensation charges	1,483	19,968	2,303
Deferred income taxes	(21,194)	(7,327)	
Loss on disposition of Chef's Catalog			15,348
Minority interest	1,113	(553)	1,556
Other, primarily costs related to defined benefit pension plans	2,380	1,656	14,816
	107,590	77,858	220,450
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	2,817	(7,377)	(106,830)
Decrease (increase) in merchandise inventories	133,873	(173,829)	(16,209)
(Increase) decrease in other current assets	(11,660)	6,164	(17,797)
(Increase) decrease in other assets	(110)	(2,274)	15,187
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(16,486)	114,604	(1,970)
Payment of deferred compensation and stock-based awards	(12,901)		
Increase (decrease) in deferred real estate credits	8,996	4,289	(2,622)
Net cash provided by operating activities	212,119	19,435	90,209
CASH FLOWS - INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Capital expenditures	(72,295)	(26,311)	(95,121)
Acquisition of The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc.	(5,155,923)		
Proceeds from the sale of Chef's Catalog			14,419
Net cash used for investing activities	(5,228,218)	(26,311)	(80,702)
CASH FLOWS - FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from borrowings on lines of credit	9,250	5,750	4,750
Repayment of borrowings on lines of credit	(11,000)	(750)	(4,113)
Borrowings under asset-based revolving credit facility	150,000		
Repayment of borrowings under asset-based revolving credit facility	(150,000)		
Borrowings of senior term loan facility	1,975,000		
Repayment of borrowings on senior term loan facility	(100,000)		
Borrowings of senior and subordinated debt	1,200,000		
Repayment of notes due 2008	(134,734)		
Debt issuance costs paid	(102,854)		
Cash equity contributions	1,427,739		
Acquisitions of treasury stock			(3,088)
Proceeds from stock-based compensation awards			16,273
Cash dividends paid		(7,346)	(12,664)
Distribution paid	(39)		(1,175)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	4,263,362	(2,346)	(17)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS			

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(Decrease) increase during the period	(752,737)	(9,222)	9,490
Beginning balance	844,260	853,482	368,367
Ending balance	\$ 91,523	\$ 844,260	\$ 377,857
Supplemental Schedule of Cash Flow Information			
Cash paid during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 49,462	\$ 207	\$ 10,250
Income taxes	\$ 25,657	\$ 10,693	\$ 72,151
Noncash activities:			
Equity contribution from Parent	\$ 25,000	\$	\$
Equity contribution from management shareholders	\$ 17,891	\$	\$
Capital lease additions	\$ 11,220	\$	\$

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(UNAUDITED)

1. Basis of Presentation

The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. (Company) was acquired on October 6, 2005 through a merger transaction with Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Neiman Marcus, Inc. (formerly Newton Acquisition, Inc.) (Parent). The acquisition was accomplished through the merger of Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. with and into the Company, with the Company being the surviving entity (the Acquisition). Subsequent to the Acquisition, we are a subsidiary of the Parent, which is controlled by Newton Holding, LLC (Holding). Both the Parent and Holding were formed by investment funds affiliated with Texas Pacific Group and Warburg Pincus LLC (the Sponsors). Although we continued as the same legal entity after the Acquisition, the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of earnings and cash flows present our results of operations and cash flows for the periods preceding the Acquisition (Predecessor) and the periods succeeding the Acquisition (Successor), respectively.

Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to July 31. All references to the second quarter of fiscal 2006 relate to the thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 of the Successor. All references to the second quarter of fiscal 2005 relate to the thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 of the Predecessor. All references to year-to-date fiscal 2006 relate to the combined twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 and all references to year-to-date fiscal 2005 relate to the twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005.

We have prepared the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, these financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted for complete financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 30, 2005.

In our opinion, the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary to present fairly our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the applicable interim periods. The results of operations for these periods are not necessarily comparable to, or indicative of, results of any other interim period or for the fiscal year as a whole.

We are required to make estimates and assumptions about future events in preparing financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. These estimates and assumptions affect the amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of gain and loss contingencies at the date of the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements. While we believe that our past estimates and assumptions have been materially accurate, our current estimates are subject to change if different assumptions as to the outcome of future events were made. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and predicate those estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. We make adjustments to our assumptions and judgments when facts and circumstances dictate. Since future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty, actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

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We believe the following critical accounting policies, among others, encompass the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our financial statements:

Preliminary allocation of the price paid to acquire the Company to our assets and liabilities as of the date of the Acquisition (as more fully described in Note 3);

Recognition of revenues;

Valuation of merchandise inventories, including determination of original retail values, recognition of markdowns and vendor allowances, estimation of inventory shrinkage, and determination of cost of goods sold;

Determination of impairment of long-lived assets;

Recognition of advertising and catalog costs;

Measurement of liabilities related to our loyalty programs;

Recognition of income taxes; and

Measurement of accruals for litigation, general liability, workers compensation and health insurance, short-term disability, pension and postretirement health care benefits.

A description of our critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 30, 2005.

Certain prior period balances have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation. Depreciation expense and income from credit card operations, net are now shown as separate line items on our statements of earnings. In prior periods, depreciation expense was included in buying and occupancy costs and the income from our credit card operations was included as a reduction to selling, general and administrative expenses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment. This standard is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values and was effective for the first interim period or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS No. 123R as of the beginning of our first quarter of fiscal 2006 using the modified prospective method, which requires companies to record stock compensation for all unvested and new awards as of the adoption date. Accordingly, we have not restated the prior period amounts presented herein. See Note 5 for further description of our stock-based compensation.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143 (FIN 47). FIN 47 clarifies that conditional asset retirement obligations meet the definition of liabilities and should be recognized when incurred if their fair values can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005 with the cumulative effect of initially applying FIN 47 being recognized as a change in accounting principle. We are in the process of evaluating the expected effect of FIN 47, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

2. The Transactions

As discussed in Note 1, the Acquisition was completed on October 6, 2005 and was financed by:

Borrowings under our senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility (Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility) and our secured term loan credit facility (Senior Secured Term Loan Facility) (collectively, the Secured Credit Facilities);

the issuance of 9.0%/9.75% senior notes due 2015 (Senior Notes);

the issuance of 10.375% senior subordinated notes due 2015 (Senior Subordinated Notes); and

equity investments from Parent funded by direct and indirect equity investments from the Sponsors, co-investors and management.

The Acquisition occurred simultaneously with:

the closing of the financing transactions and equity investments described above;

the call for redemption of, the deposit into a segregated account of the estimated amount of the redemption payment related to, and the ratable provision of security pursuant to the terms thereof, for our 6.65% senior notes due 2008 (2008 Notes);

the ratable provision of security to our 7.125% senior debentures due 2028 (2028 Debentures) pursuant to the terms thereof; and

the termination of our previous \$350 million unsecured revolving credit agreement (Credit Agreement).

We refer to the above transactions, the Acquisition and our payment of any costs related to these transactions collectively herein as the Transactions. We refer to the Senior Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes collectively herein as the Notes.

Transaction and Other Costs. During the period from July 30, 2005 to October 1, 2005, we expensed \$23.5 million in connection with the Transactions. These costs consisted primarily of \$4.5 million of accounting, investment banking, legal and other costs associated with the Transactions and a \$19.0 million non-cash charge for stock compensation resulting from the accelerated vesting of Predecessor stock options and restricted stock in connection with the Acquisition.

Carryover Basis Adjustment for Management Shareholders. Executive management participants held certain equity interests, including stock options, in the Predecessor prior to the Transactions and will continue to hold indirect equity interests in the Successor after the Transactions. In accordance with the provisions of Emerging Issues Task Force No. 88-16, Basis in Leveraged Buyout Transactions, the basis of executive management's indirect interests in the Successor after the Transactions is carried over at the basis of their interests in the Predecessor prior to the Transactions. The carryover basis of such interests less the net cash received by the management participants represents a deemed dividend of \$69.2 million to the management participants and has been recognized as a reduction to shareholders' equity of the Successor.

3. Purchase Accounting

We have accounted for the Acquisition in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141,

Business Combinations, whereby the purchase price paid to effect the Acquisition is allocated to state the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The Acquisition and the allocation of the purchase price have been recorded as of October 1, 2005, the beginning of our October accounting period. The purchase price was approximately \$5,461.2 million. The sources and uses of funds in connection with the Transactions and the redemption of our 2008 Notes are summarized below (in millions):

Sources	
Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 150.0
Secured Term Loan Facility	1,975.0
Senior Notes	700.0
Senior Subordinated Notes	500.0
Cash on hand	665.6
Equity contribution - cash	1,427.7
Equity contribution - non-cash	42.9
Total sources	\$ 5,461.2

Uses	
Consideration paid to stockholders (including non-cash management rollover of \$17.9 million)	\$ 5,110.8
Transaction costs (including non-cash items of \$18.8 million)	81.8
Redemption of existing 2008 Notes	134.7
Debt issuance costs (including non-cash items of \$6.3 million)	109.2
Payment of deferred compensation obligations and other accrued liabilities	24.7
Total uses	\$ 5,461.2

In connection with the preliminary purchase price allocation, we have made estimates of the fair values of our long-lived and intangible assets based upon assumptions related to the future cash flows, discount rates and asset lives utilizing currently available information, and in some cases, preliminary valuation results from independent valuation specialists. As of January 28, 2006, we have recorded preliminary purchase accounting adjustments to increase the carrying value of our property and equipment and inventory, to establish intangible assets for our tradenames, customer lists and favorable lease commitments and to revalue our long-term benefit plan obligations, among other things. This allocation of the purchase price is preliminary and subject to our review and finalization of independent appraisals.

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During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we received updated valuation results from our independent appraisers and adjusted the estimated fair values of our long-lived and intangible assets as follows:

(in millions)	Estimated Fair Value	
	October 29, 2005	January 28, 2006
Property and equipment	\$ 1,044.9	\$ 945.7
Customer lists	466.3	586.3
Favorable lease commitments	386.8	480.0
Tradenames	1,734.2	1,691.1
Goodwill	1,725.3	1,680.5

Further revisions to the purchase price allocation will be made as additional information becomes available and such revisions could be material.

The purchase price has been preliminarily allocated as follows (in millions):

Cash consideration:	
Paid to shareholders	\$ 5,092.9
Transaction costs	63.0
	5,155.9
Non-cash consideration	36.7
Total consideration	5,192.6
Net assets acquired at historical cost	1,638.1
Adjustments to state acquired assets at fair value:	
1) Increase carrying value of property and equipment	\$ 135.9
2) Increase carrying value of inventory	38.1
3) Write-off historical goodwill and tradenames	(71.5)
4) Record intangible assets acquired	
Customer lists	586.3
Favorable lease commitments	480.0
Tradenames	1,691.1
5) Write-off other assets, primarily debt issue costs	(3.7)
6) Adjustment to state 2008 Notes at redemption value	(6.2)
7) Adjustment to state 2028 Debentures at fair value	4.5
8) Write-off deferred lease credits	90.2
9) Increase in long-term benefit obligations, primarily pension obligations	(57.6)
10) Tax impact of valuation adjustments	(1,082.3)
Deemed dividend to management shareholders	69.2
Net assets acquired at fair value	3,512.1
Excess purchase price recorded as goodwill	\$ 1,680.5

Our tradenames have indefinite lives and are not subject to amortization. Our tradenames and goodwill will be reviewed at least annually for impairment.

Total estimated amortization of all acquisition-related intangible assets during the period from October 6, 2005 through July 29, 2006 and for each of our fiscal years ending in July 2006 to 2010 is currently estimated as follows (in thousands):

October 6, 2005 through July 29, 2006	\$	60,261
2007		72,874
2008		72,874
2009		72,874
2010		72,874

Pro Forma Financial Information. The following unaudited pro forma results of operations assume that the Transactions occurred on August 1, 2004. The following unaudited pro forma results do not give effect to the sale of our credit card receivables, which was completed on July 7, 2005, or the disposition of Chef's Catalog, which was completed on November 8, 2004. This unaudited pro forma information should not be relied upon as necessarily being indicative of the historical results that would have been obtained if the Transactions had actually occurred on that date, nor the results that may be obtained in the future.

(in thousands)	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005	Twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005
Revenues	\$ 1,231,416	\$ 1,129,225	\$ 2,207,854	\$ 2,037,161
Net income	\$ 22,019	\$ 4,499	\$ 57,967	\$ 3,538

Included in the determination of pro forma net income for the thirteen weeks and twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 are pro forma adjustments for non-cash charges to increase cost of goods sold for the step-up in the carrying value of inventories acquired of \$19.6 million and \$39.6 million, respectively. These pro forma adjustments resulted in pro forma decreases to cost of goods sold in the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 by the amount of the actual non-cash charges recorded during these periods.

4. Transactions with Sponsors

In connection with the Transactions, we entered into a management services agreement with affiliates of the Sponsors pursuant to which affiliates of one of the Sponsors received on the closing date a transaction fee of \$25 million in cash in connection with the Transactions. Affiliates of the other Sponsor waived any cash transaction fee in connection with the Transactions.

In addition, pursuant to such agreement, and in exchange for on-going consulting and management advisory services that will be provided to us by the Sponsors and their affiliates, affiliates of the Sponsors will receive an aggregate annual management fee equal to the lesser of (i) 0.25% of

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our consolidated annual revenues or (ii) \$10 million. Affiliates of the Sponsors will also receive reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred by them or their affiliates in connection with services provided pursuant to the agreement. These management fees are payable quarterly in arrears. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and the seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006, we recorded management fees of \$3.1 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the statement of earnings.

The management services agreement also provides that affiliates of the Sponsors may receive future fees in connection with certain subsequent financing and acquisition or disposition transactions. The management services agreement includes customary exculpation and indemnification provisions in favor of the Sponsors and their affiliates.

5. Stock-Based Compensation

We previously accounted for stock-based compensation awards to employees in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*, and its related interpretations. Accordingly, we recognized compensation expense on our restricted stock awards but did not recognize compensation expense for stock options since all options granted had an exercise price equal to the market value of our common stock on the grant date. We did not adopt the previous voluntary expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* (SFAS No. 123), whereby the fair value of stock-based compensation awards would have been expensed over the terms of awards. However, consistent with the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, we made pro forma disclosures of the effect that application of the fair value expense recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 would have had on our net earnings.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123R, *Share-Based Payment*. This standard is a revision of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25 and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values and is effective for the first interim period or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS No. 123R as of the beginning of our first quarter of fiscal 2006 using the modified prospective method, which required us to record stock compensation for all unvested and new awards as of the adoption date. Accordingly, we have not restated prior period amounts presented herein.

Predecessor Stock-Based Compensation Accounting. In connection with the adoption of the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, we recorded non-cash charges for stock compensation of approximately \$20.0 million in the period from July 31, 2005 to October 1, 2005 primarily as a result of the accelerated vesting of all Predecessor options and restricted stock in connection with the Transactions (see Note 2).

The following table illustrates the pro forma effect on net earnings for periods prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123R as if we had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123 during such periods:

(in thousands)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Net earnings:		
As reported	\$ 70,587	\$ 134,703
Add: stock-based employee compensation recorded under intrinsic value method, net of related taxes	1,371	2,303
Less: stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method, net of related taxes	(3,518)	(6,413)
Pro forma	\$ 68,440	\$ 130,593

Successor Stock-Based Compensation Accounting. On November 29, 2005, the Parent adopted a new equity-based management compensation plan, which authorizes equity awards to be granted for up to 80,708.8 shares of the common stock of the Parent, of which options for 75,207.5 shares were issued to certain management employees. All options are outstanding at January 28, 2006. Options granted vest over five years and have an exercise price of \$1,445 per share, with the exercise price with respect to approximately 50% of such options escalating at a 10% compound

rate per year until the earlier to occur of (i) exercise, (ii) the fifth anniversary of the date of grant or (iii) the occurrence of a change in control; provided that in the event the Sponsors cause the sale of shares of the Parent to an unaffiliated entity, the exercise price will cease to accrete at the time of the sale with respect to a pro rata portion of the accreting options. Using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, the per share fair value of these options was approximately \$494 for the fixed price options and \$247 for the options with escalating exercise prices. In estimating the fair value of our options, we made the following assumptions: expected term to exercise of five years; expected volatility of 30%; risk-free interest rate of 4.23%; and no dividend yield. Expected volatility is based on a combination of the Predecessor's historical volatility adjusted for our new leverage and estimates of implied volatility of our peer group.

For the fiscal quarter ended January 28, 2006, we recognized non-cash stock compensation expense of \$1.5 million, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The adoption of FAS No. 123R had no impact on our cash flows from operations or financing activities. At January 28, 2006, unearned non-cash stock-based compensation that we expect to recognize as expense over the next 5 years aggregates approximately \$26.6 million.

6. The Credit Card Sale

Credit Card Sale. On July 7, 2005, HSBC Bank Nevada, National Association (HSBC) purchased our approximately three million private label Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman credit card accounts and related assets, as well as the outstanding balances associated with such accounts (Credit Card Sale). The total purchase price was approximately \$647 million, consisting of \$534 million in net cash proceeds and the assumption of approximately \$113 million of our outstanding debt under our previous revolving credit card securitization facility (Credit Card Facility). We recognized a gain of \$6.2 million in connection with the sale of our credit card portfolio to HSBC in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005.

As a part of the Credit Card Sale, we entered into a long-term marketing and servicing alliance with HSBC. Under the terms of this alliance, HSBC offers credit card and non-card payment plans bearing our brands and we receive ongoing payments from HSBC related to credit card sales and compensation for marketing and servicing activities (HSBC Program Income). In addition, we continue to handle certain key customer service functions. In tandem with HSBC, we have initiated various changes in our credit card program to alter the credit terms available to our cardholders and to enhance the earnings of the portfolio. These changes have increased the level of HSBC Program Income earned by the Company. In the future, the HSBC Program Income may be either decreased based upon the level of future services we provide to HSBC or increased based upon other changes to our historical credit card program related to, among other things, the interest rate applied to unpaid balances and the assessment of late fees.

A summary of the income earned in connection with our proprietary credit card program is as follows:

(in thousands)	Quarter-to-Date			Year-to-Date	
	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
HSBC Program Income	\$ 16,972	\$	\$ 20,757	\$ 7,818	\$
Finance charge income		21,257			41,004
Bad debt, net		(3,216)			(7,620)
	\$ 16,972	\$ 18,041	\$ 20,757	\$ 7,818	\$ 33,384

7. Loss on Disposition of Chef's Catalog

In November 2004, we sold our Chef's Catalog direct marketing business to a private equity firm. Chef's Catalog is a multi-channel retailer of professional-quality kitchenware with revenues in fiscal year 2004 of approximately \$73 million. At October 30, 2004, Chef's Catalog had net tangible assets, primarily inventory, of \$12.5 million and net intangible assets of \$17.2 million. We received proceeds, net of selling costs, of \$14.4 million from the sale. As the carrying value of the Chef's Catalog assets exceeded the fair value of such assets as determined by the sale, we incurred a pre-tax loss of \$15.3 million in the first quarter of fiscal 2005 related to the disposition of Chef's Catalog.

8. Long-term Debt

The significant components of our long-term debt are as follows:

(in thousands)	Interest Rate	January 28, 2006 (Successor)	July 30, 2005 (Predecessor)	January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility	variable	\$	\$	\$
Senior Secured Term Loan Facility	variable	1,875,000		
2028 Debentures	7.125%	120,614	124,823	124,819
Senior Notes	9.0%/9.75%	700,000		
Senior Subordinated Notes	10.375%	500,000		
2008 Notes	6.65%		124,957	124,949
Credit Card Facility	variable			225,000
		3,195,614	249,780	474,768
Less: current portion Borrowings under Credit Card Facility				225,000
Long-term debt		\$ 3,195,614	\$ 249,780	\$ 249,768

Senior Secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. On October 6, 2005, in connection with the Transactions, we entered into a credit agreement and related security and other agreements for a senior secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as administrative agent and collateral agent. The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility provides financing of up to \$600.0 million, subject to a borrowing base equal to at any time the lesser of 80% of eligible inventory (valued at the lower of cost or market value) and 85% of net orderly liquidation value of the eligible inventory, less certain reserves. The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility includes borrowing capacity available for letters of credit and for borrowings on same-day notice. At the closing of the Transactions, we utilized \$150.0 million of the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility for loans and approximately \$16.5 million for letters of credit. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we repaid all loans under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. As of January 28, 2006, we had \$556.8 million of unused borrowing availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility based on a borrowing base of \$572.2 million and after giving effect to \$15.4 million used for letters of credit.

The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility provides that we have the right at any time to request up to \$200.0 million of additional commitments, but the lenders are under no obligation to provide any such additional commitments, and any increase in commitments will be subject to customary conditions precedent. If we were to request any such additional commitments and the existing lenders or new lenders were to agree to provide such commitments, the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility size could be increased to up to \$800.0 million, but our ability to borrow would still be limited by the amount of the borrowing base.

Borrowings under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (1) the prime rate of Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1% or (b) a LIBOR rate, subject to certain adjustments, in each case plus an applicable margin. The initial applicable margin is 0% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The applicable margin is subject to adjustment based on the historical availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, we are required to pay a commitment fee of 0.375% per annum in respect of the unutilized commitments. If the average revolving loan utilization is 50% or more for any applicable period, the commitment fee will be reduced to 0.250% for such period. We must also pay customary letter of credit fees and agency fees.

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If at any time the aggregate amount of outstanding loans, unreimbursed letter of credit drawings and undrawn letters of credit under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility exceeds the lesser of (i) the commitment amount and (ii) the borrowing base, we will be required to repay outstanding loans or cash collateralize letters of credit in an aggregate amount equal to such excess, with no reduction of the commitment amount. If the amount available under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility is less than \$60 million or an event of default has occurred, we will be required to repay outstanding loans and cash collateralize letters of credit with the cash we are required to deposit daily in a collection account maintained with the agent under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. We may voluntarily reduce the unutilized portion of the commitment amount and repay outstanding loans at any time without premium or penalty other than customary breakage costs with respect to LIBOR loans. There is no scheduled amortization under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility; the principal amount of the loans outstanding are due and payable in full on October 6, 2010.

All obligations under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by Parent and certain of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries (excluding, among others, Gurwitch Products, L.L.C., and Kate Spade LLC (Brand Development Companies)).

As of January 28, 2006, the liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries totaled approximately \$35.7 million, or 0.7% of consolidated liabilities, and the assets of our non-guarantor subsidiaries aggregated approximately \$192.2 million, or 2.9% of consolidated total assets. All obligations under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured, subject to certain significant exceptions, by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our Parent and our subsidiaries that have guaranteed the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility (subsidiary guarantors), including:

a first-priority security interest in personal property consisting of inventory and related accounts, cash, deposit accounts, all payments received by us or the subsidiary guarantors from credit card clearinghouses and processors or otherwise in respect of all credit card charges for sales of inventory by us and the subsidiary guarantors, certain related assets and proceeds of the foregoing; and

a second-priority pledge of 100% of our capital stock and certain of the capital stock held by us, Parent or any subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, in the case of any foreign subsidiary is limited to 100% of the non-voting stock (if any) and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary); and

a second-priority security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of us, Parent and each subsidiary guarantor, including a significant portion of our material owned and leased real property (which consists of a majority of our full-line retail stores) and equipment.

Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary guarantor will not constitute collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility to the extent that such securities cannot secure our 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations without requiring the preparation and filing of separate financial statements of such subsidiary in accordance with applicable SEC rules. As a result, the collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility will include shares of capital stock or other securities of subsidiaries of the Company or any subsidiary guarantor only to the extent that the applicable value of such securities (on a subsidiary-by-subsidary basis) is less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations. Stock of our Brand Development Companies and their assets also will not constitute collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility.

Our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things and subject to certain significant exceptions, restrict our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or indebtedness;

make investments, loans, advances and acquisitions;

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create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries that are not guarantors;

engage in transactions with our affiliates;

sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries;

consolidate or merge;

create liens; and

enter into sale and lease back transactions.

The covenants limiting dividends and other restricted payments; investments, loans, advances and acquisitions; and prepayments or redemptions of other indebtedness, each permit the restricted actions in an unlimited amount, subject to the satisfaction of certain payment conditions, principally that we must have at least \$75.0 million of pro forma excess availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and that we must be in pro forma compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio described below.

Although the credit agreement governing the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility does not require us to comply with any financial ratio maintenance covenants, if less than \$60.0 million were available to be borrowed under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility at any time, we would not be permitted to borrow any additional amounts unless our pro forma ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated Fixed Charges (as such terms are defined in the credit agreement) were at least 1.1 to 1.0. The credit agreement also contains customary affirmative covenants and events of default.

Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. On October 6, 2005, in connection with the Transactions, we entered into a credit agreement and related security and other agreements for a \$1,975.0 million Senior Secured Term Loan Facility with Credit Suisse as administrative agent and collateral agent. The full amount of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility was borrowed on October 6, 2005. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we repaid \$100.0 million principal amount of the loans under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (1) the prime rate of Credit Suisse and (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1% or (b) a LIBOR rate, subject to certain adjustments, in each case plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin is 1.5% with respect to base rate borrowings and 2.5% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The interest rate on the outstanding borrowings pursuant to the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility was 6.947% at January 28, 2006.

The credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility requires us to prepay outstanding term loans with 50% (which percentage will be reduced to 25% if our total leverage ratio is less than a specified ratio and will be reduced to 0% if our total leverage ratio is less than a specified ratio) of our annual excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement). If a change of control (as defined in the credit agreement) occurs, we will be required to offer to prepay all outstanding term loans, at a prepayment price equal to 101% of the principal amount to be prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of prepayment. We also must offer to prepay outstanding term loans at 100% of the principal amount to be prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with the proceeds of certain asset sales under certain circumstances.

We may voluntarily prepay outstanding loans under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility at any time without premium or penalty other than customary breakage costs with respect to LIBOR loans. If we repay all or any portion of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility prior to October 6, 2006 (other than a prepayment that is made with certain designated asset sale proceeds), we must pay 101% of the principal amount to be repaid. There is no scheduled amortization under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. The principal amount of the loans outstanding is due and payable in full on April 6, 2013.

All obligations under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by Parent and each direct and indirect domestic subsidiary of the Company that guarantees the obligations of the Company under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. All obligations under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured, subject to certain significant exceptions, by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our Parent and the subsidiary guarantors, including:

- a first-priority pledge of 100% of our capital stock and certain of the capital stock held by us, Parent or any subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, in the case of any foreign subsidiary is limited to 100% of the non-voting stock (if any) and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary); and

- a first-priority security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of us, Parent and each subsidiary guarantor, including a significant portion of our material owned and leased real property (which consists of a majority of our full-line retail stores) and equipment, but excluding, among other things, the collateral described in the following bullet point; and

- a second-priority security interest in personal property consisting of inventory and related accounts, cash, deposit accounts, all payments received by us or the subsidiary guarantors from credit card clearinghouses and processors or otherwise in respect of all credit card charges for sales of inventory by us and the subsidiary guarantors, certain related assets and proceeds of the foregoing.

Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary guarantor will not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility to the extent that such securities cannot secure our 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations without requiring the preparation and filing of separate financial statements of such subsidiary in accordance with applicable SEC rules. As a result, the collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility will include shares of capital stock or other securities of subsidiaries of the Company or any subsidiary guarantor only to the extent that the applicable value of such securities (on a subsidiary-by-sub subsidiary basis) is less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations. Stock of our Brand Development Companies and their assets also will not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

The credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility contains a number of negative covenants that are substantially similar to those governing the Senior Notes and additional covenants related to the security arrangements for the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. The credit agreement also contains customary affirmative covenants and events of default.

2028 Debentures. In May 1998, we issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2028 Debentures. In connection with the Transactions, we equally and ratably secured the 2028 Debentures by a first lien security interest on certain collateral subject to liens granted under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities constituting (a) (i) 100% of the capital stock of certain of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 100% of the non-voting stock and 65% of the voting stock of certain of our existing and future foreign subsidiaries and (b) certain of our principal properties that include a majority of our full-line stores, in each case, to the extent required by the terms of the indenture governing our 2028 Debentures. The 2028 Debentures contain covenants that restrict our ability to create liens and enter into sale and lease back transactions. The collateral securing the 2028 Debentures will be released upon the release of liens on such collateral under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and any other debt (other than the 2028 Debentures) secured by such collateral. Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary will not constitute collateral under our 2028 Debentures to the extent such property does not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities described above.

Senior Notes. On October 6, 2005, Newton Acquisition Merger Sub., Inc. issued \$700.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 9.0% / 9.75% Senior Notes under a senior indenture (Senior Indenture) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. At the closing of the Transactions, as the surviving corporation in the Acquisition, we assumed all the obligations of Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. under the Senior Indenture. The Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2015.

For any interest payment period through October 15, 2010, the Company may, at its option, elect to pay interest on the Senior Notes entirely in cash (Cash Interest) or entirely by increasing the principal amount of the outstanding Senior Notes or by issuing additional Senior Notes (PIK Interest). Cash Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at the rate of 9% per annum. PIK Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at the rate of 9.75% per annum. After October 15, 2010, the Company will make all interest payments on the Senior Notes entirely in cash. All Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2015 and have the same rights and benefits as the Senior Notes issued on October 6, 2005. Interest on the Senior Notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15, commencing on January 15, 2006.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured, senior basis, by each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and by Parent. The Senior Notes and the guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior obligations and rank (i) equal in the right of payment with all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including any borrowings under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the guarantees thereof and our 2028 Debentures; and (ii) senior to all of our and our guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness, including the Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 and the guarantees thereof. The Senior Notes also are effectively junior in priority to our and our guarantors' obligations under all secured indebtedness, including our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, our 2028 Debentures, and any other secured obligations of ours, in each case, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations. In addition, the Senior Notes are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that are not providing guarantees.

The Company is not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Senior Notes, but under certain circumstances, the Company may be required to offer to purchase Senior Notes as described below. The Company may from time to time acquire Senior Notes by means other than a redemption, whether by tender offer, in open market purchases, through negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Except as described below, the Senior Notes are not redeemable at the Company's option prior to October 15, 2010. From and after October 15, 2010, the Company may redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 104.5% of principal amount, declining annually to 100% of the principal amount on October 15, 2013, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest (as defined in the Senior Indenture), if any, thereon to the applicable redemption date.

Prior to October 15, 2008, the Company may, at its option, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 109.000% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings of the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company to the extent such net proceeds are contributed to the Company. At any time prior to October 15, 2010, the Company also may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Senior Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, as provided in the Senior Indenture, as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the Senior Indenture), each holder of the Senior Notes has the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of such holder's Senior Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes contains covenants that limit our ability and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

make investments;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes;

engage in transactions with our affiliates;

sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries;

consolidate or merge;

create liens; and

enter into sale and lease back transactions.

Our Brand Development Companies are not subject to the covenants contained in the Senior Indenture. The Senior Indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occurs, would permit or require the principal, premium, if any, interest and any other monetary obligations on all outstanding Senior Notes to be due and payable immediately.

Senior Subordinated Notes. On October 6, 2005, Newton Acquisition Merger Sub., Inc. issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.375% Senior Subordinated Notes under a senior subordinated indenture (Senior Subordinated Indenture) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. At the closing of the Transactions, as the surviving corporation in the Acquisition, we assumed all the obligations of Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. under the Senior Subordinated Indenture. The Senior Subordinated Notes mature on October 15, 2015. Interest on the Senior Subordinated Notes is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on each April 15 and October 15, commencing April 15, 2006.

The Senior Subordinated Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured, senior subordinated basis, by each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and by Parent. The Senior Subordinated Notes and the guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior subordinated obligations and rank (i) junior to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including the Senior Notes and any borrowings under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and the guarantees thereof and our 2028 Debentures; (ii) equally with any of our and the guarantors' future senior subordinated indebtedness; and (iii) senior to any of our and the guarantors' future subordinated indebtedness. In addition, the Senior Subordinated Notes are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that are not providing guarantees.

The Company is not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Senior Subordinated Notes, but, under certain circumstances, the Company may be required to offer to purchase Senior Subordinated Notes as described below. The Company may from time to time acquire Senior Subordinated Notes by means other than a redemption, whether by tender offer, in open market purchases, through negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Except as described below, the Senior Subordinated Notes are not redeemable at the Company's option prior to October 15, 2010. From and after October 15, 2010, the Company may redeem the Senior Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 105.188% of principal amount, declining annually to 100% of principal amount on October 15, 2013, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest (as defined in the Senior Subordinated Indenture), if any, thereon to the applicable redemption date.

Prior to October 15, 2008, the Company may, at its option, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of Senior Subordinated Notes at a redemption price equal to 110.375% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings of the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company to the extent such net proceeds are contributed to the Company.

At any time prior to October 15, 2010, the Company also may redeem all or a part of the Senior Subordinated Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Senior Subordinated Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, as provided in the Senior Subordinated Indenture, as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the Senior Subordinated Indenture), the Company will make an offer to purchase all of the Senior Subordinated Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The indenture governing the Senior Subordinated Notes contains covenants substantially similar to those applicable to our Senior Notes described above. The Senior Subordinated Indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occurs, would permit or require the principal, premium, if any, interest and any other monetary obligations on all outstanding Senior Notes to be due and payable immediately, subject to certain exceptions.

Redemption of 2008 Notes. In May 1998, we issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2008 Notes. Upon closing of the Transactions, we called our 2008 Notes for redemption pursuant to their terms. On November 7, 2005, we used \$134.7 million of reserved cash to redeem our 2008 Notes, which included a call premium of \$6.2 million plus accrued interest of \$3.5 million through the redemption date.

Maturities of Long-Term Debt. At January 28, 2006, annual maturities of long-term debt during the next five years and thereafter are as follows (in millions):

2006	\$
2007	
2008	
2009	
2010	
Thereafter	3,195.6

Interest Rate Swaps. We use derivative financial instruments to help manage our interest rate risk. Effective December 6, 2005, we entered into floating to fixed interest rate swap agreements for an aggregate notional amount of \$1,000.0 million to limit our exposure to interest rate increases related to a portion of our floating rate indebtedness. The interest rate swap agreements terminate after five years. As of the effective date, we designated the interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. As a result, changes in the fair value of our swaps will be recorded subsequent to the effective date as a component of other comprehensive income.

At January 28, 2006, the fair value of these swaps was a gain of approximately \$3.0 million, which amount is included in other assets. As a result of our swap agreements, our effective fixed interest rates as to the \$1,000.0 million in floating rate indebtedness will range from 6.931% to 7.499% per quarter and result in an average fixed rate of 7.285%.

9. Employee Benefit Plans

Description of Benefit Plans. We sponsor a defined benefit pension plan (Pension Plan) covering substantially all full-time employees. We also sponsor an unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan (SERP Plan) that provides additional pension benefits to certain employees. Benefits under both plans are based on the employees' years of service and compensation over defined periods of employment. Pension Plan assets consist primarily of equity and fixed income securities.

Retirees and active employees hired prior to March 1, 1989 are eligible to participate in a plan providing certain limited postretirement health care benefits (Postretirement Plan) if they have met certain service and minimum age requirements.

Costs of Benefits. The components of the expenses incurred under our Pension Plan, SERP Plan and Postretirement Plan are as follows:

(in thousands)	Quarter-to-Date			Year-to-Date	
	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Pension Plan:					
Service cost	\$ 4,027	\$ 3,196	\$ 5,266	\$ 2,823	\$ 6,392
Interest cost	5,250	4,636	6,865	3,468	9,271
Expected return on plan assets	(5,684)	(4,712)	(7,434)	(3,636)	(9,425)
Net amortization of losses and prior service costs		1,208		1,205	2,418
Pension Plan expense	\$ 3,593	\$ 4,328	\$ 4,697	\$ 3,860	\$ 8,656
SERP Plan:					
Service cost	\$ 474	\$ 361	\$ 620	\$ 330	\$ 722
Interest cost	1,114	1,014	1,457	730	2,028
Net amortization of losses and prior service costs		384		394	768
SERP Plan expense	\$ 1,588	\$ 1,759	\$ 2,077	\$ 1,454	\$ 3,518
Postretirement Plan:					
Service cost	\$ 12	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 8	\$ 29
Interest cost	214	318	280	139	636
Net amortization of (gains) losses		26		(5)	53
Postretirement expense	\$ 226	\$ 359	\$ 295	\$ 142	\$ 718

Purchase Accounting Adjustments. In connection with the Acquisition, the obligations and assets related to our benefit plans were valued at fair value as of the date of the Acquisition, using a discount rate of 5.75%, as follows:

(in thousands)	Pension Plan	SERP Plan	Postretirement Plan
Benefit obligations at fair value	\$ 354,807	\$ 76,806	\$ 15,281
Assets held by defined benefit pension plan, at fair value	287,871		
Excess of benefit obligations over assets	66,936	76,806	15,281
Less: previously recorded benefit plan obligations recorded by Predecessor	(19,655)	(66,161)	(18,205)
Adjustment to benefit plan obligations	\$ 47,281	\$ 10,645	\$ (2,924)

Funding Policy and Plan Assets. Our policy is to fund the Pension Plan at or above the minimum required by law. In 2005, we made voluntary contributions of \$20.0 million for the plan year ended July 31, 2004. Based upon currently available information, we will not be required to make contributions to the Pension Plan for either the 2006 or 2005 plan years; however, we could decide to make a voluntary contribution based on our evaluation of the Pension Plan.

Effect of Medicare Subsidy on Postretirement Plan. In December 2003, the U.S. Congress enacted the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (Act) that provides a prescription drug subsidy, beginning in January 2006, to companies that sponsor postretirement health care plans that provide drug benefits. Based upon the provisions of the legislation enacted in January 2005, we reviewed the provisions of our Postretirement Plan with our actuaries to determine whether the benefits offered by our plan met the statutory definition of actuarially equivalent prescription drug benefits that qualify for the federal subsidy. Based upon this review, we believe that our benefits qualify for the subsidy. We estimate the annual federal subsidy to be received in the next ten years under the Act to be approximately \$0.2 million, which subsidy was considered in the determination of the fair value of the Postretirement Plan as of the date of the Acquisition.

10. Segments

We have identified two reportable segments: Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing. The Specialty Retail Stores segment includes all of our Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman retail stores, including Neiman Marcus clearance stores. The Direct Marketing segment conducts both print catalog and online operations under the Neiman Marcus, Horchow and Bergdorf Goodman brand names. Other includes our 51% interest in Gurwitch Products, L.L.C., which designs and markets the Laura Mercier cosmetic line, and our 56% interest in Kate Spade LLC, which designs and retails high-end designer handbags and accessories.

Both the Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing segments, as well as Kate Spade LLC and Gurwitch Products, L.L.C., derive their revenues from the sale of high-end fashion apparel, accessories, cosmetics and fragrances from leading designers, precious and fashion jewelry and decorative home accessories.

The following table sets forth the information for our reportable segments:

(in thousands)	Quarter-to-Date			Year-to-Date	
	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
REVENUES:					
Specialty Retail Stores	\$ 981,501	\$ 911,982	\$ 1,243,911	\$ 544,857	\$ 1,648,872
Direct Marketing	212,980	188,183	264,382	87,515	327,982
Other	36,935	29,060	47,913	19,276	60,307
Total	\$ 1,231,416	\$ 1,129,225	\$ 1,556,206	\$ 651,648	\$ 2,037,161
OPERATING EARNINGS:					
Specialty Retail Stores	\$ 94,317	\$ 98,688	\$ 138,382	\$ 91,372	\$ 218,877
Direct Marketing	37,915	27,893	44,329	8,246	39,251
Other	2,973	2,809	4,161	(1,923)	5,669
Subtotal	135,205	129,390	186,872	97,695	263,797
Corporate expenses	(13,154)	(9,730)	(16,317)	(5,809)	(18,874)
Amortization of customer lists and favorable lease commitments	(18,887)		(23,824)		

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Non-cash charges related to other valuation adjustments made in connection with the Acquisition	(30,646)		(38,478)			
Transaction and other costs					(23,544)	
Loss on disposition of Chef's Catalog						(15,348)
Total	\$ 72,518	\$ 119,660	\$ 108,253	\$ 68,342	\$ 229,575	

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Investments in Brand Development Companies. Our investments in and relationships with our Brand Development Companies are governed by operating agreements that provide for an orderly transition process in the event any investor wishes to sell its interest, or purchase another investor's interest. Among other things, these operating agreements contain currently exercisable put option provisions entitling each minority investor to put their interest to us, and currently exercisable call option provisions entitling us to purchase each minority investor's interest, at a purchase price mutually agreed to by the parties. The purchase price will be determined, in the case of the Gurwitch interests, by one or more nationally recognized investment banking firms and, in the case of the Kate Spade interests, by the parties or, in the event the parties are unable to agree on a mutually acceptable price, by a mutually acceptable nationally recognized investment banking firm, subject to certain conditions. We may elect, in certain circumstances, to defer the consummation of a put option for a period of six months by cooperating with the other investors in seeking either a sale of the relevant Brand Development Company to a third party or a public offering of the relevant Brand Development Company's securities. If a sale to a third party or public offering of the relevant Brand Development Company's securities is not consummated within six months after the exercise of the put option (which period may be automatically extended for an additional two months if a registration statement for the relevant Brand Development Company is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission), we are obligated to consummate the put option. Under the terms of the Kate Spade operating agreement, such consummation shall occur within thirty days after the determination of the valuation with respect to the exercise of the put option.

Recently, we have been in discussions with the minority investors of each of the Brand Development Companies regarding certain strategic alternatives, including the possible sale of each company. However, although such discussions are ongoing, no assurance can be given that they will ultimately lead to any transactions.

Litigation. We are currently involved in various legal actions and proceedings that arose in the ordinary course of our business. We believe that any liability arising as a result of these actions and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

On May 4, 2005, a purported class action complaint, NECA-IBEW Pension Fund (The Decatur Plan) v. The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. et al. (CA No. 3-05 CV-0898B), was filed by a putative stockholder in federal court in the Northern District of Texas against our Company and its directors challenging the proposed merger. An amended complaint was filed on July 25, 2005. The amended complaint alleged a cause of action for breach of fiduciary duty against us and our directors, claiming, among other things, that the defendants had endeavored to complete the sale of our Company and its assets at a grossly inadequate and unfair price and pursuant to an unfair process that failed to maximize shareholder value. In addition, the amended complaint alleged that our directors were not independent and breached their fiduciary duties in connection with the approval of the merger by, among other things, (i) tailoring the transaction to serve the interests of the defendants and the family of Richard A. Smith, the then chairman of our board of directors and our largest stockholder, rather than structuring the merger to obtain the highest price for stockholders, (ii) depriving public stockholders of the value of certain assets (including the credit card business and our third quarter 2005 profits), (iii) failing to realize the financial benefits from the sale of the credit card business, (iv) not engaging in a fair process of negotiating at arm's length, including provisions precluding superior competing bids (including a termination fee and no solicitation provision), and (v) structuring a preferential deal for insiders. The amended complaint further claimed that our financial advisor had a conflict of interest by also acting as a financing source for the merger, and that our proxy statement in respect of the merger omitted material information purportedly necessary to ensure a fully informed shareholder vote. The amended complaint sought, among other things, injunctive relief to enjoin the consummation of the merger, to rescind any actions taken to effect the merger, to direct the defendants to sell or auction our Company for the highest possible price, and to impose a constructive trust in favor of plaintiffs upon any benefits improperly received by defendants. Following

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the closing of the merger, plaintiff voluntarily dismissed the lawsuit with prejudice as moot on December 1, 2005, and provided a release of all of the defendants for claims arising out of the merger. The Company paid plaintiff's attorneys' fees in connection with certain disclosures requested by plaintiff and included in the proxy statement sent to the shareholders regarding the merger.

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

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 30, 2005. Unless otherwise specified, the meanings of all defined terms in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) are consistent with the meanings of such terms as defined in the Notes to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to our forward-looking statements.

Overview

The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc., together with our operating segments and subsidiaries, is a high-end specialty retailer. Our operations include the Specialty Retail Stores segment and the Direct Marketing segment. The Specialty Retail Stores segment consists primarily of Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman stores. The Direct Marketing segment conducts both print catalog and online operations under the brand names of Neiman Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman, Horchow and Chef's Catalog (prior to its disposition in November 2004). We own a 51% interest in Gurwitch Products, L.L.C., which designs and markets the Laura Mercier cosmetic line, and a 56% interest in Kate Spade LLC, which designs and retails high-end designer handbags and accessories (the Brand Development Companies).

The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. (Company) was acquired on October 6, 2005 through a merger transaction with Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Neiman Marcus, Inc. (formerly Newton Acquisition, Inc.) (Parent). The acquisition was accomplished through the merger of the Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. with and into the Company, with the Company being the surviving entity (the Acquisition). Subsequent to the Acquisition, we are a subsidiary of the Parent, which is controlled by Newton Holding, LLC (Holding). Both the Parent and Holding were formed by investment funds affiliated with Texas Pacific Group and Warburg Pincus LLC (the Sponsors). Although we continued as the same legal entity after the Acquisition, the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of earnings and cash flows present our results of operations and cash flows for the periods preceding the Acquisition (Predecessor) and the periods succeeding the Acquisition (Successor), respectively.

In connection with the Transactions, the Company incurred significant indebtedness and became highly leveraged. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources." In addition, the purchase price paid in connection with the Acquisition has been preliminarily allocated to state the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The preliminary purchase accounting adjustments increased the carrying value of our property and equipment and inventory, established intangible assets for our tradenames, customer lists and favorable lease commitments and revalued our long-term benefit plan obligations, among other things. Subsequent to the Transactions, interest expense and non-cash depreciation and amortization charges have significantly increased. As a result, our Successor financial statements subsequent to the Transactions are not comparable to our Predecessor financial statements.

We have prepared our discussion of the results of operations for the six months (twenty-six weeks) ended January 28, 2006 by comparing the results of operations of the Predecessor for the twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 to the combined amounts obtained by adding the earnings and cash flows for the Predecessor nine-week period ended October 1, 2005 and the Successor seventeen-week period ended January 28, 2006. Although this combined presentation does not comply with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), we believe that it provides a meaningful method of comparison. The combined operating results have not been prepared on a pro forma basis under applicable regulations and may not reflect the actual results we would have achieved absent the Transactions and may not be predictive of future results of

operations.

Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to July 31. All references to the second quarter of fiscal 2006 relate to the thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 of the Successor. All references to the second quarter of fiscal 2005 relate to the thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 of the Predecessor. All references to year-to-date fiscal 2006 relate to the combined twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 (calculated as described above) and all references to year-to-date fiscal 2005 relate to the twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005.

Factors Affecting Our Results

Revenues. We generate our revenues primarily from the sale of high-end merchandise through our Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing operation. Components of our revenues include:

Sale of merchandise Revenues from our Specialty Retail Stores are recognized at the later of the point of sale or the delivery of goods to the customer. Revenues from our Direct Marketing operation are recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer. We maintain reserves for anticipated sales returns primarily based on our historical trends related to returns by both our retail and direct marketing customers.

Commissions from leased departments A small portion of the sales of our Specialty Retail Stores consist of commissions from certain departments in our stores that we lease to independent companies.

Delivery and processing We generate revenues from delivery and processing charges related to merchandise delivered to our customers from our retail and direct marketing operations.

Our revenues are primarily affected by the following factors:

changes in the level of consumer spending generally and, specifically, on luxury goods;

changes in the level of full-price sales;

changes in the level of promotional events conducted by our Specialty Retail Stores;

our ability to successfully implement our store expansion and remodeling strategies;

the rate of growth in internet sales by our Direct Marketing operation; and

general economic conditions.

In addition, our revenues are seasonal. For a description of the seasonality of our business, see Seasonality.

Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs. Our cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs (COGS) consists of the following components:

Inventory costs We utilize the retail method of accounting, which is widely used in the retail industry due to its practicality, for substantially all of our merchandise inventories. Merchandise inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Under the retail inventory method, the valuation of inventories at cost and the resulting gross margins are determined by applying a calculated cost-to-retail ratio, for various groupings of similar items, to the retail value of inventories. The cost of the inventory reflected on the consolidated balance sheet is decreased by charges to cost of goods sold at the time the retail value of the inventory is lowered through the use of markdowns. Hence, earnings are negatively impacted when merchandise is marked down.

Buying costs Buying costs consist primarily of salaries and expenses incurred by our merchandising and buying operations.

Occupancy costs Occupancy costs consist primarily of rent, property taxes and operating costs of our retail, distribution and support facilities. A significant portion of our buying and occupancy costs are fixed.

Delivery and processing costs Delivery and processing costs consist primarily of delivery charges we pay to third-party carriers and other costs related to the fulfillment of customer orders not delivered at the point-of-sale.

With the introduction of new fashions in the first and third quarters and our emphasis on full-price selling in these quarters, a lower level of markdowns and higher margins are characteristic of these quarters.

Consistent with industry business practice, we receive allowances from certain of our vendors in support of the merchandise we purchase for resale. Certain allowances are received to reimburse us for markdowns taken or to support the gross margins that we realize in connection with the sales of the vendor's merchandise. These allowances result in an increase to gross margin when we earn

the allowances and they are approved by the vendor. Other allowances we receive represent reductions to the amounts we pay to acquire the merchandise. These allowances reduce the cost of the acquired merchandise and are recognized at the time the goods are sold.

Changes in our COGS as a percentage of revenues are affected primarily by the following factors:

customer acceptance of and demand for the merchandise we offer in a given season and the related impact of such factors on the level of full-price sales;

our ability to order an appropriate amount of merchandise to match customer demand and the related impact on the level of net markdowns incurred;

factors affecting revenues generally;

changes in occupancy costs primarily associated with the opening of new stores or distribution facilities; and

the amount of vendor reimbursements we receive during the fiscal year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. Selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses principally consist of costs related to employee compensation and benefits in the selling and administrative support areas, advertising and catalog costs and insurance expenses. A significant portion of our selling, general and administrative expenses are variable in nature and are dependent on the sales we generate.

Advertising costs incurred by our Specialty Retail segment consist primarily of print media costs related to promotional materials mailed to our customers, while advertising costs incurred by our Direct Marketing operation relate to the production, printing and distribution of our print catalogs and the production of the photographic content on our websites, as well as online marketing costs. We receive advertising allowances from certain of our merchandise vendors. Substantially all the advertising allowances we receive represent reimbursements of direct, specific and incremental costs that we incur to promote the vendor's merchandise in connection with our various advertising programs, primarily catalogs and other print media. As a result, these allowances are recorded as a reduction of our advertising costs when earned.

We also receive allowances from certain merchandise vendors in conjunction with compensation programs for employees who sell the vendor's merchandise. These allowances are netted against the related compensation expense that we incur.

Changes in our selling, general and administrative expenses are affected primarily by the following factors:

changes in the number of sales associates primarily due to expansion of existing stores and new store openings, including increased health care and related benefits expenses;

changes in expenses incurred in connection with our advertising and marketing programs; and

changes in expenses related to insurance and long-term benefits due to general economic conditions such as rising health care costs.

Income from credit card operations, net. Prior to the Credit Card Sale on July 7, 2005, our credit card operations generated finance charge income, net of credit losses, which we recognized as income when earned. As a part of the Credit Card Sale, we entered into a long-term marketing and servicing alliance with HSBC. Under the terms of this alliance, HSBC offers credit card and non-card payment plans bearing our brands and we receive ongoing payments from HSBC based on net credit card sales and compensation for marketing and servicing activities (HSBC Program Income). We recognize HSBC Program Income when earned. We previously presented income from credit card operations as a reduction to selling, general and administrative expenses. Beginning with this report on Form 10-Q, we now present this income as a separate line on our statements of earnings and have reclassified prior periods to conform to this presentation.

As a percentage of revenues, the HSBC Program Income is lower than the net finance charge income we earned prior to the Credit Card Sale. However, the resulting decrease in income from credit card operations is mitigated, in part, by 1) decreases in SG&A expenses we incur due to the transfer of certain servicing functions to HSBC after the sale, 2) decreases in our capital investments related to the servicing of the credit card portfolio and 3) decreases in carrying costs related to our previous funding of the seasonal working capital requirements of the credit card portfolio. In tandem with HSBC, we have initiated various changes in our credit card

program to alter the credit terms available to our cardholders and to enhance the earnings of the portfolio. These changes have increased the level of HSBC Program Income earned by the Company.

In the future, the HSBC Program Income may be:

decreased based upon the level of future services we provide to HSBC; and

increased based upon other changes to our historical credit card program related to, among other things, the interest rates applied to unpaid balances and the assessment of late fees.

Seasonality

We conduct our selling activities in two primary selling seasons – Fall and Spring. The Fall Season is comprised of our first and second fiscal quarters and the Spring Season is comprised of our third and fourth fiscal quarters.

Our first fiscal quarter is generally characterized by a higher level of full-price selling with a focus on the initial introduction of Fall Season fashions. Aggressive in-store marketing activities designed to stimulate customer buying, a lower level of markdowns and higher margins are characteristic of this quarter. The second fiscal quarter is more focused on promotional activities related to the December holiday season, the early introduction of resort season collections from certain designers and the sale of Fall Season goods on a marked down basis. As a result, margins are typically lower in the second fiscal quarter. However, due to the seasonal increase in sales that occurs during the holiday season, the second fiscal quarter is typically the quarter in which our revenues are the highest and in which expenses as a percentage of revenues are the lowest. Our working capital requirements are also the greatest in the first and second fiscal quarters as a result of higher seasonal requirements.

Similarly, the third fiscal quarter is generally characterized by a higher level of full-price selling with a focus on the initial introduction of Spring Season fashions. Aggressive in-store marketing activities designed to stimulate customer buying, a lower level of markdowns and higher margins are again characteristic of this quarter. Revenues are generally the lowest in the fourth fiscal quarter with a focus on promotional activities offering Spring Season goods to the customer on a marked down basis, resulting in lower margins during the quarter. Our working capital requirements are typically lower in the third and fourth fiscal quarters than in the other quarters.

A large percentage of our merchandise assortment, particularly in the apparel, fashion accessories and shoe categories, is ordered months in advance of the introduction of such goods, typically three to nine months in advance of the products being offered for sale. As a result, inherent in the successful execution of our business plans is our ability both to predict the fashion trends that will be of interest to our customers and to anticipate future spending patterns of our customer base.

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We monitor the sales performance of our inventories throughout each season. We seek to order additional goods to supplement our original purchasing decisions when the level of customer demand is higher than originally anticipated. However, in certain merchandise categories, particularly fashion apparel, our ability to purchase additional goods can be limited. This can result in lost sales in the event of higher than anticipated demand of the fashion goods we offer or a higher than anticipated level of consumer spending. Conversely, in the event we buy fashion goods that are not accepted by the customer or the level of consumer spending is less than we anticipated, we typically incur a higher than anticipated level of markdowns, net of vendor allowances, to sell the goods that remain at the end of the season, resulting in lower operating profits. We believe that the experience of our merchandising and selling organizations helps to minimize the inherent risk in predicting fashion trends.

OPERATING RESULTS**Performance Summary**

The following table sets forth certain items expressed as percentages of net revenues for the periods indicated.

	Quarter-to-Date			Year-to-Date		
	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Combined)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs	67.9	65.1	66.3	58.1	63.9	62.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	23.2	23.4	23.7	25.9	24.3	24.9
Income from credit card operations, net	(1.4)	(1.6)	(1.3)	(1.2)	(1.3)	(1.6)
Depreciation expense	2.9	2.4	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.5
Amortization of customer lists	1.2		1.2		0.8	
Amortization of favorable lease commitments	0.3		0.3		0.3	
Transaction and other costs				3.6	1.1	
Loss on disposition of Chef's Catalog						0.7
Operating earnings	5.9	10.6	7.0	10.5	8.0	11.3
Interest expense (income), net	5.4	0.4	5.4	(0.1)	3.7	0.4
Earnings before income taxes and minority interest	0.5	10.2	1.6	10.6	4.3	10.9
Income taxes	0.2	3.9	0.6	3.9	1.6	4.2
Earnings before minority interest	0.3	6.3	1.0	6.7	2.7	6.7
Minority interest in net (earnings) loss of subsidiaries	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)	(0.1)
Net earnings	0.2%	6.3%	0.9%	6.8%	2.6%	6.6%

In connection with the Transactions, the Company incurred significant indebtedness and became highly leveraged. See Liquidity and Capital Resources. In addition, the purchase price paid in connection with the Acquisition has been preliminarily allocated to state the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The preliminary purchase accounting adjustments increased the carrying value of our property and equipment and inventory, established intangible assets for our tradenames, customer lists and favorable lease commitments and revalued our long-term benefit plan obligations, among other things. Subsequent to the Transactions, interest expense and non-cash depreciation and amortization charges have significantly increased. As a result, our Successor financial statements subsequent to the Transactions are not comparable to our Predecessor financial statements.

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Set forth in the following table is certain summary information with respect to our operations for the periods indicated.

(dollars in millions)	Quarter-to-Date			Year-to-Date		
	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Combined)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
REVENUES						
Specialty Retail Stores	\$ 981.5	\$ 912.0	\$ 1,243.9	\$ 544.9	\$ 1,788.8	\$ 1,648.9
Direct Marketing	213.0	188.2	264.4	87.5	351.9	328.0
Other (1)	36.9	29.0	47.9	19.2	67.2	60.3
Total	\$ 1,231.4	\$ 1,129.2	\$ 1,556.2	\$ 651.6	\$ 2,207.9	\$ 2,037.2
OPERATING EARNINGS						
Specialty Retail Stores	\$ 94.3	\$ 98.7	\$ 138.4	\$ 91.4	\$ 229.8	\$ 218.9
Direct Marketing	37.9	27.9	44.3	8.2	52.5	39.3
Other (1)	3.0	2.8	4.2	(2.0)	2.2	5.7
Subtotal	135.2	129.4	186.9	97.6	284.5	263.9
Corporate expenses	(13.2)	(9.7)	(16.3)	(5.8)	(22.1)	(19.0)
Amortization of customer lists and favorable lease commitments	(18.9)		(23.8)		(23.8)	
Non-cash charges related to other valuation adjustments made in connection with the Acquisition	(30.6)		(38.5)		(38.5)	
Transaction and other costs				(23.5)	(23.5)	
Loss on disposition of Chef's Catalog						(15.3)
Total	\$ 72.5	\$ 119.7	\$ 108.3	\$ 68.3	\$ 176.6	\$ 229.6
OPERATING PROFIT MARGIN						
Specialty Retail Stores	9.6%	10.8%	11.1%	16.8%	12.8%	13.3%
Direct Marketing	17.8%	14.8%	16.8%	9.4%	14.9%	12.0%
Total	5.9%	10.6%	7.0%	10.5%	8.0%	11.3%
CHANGE IN COMPARABLE REVENUES (2)						
Specialty Retail Stores	4.5%	9.6%	5.0%	9.8%	6.4%	10.3%
Direct Marketing	13.2%	15.8%	12.9%	9.6%	12.1%	14.7%
Total	6.4%	10.4%	6.6%	9.0%	7.3%	10.8%
SALES PER SQUARE FOOT						
Specialty Retail Stores	\$ 177	\$ 170	\$ 226	\$ 103	\$ 329	\$ 308
STORE COUNT						
Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman stores:						
Open at beginning of period	37	37	37	36	36	37
Opened during the period	1		1	1	2	
Open at end of period	38	37	38	37	38	37
Clearance centers:						
Open at beginning of period	17	14	17	16	16	14
Opened during the period		1		1	1	1

Open at end of period	17	15	17	17	17	15
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(1) Other includes the operations of the Brand Development Companies.

(2) Comparable revenues include 1) revenues derived from our retail stores open for more than 52 weeks, including stores that have been relocated or expanded, 2) revenues from our Direct Marketing operation and 3) revenues from our Brand Development Companies. Comparable revenues exclude the revenues of closed stores and the revenues of our Chef's Catalog operations (sold in November 2004) for all periods prior to the Chef's Catalog Disposition.

Second Quarter Fiscal Year 2006 Highlights

We believe that our product assortment of luxury, designer and fashion merchandise, coupled with our sales promotion activities and our commitment to superior customer service, have been critical to our success in the past. In addition, we believe these factors are critical to our future growth and success. A summary of second fiscal quarter and year-to-date fiscal 2006 operating results is as follows:

Revenues We generated revenue growth in the quarterly and year-to-date fiscal periods ended January 28, 2006 of 9.0% and 8.4%, respectively. These increases were attributable to 1) increases in comparable revenues, 2) revenues derived from two new full-line stores and 3) the growth of internet sales.

Comparable revenues increased 6.4% in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 7.3% in the year-to-date fiscal period.

For Specialty Retail Stores, our sales per square foot for the last twelve trailing months increased to \$597 as of January 2006 compared to \$559 as of January 2005.

Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs represented 67.9% of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 65.1% of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2005. This increase was due primarily to the purchase accounting adjustments in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 of \$31.7 million, or 2.6% of revenues, related to the step-up in carrying value of inventories acquired in connection with the Transactions. In addition, we incurred a higher level of net markdowns in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 than in the corresponding quarter in fiscal 2005.

Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs represented 63.9% of revenues in the combined year-to-date fiscal period of 2006 and 62.2% of revenues in the corresponding fiscal period in 2005. This increase was primarily due to purchase accounting adjustments in fiscal 2006 of \$39.6 million, or 1.8% of revenues.

Selling, general and administrative expenses Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 to 23.2% of revenues from 23.4% of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2005 and decreased in the year-to-date fiscal period of 2006 to 24.3% of revenues from 24.9% of revenues in the corresponding fiscal period of 2005.

Operating earnings For the second quarter of fiscal 2006, our operating earnings were \$72.5 million, or 5.9% of revenues, compared to \$119.7 million, or 10.6% of revenues, in the prior fiscal year quarter. For year-to-date fiscal 2006, our operating earnings were \$176.6 million, or 8.0% of revenues, compared to \$229.6 million, or 11.3% of

revenues for the year-to-date fiscal 2005 period. Operating earnings in both the second quarter and year-to-date periods in fiscal 2006 were negatively impacted by 1) higher depreciation and amortization expenses due to higher asset values resulting from the revaluation of our assets to fair value as of the Acquisition date and 2) costs incurred in connection with the Transactions. These expenses aggregated \$49.5 million, or 4.0% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and \$85.8 million, or 3.9% of revenues, in the year-to-date fiscal period of 2006. In addition, operating earnings, as a percentage of revenues, were negatively impacted by 1) higher depreciation charges as a result of higher levels of capital expenditures for new stores and store remodels in recent years, 2) a lower level of income from our credit card operations due to the sale of our credit card operations to HSBC in July 2005 and 3) a higher level of net markdowns in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 than in the corresponding quarter in fiscal 2005.

Thirteen Weeks Ended January 28, 2006 Compared to Thirteen Weeks Ended January 29, 2005

Revenues. Our revenues for the second quarter of fiscal 2006 of \$1,231.4 million increased \$102.2 million, or 9.0%, from \$1,129.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2005. This increase in our revenues is attributable to increases in comparable revenues, revenues from new stores and higher internet sales. Revenues increased in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the prior year fiscal period at all our operating companies.

Comparable revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 increased 6.4% compared to the prior year fiscal period. Comparable revenues increased 4.5% for Specialty Retail Stores and 13.2% for Direct Marketing. Comparable revenues increased 21.5% for the Brand Development Companies in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the prior year fiscal period. The increase in comparable revenues for the Brand Development Companies during the second quarter of fiscal 2006 relates primarily to Kate Spade and reflects 1) the shifting of certain wholesale sales from the first quarter of fiscal 2006 to the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and 2) the acceleration of end-of-season clearance sales into the second quarter of fiscal 2006. These clearance sales were conducted primarily in the third quarter of fiscal 2005.

New stores generated sales of \$37.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, internet sales by Direct Marketing were \$134.1 million, an increase of 36.2% compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs. Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs (COGS) for the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005 were:

(in millions, except percentages)	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)		Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	
	\$	% of revenues	\$	% of revenues
COGS, before purchase accounting adjustments	\$ 804.2	65.3%	\$ 735.7	65.1%
Purchase accounting adjustments, primarily non-cash charges related to step-up in carrying value of acquired inventories	31.7	2.6		
COGS, as reported	\$ 835.9	67.9%	\$ 735.7	65.1%

We present the non-GAAP financial measure COGS, before purchase accounting adjustments because we use this measure to monitor and evaluate the performance of our business and believe the presentation of this measure will enhance investors' ability to analyze trends in our business and evaluate our performance relative to other companies in our industry.

The increase in COGS as reported under GAAP to 67.9% of revenues from 65.1% in the prior year fiscal period primarily reflects \$31.7 million in purchase accounting adjustments in connection with the Transactions. The increase in COGS before purchase accounting adjustments to 65.3% of revenues from 65.1% of revenues in the prior year fiscal period was primarily due to an increase in product costs by approximately 0.2% of revenues. We had higher product costs as a percentage of revenues during the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2005 primarily due to:

- an increase in the level of end-of-season clearance markdowns, net of vendor allowances, at our Specialty Retail Stores; and

- higher product costs realized at our Brand Development Companies primarily as a result of a higher level of allowances given to resellers; offset, in part, by

- higher initial mark-ups at both Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing; and

- lower markdowns in our Direct Marketing segment.

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Consistent with industry business practice, we receive allowances from certain of our vendors in support of the merchandise we purchase for resale. We receive certain allowances to reimburse us for markdowns taken and/or to support the gross margins realized in connection with the sales of the vendor's merchandise. We recognize these allowances as a decrease in COGS when the allowances are earned and approved by the vendor. Other allowances we receive represent reductions to the amounts paid to acquire the merchandise. We recognize these allowances as a reduction in the cost of the acquired merchandise resulting in a decrease in COGS at the time the goods are sold. We received vendor allowances of \$36.0 million, or 2.9% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and \$37.9 million, or 3.4% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2005. This decrease in vendor allowances earned in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 was primarily related to the collection of certain allowances earlier in the Fall season of 2006 than in the Fall season of 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. SG&A expenses were 23.2% of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to 23.4% of revenues in the prior year fiscal period.

The net decrease in SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 was primarily due to:

a decrease in marketing and advertising costs incurred by our Direct Marketing segment by approximately 0.3% of revenues primarily due to higher internet sales, which have a lower expense to revenue ratio than catalog sales;

a decrease in our payroll and employee benefit costs, including medical and dental and workers' compensation expense, by approximately 0.2% of revenues primarily due to the leveraging of these expenses on a higher level of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006;

lower expected annual incentive compensation costs of approximately 0.1% of revenues; and

a decrease in pension, SERP and post-retirement expenses of approximately 0.1% of revenues primarily driven by both lower discount rates and the revaluation of our related benefit obligations in connection with purchase accounting adjustments required in connection with the Acquisition.

These decreases in SG&A expenses, as a percentage of revenues, were partially offset by:

management services fees of \$3.1 million, or 0.3% of revenues, payable to the Sponsors as a result of the Acquisition; and

an increase in preopening expenses and store remodeling expenses by approximately 0.1% of revenues, primarily related to the opening of our new Boca Raton store in November 2005 and remodels at our San Francisco and Houston stores.

Income from credit card operations, net. We received HSBC Program Income of \$17.0 million, or 1.4% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to net finance charge income of \$18.0 million, or 1.6% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

Depreciation expense. Depreciation expense was \$35.4 million, or 2.9% of revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$27.3 million, or 2.4% of revenues, in the prior year fiscal period primarily due to 1) a higher level of capital spending in recent years and 2) additional depreciation expense resulting from the revaluation of our property and equipment at fair value in connection with the Acquisition.

Amortization expense. Amortization of acquisition related intangibles (customer lists and favorable lease commitments) recorded as a result of the application of purchase accounting in connection with the Acquisition aggregated \$18.9 million, or 1.5% of revenues, for the second quarter of fiscal 2006. We had no amortization expense in the second quarter of fiscal 2005.

Segment operating earnings. Segment operating earnings for our Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing segments do not reflect the impact of adjustments to revalue our assets and liabilities to estimated fair value at the Acquisition date. See Note 10 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Operating earnings for our Specialty Retail Stores segment were \$94.3 million, or 9.6% of Specialty Retail Stores revenues, for the second quarter of fiscal 2006 compared to \$98.7 million, or 10.8% of Specialty Retail Stores revenues, for the prior year fiscal period. This decrease in operating earnings and operating margin was primarily due to 1) higher product costs driven by a higher level of net markdowns, 2) a lower

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level of income from our credit card operations due to the sale of our credit card operations to HSBC in July 2005, 3) higher preopening costs and 4) higher depreciation charges as a result of higher levels of capital expenditures for new stores and store remodels in recent years. These negative effects on Specialty Retail operating earnings were offset, in part, by lower SG&A expenses for compensation and related benefits, as a percentage of revenues, as a result of the leveraging of these expenses on a higher level of revenues in the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

Operating earnings for Direct Marketing increased to \$37.9 million, or 17.8% of Direct Marketing revenues, in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 from \$27.9 million, or 14.8% of Direct Marketing revenues, for the prior year period. The increase in operating earnings and margin for Direct Marketing is primarily the result of 1) higher product margins and lower markdowns and 2) the decrease in advertising and marketing costs, as a percentage of revenues, incurred to support internet sales.

Interest expense, net. Net interest expense was \$66.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006 and \$4.0 million for the prior year fiscal period. The significant components of interest expense are as follows:

(in thousands)	Thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 751	\$
Senior Secured Term Loan Facility	35,381	
2028 Debentures	2,260	2,227
Senior Notes	15,925	
Senior Subordinated Notes	13,113	
Credit Agreement		1,424
2008 Notes		2,078
Debt issue cost amortization and other	1,632	452
Total interest expense	69,062	6,181
Less:		
Interest income	1,852	1,154
Capitalized interest	1,085	1,049
Interest expense, net	\$ 66,125	\$ 3,978

The increase in interest expense is due to the \$3.3 billion increase in debt incurred in connection with the Transactions. The increase in interest income was due primarily to interest earned on higher average invested balances after the Credit Card Sale in July 2005 and prior to the Transactions.

Income taxes. Our effective income tax rate for the thirteen weeks ended January 28, 2006 was 40.2% compared to 38.3% for the thirteen weeks ended January 29, 2005.

Twenty-Six Weeks Ended January 28, 2006 Compared to Twenty-Six Weeks Ended January 29, 2005

Revenues. Our revenues for year-to-date fiscal 2006 of \$2,207.9 million increased \$170.7 million, or 8.4%, from \$2,037.2 million in year-to-date fiscal 2005 reflecting increases in comparable revenues, revenues from new stores and higher internet sales. Revenues increased in year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to the prior year period at all our operating companies.

Comparable revenues in year-to-date fiscal 2006 increased 7.3% compared to the prior year-to-date fiscal period. Comparable revenues increased 6.4% for Specialty Retail Stores and 12.1% for Direct Marketing. Comparable revenues increased 5.6% for the Brand Development Companies in year-to-date fiscal 2006.

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New stores generated sales of \$52.1 million in year-to-date fiscal 2006. In year-to-date fiscal 2006, internet sales by Direct Marketing were \$213.4 million, an increase of 34.0% from year-to-date fiscal 2005, excluding Chef's Catalog. Total revenues of Chef's Catalog (prior to its sale in November 2004) of \$13.9 million are included in consolidated revenues for year-to-date fiscal 2005.

Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs. Cost of goods sold including buying and occupancy costs (COGS) for year-to-date fiscal 2006 and year-to-date fiscal 2005 were:

(in millions, except percentages)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Combined)		Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)	
	\$	% of revenues	\$	% of revenues
COGS, before purchase accounting adjustments	\$ 1,370.4	62.1%	\$ 1,266.9	62.2%
Purchase accounting adjustments, primarily non-cash charges related to step-up in carrying value of acquired inventories	39.6	1.8		
COGS, as reported	\$ 1,410.0	63.9%	\$ 1,266.9	62.2%

We present the non-GAAP financial measure COGS, before purchase accounting adjustments because we use this measure to monitor and evaluate the performance of our business and believe the presentation of this measure will enhance investors' ability to analyze trends in our business and evaluate our performance relative to other companies in our industry.

The increase in COGS as reported under GAAP to 63.9% of revenues from 62.2% in the prior year fiscal period primarily reflects \$39.6 million in purchase accounting adjustments in connection with the Transactions. COGS before purchase accounting adjustments was 62.1% of revenues compared to 62.2% of revenues in the prior year reflecting a decrease in product costs by approximately 0.1% of revenues. We had lower product costs as a percentage of revenues during year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to year-to-date fiscal 2005 primarily due to:

a higher level of full-price sales generated by our Specialty Retail Stores; and

higher initial mark-ups at both Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing; offset, in part, by

an increase in the level of net markdowns at our Specialty Retail Stores; and

higher product costs realized at our Brand Development Companies primarily as a result of a higher level of allowances given to resellers.

Consistent with industry business practice, we receive allowances from certain of our vendors in support of the merchandise we purchase for resale. We receive certain allowances to reimburse us for markdowns taken and/or to support the gross margins realized in connection with the sales of the vendor's merchandise. We recognize these allowances as a decrease in COGS when the allowances are earned and approved by the vendor. Other allowances we receive represent reductions to the amounts paid to acquire the merchandise. We recognize these allowances as a reduction in the cost of the acquired merchandise resulting in a decrease in COGS at the time the goods are sold. We received vendor allowances of \$44.0 million, or 2.0% of revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2006 and \$43.4 million, or 2.1% of revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2005.

Selling, general and administrative expenses. SG&A expenses were 24.3% of revenues in year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to 24.9% of revenues in the prior year fiscal period.

The net decrease in SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenues in year-to-date fiscal 2006 was primarily due to:

a decrease in marketing and advertising costs incurred by our Direct Marketing segment by approximately 0.4% of revenues primarily due to higher internet sales, which have a lower expense to revenue ratio than catalog sales;

a decrease in our payroll and employee benefit costs, including medical and dental and workers compensation expense, by approximately 0.2% of revenues primarily due to the leveraging of these expenses on a higher level of revenues in year-to-date fiscal 2006;

lower expected annual incentive compensation costs of approximately 0.1% of revenues; and

a decrease in pension, SERP and post-retirement expenses of approximately 0.1% of revenues primarily driven by both lower discount rates and the revaluation of our related benefit obligations in connection with purchase accounting adjustments required in connection with the Acquisition.

These decreases in SG&A expenses, as a percentage of revenues, were partially offset by:

an increase in preopening expenses and store remodeling expenses incurred in connection with the opening of our San Antonio store in September 2005 and our Boca Raton store in November 2005 and remodels at our San Francisco, Fashion Island and Houston stores by approximately 0.2% of revenues;

management services fees of \$3.8 million, or 0.2% of revenues, payable to the Sponsors as a result of the Acquisition.

Income from credit card operations, net. We received HSBC Program Income of \$28.6 million, or 1.3% of revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to net finance charge income of \$33.4 million, or 1.6% of revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2005.

Depreciation expense. Depreciation expense was \$65.0 million, or 2.9% of revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to \$51.7 million, or 2.4% of revenues, in the prior year fiscal period. The increase in depreciation was primarily due to 1) a higher level of capital spending in recent years and 2) additional depreciation expense resulting from the revaluation of our property and equipment at fair value in connection with the Acquisition.

Amortization expense. Amortization of acquisition related intangibles (customer lists and favorable lease commitments) recorded as a result of the application of purchase accounting in connection with the Acquisition aggregated \$23.8 million, or 1.1% of revenues, for year-to-date fiscal 2006. We had no amortization expense in year-to-date fiscal 2005.

Transaction and other costs. During the period July 30, 2005 to October 1, 2005, we expensed \$23.5 million in connection with the Transactions. These costs consisted of \$4.5 million of accounting, investment banking, legal and other costs associated with the Transactions and a \$19.0 million non-cash charge for stock compensation resulting from the accelerated vesting of Predecessor stock options and restricted stock.

Segment operating earnings. Segment operating earnings for our Specialty Retail Stores and Direct Marketing segments do not reflect the impact of adjustments to revalue our assets and liabilities to estimated fair value at the Acquisition date. See Note 10 to our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Operating earnings for our Specialty Retail Stores segment were \$229.8 million, or 12.8% of Specialty Retail Stores revenues, for year-to-date fiscal 2006 compared to \$218.9 million, or 13.3% of Specialty Retail Stores revenues, for the prior year fiscal period. This decrease in operating margin was primarily due to 1) a lower level of income from our credit card operations due to the sale of our credit card operations to HSBC in

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July 2005, 2) higher preopening costs and 3) higher depreciation charges as a result of higher levels of capital expenditures for new stores and store remodels in recent years. These negative effects on Specialty Retail operating earnings were offset, in part, by lower SG&A expenses for compensation and related benefits, as a percentage of revenues, as a result of leveraging these expenses on a higher level of revenues in year-to-date fiscal 2006.

Operating earnings for Direct Marketing increased to \$52.5 million, or 14.9% of Direct Marketing revenues, in year-to-date fiscal 2006 from \$39.3 million, or 12.0% of Direct Marketing revenues, for the prior year period. The increase in operating earnings and operating margin for Direct Marketing was primarily the result of 1) higher product margins and 2) the decrease in advertising and marketing costs, as a percentage of revenues, incurred to support internet sales.

Interest expense, net. Net interest expense was \$82.5 million in year-to-date fiscal 2006 and \$8.0 million for the prior year fiscal period. The significant components of interest expense are as follows:

(in thousands)	Seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Successor)	Nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 (Predecessor)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 28, 2006 (Combined)	Twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 (Predecessor)
Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 1,332	\$	\$ 1,332	\$
Senior Secured Term Loan Facility	43,595		43,595	
2028 Debentures	2,944	1,542	4,486	4,452
Senior Notes	19,950		19,950	
Senior Subordinated Notes	13,113		13,113	
Credit Agreement				2,535
2008 Notes	639	1,439	2,078	4,154
Debt issue cost amortization and other	6,140	345	6,485	920
Total interest expense	87,713	3,326	91,039	12,061
Less:				
Interest income	2,814	3,046	5,860	2,069
Capitalized interest	1,489	1,146	2,635	1,977
Interest expense, net	\$ 83,410	\$ (866)	\$ 82,544	\$ 8,015

The increase in interest expense is due to the \$3.3 billion increase in debt incurred in connection with the Transactions. The increase in interest income was due primarily to interest earned on higher average invested balances after the Credit Card Sale in July 2005 and prior to the Transactions.

Income taxes. Our effective income tax rate was 39.6% for the seventeen weeks ended January 28, 2006. Our effective income tax rate for the nine weeks ended October 1, 2005 was 37.0%, resulting in an effective tax rate of 37.7% for the combined year-to-date fiscal 2006 period. Our effective tax rate for the nine-weeks ended October 1, 2005 was favorably impacted by a higher level of tax-exempt interest income earned during the period on higher cash balances maintained subsequent to the Credit Card Sale. Our effective income tax rate was 38.5% for the twenty-six weeks ended January 29, 2005 and was also favorably impacted by tax-exempt interest income.

Inflation and Deflation

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We believe changes in revenues and net earnings that have resulted from inflation or deflation have not been material during the periods presented. In recent years, we have experienced certain inflationary conditions related to 1) increases in product costs due primarily to changes in foreign currency exchange rates that have reduced the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and 2) increases in SG&A. We attempt to offset the effects of inflation through price increases and control of expenses, although our ability to increase prices may be limited by competitive factors. We attempt to offset the effects of merchandise deflation, which has occurred on a limited basis in recent years, through control of expenses. There is no assurance, however, that inflation or deflation will not materially affect our operations in the future.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash requirements consist principally of:

the funding of our merchandise purchases;

capital expenditures for new store construction, store renovations and upgrades of our management information systems;

debt service requirements;

income tax payments; and

obligations related to our Pension Plan.

Our primary sources of short-term liquidity are comprised of cash on hand and availability under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. The amounts of cash on hand and borrowings under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility are influenced by a number of factors, including revenues, working capital levels, vendor terms, the level of capital expenditures, cash requirements related to financing instruments and debt service obligations following the Transactions, Pension Plan funding obligations and our tax payment obligations, among others.

Our working capital requirements fluctuate during the fiscal year, increasing substantially during the first and second quarters of each fiscal year as a result of higher seasonal levels of inventories and accounts receivable (prior to the Credit Card Sale in July 2005). We have typically financed the increases in working capital needs during the first and second fiscal quarters with cash flows from operations and cash provided from borrowings under our credit facilities. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we financed our seasonal increases in working capital with cash flows from operations and borrowings under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. During the first quarter of fiscal 2006, we borrowed \$150 million under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. We repaid these borrowings in the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

We believe that operating cash flows, available vendor financing and amounts available pursuant to our senior secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility will be sufficient to fund our operations and debt service requirements, including Pension Plan funding requirements, contractual obligations and commitments, anticipated capital expenditure requirements and our debt service obligations, through the end of 2006.

At January 28, 2006, cash and equivalents were \$91.5 million compared to \$377.9 million at January 29, 2005. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$231.6 million in 2006 compared to \$90.2 million in 2005. Cash flows related to operating activities were higher in year-to-date fiscal 2006 primarily due to the Credit Card Sale in July 2005. In year-to-date fiscal 2005 (prior to the Credit Card Sale), we funded an increase in accounts receivable of \$106.8 million while in year-to-date fiscal 2006 (subsequent to the Credit Card Sale), we funded an increase in accounts receivable of \$4.6 million.

Net cash used for investing activities was \$5,254.5 million in year-to-date fiscal 2006 which consisted of 1) \$5,155.9 million paid in connection with the Acquisition and 2) \$98.6 million for capital expenditures. Net cash used in investing activities was \$80.7 million in year-to-date fiscal 2005 primarily for \$95.1 million of capital expenditures, partially offset by \$14.4 million in cash proceeds from the sale of Chef's Catalog. We incurred capital expenditures in 2006 related to the construction of new stores in San Antonio and Boca Raton and the remodels of our San Francisco, Houston, Beverly Hills, Newport Beach and Bergdorf Goodman stores. We opened our San Antonio store in September 2005 and opened our Boca Raton store in November 2005.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$4,261.0 million in year-to-date fiscal 2006 as compared to \$0.01 million in year-to-date fiscal 2005. Proceeds from debt incurred in connection with the Transactions, net of issuance costs, aggregated \$3,222.1 million and cash equity contributions received in connection with the Transactions aggregated \$1,427.7 million. In year-to-date fiscal 2006, we also repaid our \$150.0 million of seasonal borrowings under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility, paid \$134.7 million for the redemption of our 2008 Notes pursuant to our call of such notes for redemption in connection with the Transactions and repaid \$100.0 million principal amount of borrowings on the Senior Term Loan Facility.

Financing Structure

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Our major sources of funds are comprised of vendor financing, a \$600.0 million Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility, \$1,975.0 million Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, \$700.0 million Senior Notes, \$500.0 million Senior Subordinated Notes, \$125.0 million 2028 Debentures and operating leases.

Senior Secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. On October 6, 2005, in connection with the Transactions, we entered into a credit agreement and related security and other agreements for a senior secured Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas as administrative agent and collateral agent. The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility provides financing of up to \$600.0 million, subject to a borrowing base equal to at any time the lesser of 80% of eligible inventory (valued at the lower of cost or market value) and 85% of net orderly liquidation value of the eligible inventory, less certain reserves. The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility includes borrowing capacity available for letters of credit and for borrowings on same-day notice. At the closing of the Transactions, we utilized \$150.0 million of the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility for loans and approximately \$16.5 million for letters of credit. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we repaid all loans under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit

Facility. As of January 28, 2006, we had \$556.8 million of unused borrowings availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility, based on a borrowing base of \$572.2 million and after giving effect to \$15.4 million used for letters of credit.

The Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility provides that we have the right at any time to request up to \$200.0 million of additional commitments, but the lenders are under no obligation to provide any such additional commitments, and any increase in commitments will be subject to customary conditions precedent. If we were to request any such additional commitments and the existing lenders or new lenders were to agree to provide such commitments, the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility size could be increased to up to \$800.0 million, but our ability to borrow would still be limited by the amount of the borrowing base.

Borrowings under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (1) the prime rate of Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas and (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1% or (b) a LIBOR rate, subject to certain adjustments, in each case plus an applicable margin. The initial applicable margin is 0% with respect to base rate borrowings and 1.75% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The applicable margin is subject to adjustment based on the historical availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, we are required to pay a commitment fee of 0.375% per annum in respect of the unutilized commitments. If the average revolving loan utilization is 50% or more for any applicable period, the commitment fee will be reduced to 0.250% for such period. We must also pay customary letter of credit fees and agency fees.

If at any time the aggregate amount of outstanding loans, unreimbursed letter of credit drawings and undrawn letters of credit under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility exceeds the lesser of (i) the commitment amount and (ii) the borrowing base, we will be required to repay outstanding loans or cash collateralize letters of credit in an aggregate amount equal to such excess, with no reduction of the commitment amount. If the amount available under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility is less than \$60 million or an event of default has occurred, we will be required to repay outstanding loans and cash collateralize letters of credit with the cash we are required to deposit daily in a collection account maintained with the agent under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. We may voluntarily reduce the unutilized portion of the commitment amount and repay outstanding loans at any time without premium or penalty other than customary breakage costs with respect to LIBOR loans. There is no scheduled amortization under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility; the principal amount of the loans outstanding are due and payable in full on October 6, 2010.

All obligations under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by Parent and certain of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries (excluding, among others, Gurwitch Products, L.L.C., and Kate Spade LLC (Brand Development Companies)). As of January 28, 2006, the liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries totaled approximately \$35.7 million, or 0.7% of consolidated liabilities, and the assets of our non-guarantor subsidiaries aggregated approximately \$192.2 million, or 2.9% of consolidated total assets. All obligations under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured, subject to certain significant exceptions, by substantially all of our assets and the assets of Parent and our subsidiaries that have guaranteed the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility (subsidiary guarantors), including:

- a first-priority security interest in personal property consisting of inventory and related accounts, cash, deposit accounts, all payments received by us or the subsidiary guarantors from credit card clearinghouses and processors or otherwise in respect of all credit card charges for sales of inventory by us and the subsidiary guarantors, certain related assets and proceeds of the foregoing; and

- a second-priority pledge of 100% of our capital stock and certain of the capital stock held by us, Parent or any subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, in the case of any foreign subsidiary is limited to 100% of the non-voting stock (if

any) and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary); and

a second-priority security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of us, Parent and each subsidiary guarantor, including a significant portion of our material owned and leased real property (which consists of a majority of our full-line retail stores) and equipment.

Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary guarantor will not constitute collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility to the extent that such securities cannot secure our 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations without requiring the preparation and filing of separate financial statements of such subsidiary in accordance with applicable SEC rules. As a result, the collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility will include shares of capital stock or other securities of subsidiaries of the Company or any subsidiary guarantor only to the extent that the applicable value of such securities (on a subsidiary-by-subsidary basis) is less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations. Stock of our Brand Development Companies and their assets also will not constitute collateral under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility.

Our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility contains a number of covenants that, among other things and subject to certain significant exceptions, restrict our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or indebtedness;

make investments, loans, advances and acquisitions;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our subsidiaries that are not guarantors;

engage in transactions with our affiliates;

sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries;

consolidate or merge;

create liens; and

enter into sale and lease back transactions.

The covenants limiting dividends and other restricted payments; investments, loans, advances and acquisitions; and prepayments or redemptions of other indebtedness, each permit the restricted actions in an unlimited amount, subject to the satisfaction of certain payment conditions, principally that we must have at least \$75.0 million of pro forma excess availability under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and that we must be in pro forma compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio described below.

Although the credit agreement governing the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility does not require us to comply with any financial ratio maintenance covenants, if less than \$60.0 million were available to be borrowed under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility at any time, we would not be permitted to borrow any additional amounts unless our pro forma ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated Fixed Charges (as such terms are defined in the credit agreement) were at least 1.1 to 1.0. The credit agreement also contains customary affirmative covenants

and events of default.

Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. On October 6, 2005, in connection with the Transactions, we entered into a credit agreement and related security and other agreements for a \$1,975.0 million Senior Secured Term Loan Facility with Credit Suisse as administrative agent and collateral agent. The full amount of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility was borrowed on October 6, 2005. In the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we repaid \$100.0 million principal amount of the loans under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, either (a) a base rate determined by reference to the higher of (1) the prime rate of Credit Suisse and (2) the federal funds effective rate plus 1/2 of 1% or (b) a LIBOR rate, subject to certain adjustments, in each case plus an applicable margin. The applicable margin is 1.5% with respect to base rate borrowings and 2.5% with respect to LIBOR borrowings. The interest rate on the outstanding borrowings pursuant to the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility was 6.947% at January 28, 2006.

The credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility requires us to prepay outstanding term loans with 50% (which percentage will be reduced to 25% if our total leverage ratio is less than a specified ratio and will be reduced to 0% if our total leverage ratio is less than a specified ratio) of our annual excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement). If a change of control (as defined in the credit agreement) occurs, we will be required to offer to prepay all outstanding term loans, at a prepayment price equal to 101% of the principal amount to be prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of prepayment. We also must offer to prepay outstanding term loans at 100% of the principal amount to be prepaid, plus accrued and unpaid interest, with the proceeds of certain asset sales under certain circumstances.

We may voluntarily prepay outstanding loans under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility at any time without premium or penalty other than customary breakage costs with respect to LIBOR loans. If we repay all or any portion of the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility prior to October 6, 2006 (other than a prepayment that is made with certain designated asset sale proceeds), we must pay 101% of the principal amount to be repaid. There is no scheduled amortization under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. The principal amount of the loans outstanding is due and payable in full on April 6, 2013.

All obligations under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility are unconditionally guaranteed by Parent and each direct and indirect domestic subsidiary of the Company that guarantees the obligations of the Company under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility. All obligations under the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured, subject to certain significant exceptions, by substantially all of our assets and the assets of our Parent and the subsidiary guarantors, including:

a first-priority pledge of 100% of our capital stock and certain of the capital stock held by us, Parent or any subsidiary guarantor (which pledge, in the case of any foreign subsidiary is limited to 100% of the non-voting stock (if any) and 65% of the voting stock of such foreign subsidiary); and

a first-priority security interest in, and mortgages on, substantially all other tangible and intangible assets of us, Parent and each subsidiary guarantor, including a significant portion of our material owned and leased real property (which consists of a majority of our full-line retail stores) and equipment, but excluding, among other things, the collateral described in the following bullet point; and

a second-priority security interest in personal property consisting of inventory and related accounts, cash, deposit accounts, all payments received by us or the subsidiary guarantors from credit card clearinghouses and processors or otherwise in respect of all credit card charges for sales of inventory by us and the subsidiary guarantors, certain related assets and proceeds of the foregoing.

Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary guarantor will not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility to the extent that such securities cannot secure our 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations without requiring the preparation and filing of separate financial statements of such subsidiary in accordance with applicable SEC rules. As a result, the collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility will include shares of capital stock or other securities of subsidiaries of the Company or any subsidiary guarantor only to the extent that the applicable value of such securities (on a subsidiary-by-subsidary basis) is less than 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2028 Debentures or other secured public debt obligations. Stock of our Brand Development Companies and their assets also will not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

The credit agreement governing the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility contains a number of negative covenants that are substantially similar to those governing the Senior Notes and additional covenants related to the security arrangements for the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. The credit agreement also contains customary affirmative covenants and events of default.

2028 Debentures. In May 1998, we issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2028 Debentures. In connection with the Transactions, we equally and ratably secured the 2028 Debentures by a first lien security interest on certain collateral subject to liens granted under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities constituting (a) (i) 100% of the capital stock of certain of our existing and future domestic subsidiaries, and (ii) 100% of the non-voting stock and 65% of the voting stock of certain of our existing and future foreign subsidiaries and (b) certain of our principal properties that include a majority of our full-line stores, in each case, to the extent required by the terms of the indenture governing our 2028 Debentures. The 2028 Debentures contain covenants that restrict our ability to create liens and enter into sale and lease back transactions. The collateral securing the 2028 Debentures will be released upon the release of liens on such collateral under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and any other debt (other than the 2028 Debentures) secured by such collateral. Capital stock and other securities of a subsidiary of the Company that are owned by the Company or any subsidiary will not constitute collateral under our 2028 Debentures to the extent such property does not constitute collateral under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities described above.

Senior Notes. On October 6, 2005, Newton Acquisition Merger Sub., Inc. issued \$700.0 million aggregate original principal amount of 9.0% / 9.75% Senior Notes under a senior indenture (Senior Indenture) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. At the closing of the Transactions, as the surviving corporation in the Acquisition, we assumed all the obligations of Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. under the Senior Indenture. The Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2015.

For any interest payment period through October 15, 2010, the Company may, at its option, elect to pay interest on the Senior Notes entirely in cash (Cash Interest) or entirely by increasing the principal amount of the outstanding Senior Notes or by issuing additional Senior Notes (PIK Interest). Cash Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at the rate of 9% per annum. PIK Interest on the Senior Notes accrues at the rate of 9.75% per annum. After October 15, 2010, the Company will make all interest payments on the Senior Notes entirely in cash. All Senior Notes mature on October 15, 2015 and have the same rights and benefits as the Senior Notes issued on October 6, 2005. Interest on the Senior Notes is payable quarterly in arrears on each January 15, April 15, July 15 and October 15, commencing on January 15, 2006.

The Senior Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured, senior basis, by each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and by Parent. The Senior Notes and the guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior obligations and rank (i) equal in the right of payment with all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including any borrowings under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the guarantees thereof and our 2028 Debentures; and (ii) senior to all of our and our guarantors' existing and future subordinated indebtedness, including the Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015 and the guarantees thereof. The Senior Notes also are effectively

junior in priority to our and our guarantors' obligations under all secured indebtedness, including our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, our 2028 Debentures, and any other secured obligations of ours, in each case, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such obligations. In addition, the Senior Notes are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that are not providing guarantees.

The Company is not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Senior Notes, but under certain circumstances, the Company may be required to offer to purchase Senior Notes as described below. The Company may from time to time acquire Senior Notes by means other than a redemption, whether by tender offer, in open market purchases, through negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Except as described below, the Senior Notes are not redeemable at the Company's option prior to October 15, 2010. From and after October 15, 2010, the Company may redeem the Senior Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 104.5% of principal amount, declining annually to 100% of the principal amount on October 15, 2013, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest (as defined in the Senior Indenture), if any, thereon to the applicable redemption date.

Prior to October 15, 2008, the Company may, at its option, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 109.000% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, *plus* accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings of the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company to the extent such net proceeds are contributed to the Company. At any time prior to October 15, 2010, the Company also may redeem all or a part of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Senior Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, as provided in the Senior Indenture, as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the Senior Indenture), each holder of the Senior Notes has the right to require the Company to repurchase some or all of such holder's Senior Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The indenture governing the Senior Notes contains covenants that limit our ability and certain of our subsidiaries' ability to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or subordinated indebtedness;

make investments;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our restricted subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes;

engage in transactions with our affiliates;

sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries;

consolidate or merge;

create liens; and

enter into sale and lease back transactions.

Our Brand Development Companies are not subject to the covenants contained in the Senior Indenture. The Senior Indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occurs, would permit or require the principal, premium, if any, interest and any other monetary obligations on all outstanding Senior Notes to be due and payable immediately.

Senior Subordinated Notes. On October 6, 2005, Newton Acquisition Merger Sub., Inc. issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10.375% Senior Subordinated Notes under a senior subordinated indenture (Senior Subordinated Indenture) with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. At the closing of the Transactions, as the surviving corporation in the Acquisition, we assumed all the obligations of Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc. under the Senior Subordinated Indenture. The Senior Subordinated Notes mature on October 15, 2015. Interest on the Senior Subordinated Notes is payable in cash semi-annually in arrears on each April 15 and October 15, commencing April 15, 2006.

The Senior Subordinated Notes are guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured, senior subordinated basis, by each of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and by Parent. The

Senior Subordinated Notes and the guarantees thereof are our and the guarantors' unsecured, senior subordinated obligations and rank (i) junior to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future senior indebtedness, including the Senior Notes and any borrowings under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities, and the guarantees thereof and our 2028 Debentures; (ii) equally with any of our and the guarantors' future senior subordinated indebtedness; and (iii) senior to any of our and the guarantors' future subordinated indebtedness. In addition, the Senior Subordinated Notes are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities, including trade payables, of our subsidiaries that are not providing guarantees.

The Company is not required to make any mandatory redemption or sinking fund payments with respect to the Senior Subordinated Notes, but, under certain circumstances, the Company may be required to offer to purchase Senior Subordinated Notes as described below. The Company may from time to time acquire Senior Subordinated Notes by means other than a redemption, whether by tender offer, in open market purchases, through negotiated transactions or otherwise, in accordance with applicable securities laws.

Except as described below, the Senior Subordinated Notes are not redeemable at the Company's option prior to October 15, 2010. From and after October 15, 2010, the Company may redeem the Senior Subordinated Notes, in whole or in part, at a redemption price equal to 105.188% of principal amount, declining annually to 100% of principal amount on October 15, 2013, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest (as defined in the Senior Subordinated Indenture), if any, thereon to the applicable redemption date.

Prior to October 15, 2008, the Company may, at its option, subject to certain conditions, redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amount of Senior Subordinated Notes at a redemption price equal to 110.375% of the aggregate principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, thereon to the redemption date, with the net cash proceeds of one or more equity offerings of the Company or any direct or indirect parent of the Company to the extent such net proceeds are contributed to the Company.

At any time prior to October 15, 2010, the Company also may redeem all or a part of the Senior Subordinated Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of Senior Subordinated Notes redeemed plus an applicable premium, as provided in the Senior Subordinated Indenture, as of, and accrued and unpaid interest and Additional Interest, if any, to the redemption date.

Upon the occurrence of a change of control (as defined in the Senior Subordinated Indenture), the Company will make an offer to purchase all of the Senior Subordinated Notes at a price in cash equal to 101% of the aggregate principal amount thereof plus accrued and unpaid interest, and Additional Interest, if any, to the date of purchase.

The indenture governing the Senior Subordinated Notes contains covenants substantially similar to those applicable to our Senior Notes described above. The Senior Subordinated Indenture also provides for events of default, which, if any of them occurs, would permit or require the principal, premium, if any, interest and any other monetary obligations on all outstanding Senior Notes to be due and payable immediately, subject to certain exceptions.

Redemption of 2008 Notes. In May 1998, we issued \$125.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 2008 Notes. Upon closing of the Transactions, we called our 2008 Notes for redemption pursuant to their terms. On November 7, 2005, we used \$134.7 million of reserved cash to redeem our 2008 Notes, which included a call premium of \$6.2 million

plus accrued interest of \$3.5 million through the redemption date.

OTHER MATTERS

Factors That May Affect Future Results

Matters discussed in MD&A include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements generally can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as may, plan, predict, expect, estimate, intend, would, could, should, anticipate, believe, We make these forward-looking statements based on our expectations and beliefs concerning future events, as well as currently available data. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties and, therefore, are not guarantees of future performance. A variety of factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the anticipated or expected results expressed in our forward-looking statements. Factors that could affect future performance include, but are not limited, to:

Political and General Economic Conditions

current political and general economic conditions or changes in such conditions including relationships between the United States and the countries from which we source our merchandise;

terrorist activities in the United States and elsewhere;

political, social, economic, or other events resulting in the short- or long-term disruption in business at our stores, distribution centers or offices;

Customer Demographic Issues

changes in the demographic or retail environment;

changes in consumer confidence resulting in a reduction of discretionary spending on goods;

changes in consumer preferences or fashion trends;

changes in our relationships with key customers;

changes in our proprietary credit card arrangement that adversely impact the ability to provide credit to our customers;

Merchandise Procurement and Supply Chain Considerations

changes in our relationships with designers, vendors and other sources of merchandise, including adverse changes in their financial viability;

delays in receipt of merchandise ordered due to work stoppages or other causes of delay in connection with either the manufacture or shipment of such merchandise;

changes in foreign currency exchange or inflation rates;

significant increases in paper, printing and postage costs;

Industry and Competitive Factors

competitive responses to our loyalty programs, marketing, merchandising and promotional efforts or inventory liquidations by vendors or other retailers;

seasonality of the retail business;

adverse weather conditions or natural disasters, particularly during peak selling seasons;

delays in anticipated store openings and renovations;

our success in enforcing our intellectual property rights;

Employee Considerations

changes in key management personnel and our ability to retain key management personnel;

changes in our relationships with certain of our key sales associates and our ability to retain our key sales associates;

Legal and Regulatory Issues

changes in government or regulatory requirements increasing our costs of operations;

litigation that may have an adverse effect on our financial results or reputation;

The Transactions

The consummation of the Transactions resulted in the Company becoming highly leveraged. As a result, we are subject to additional risk factors including:

the effects of incurring a substantial amount of indebtedness under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Notes;

the effects upon us of complying with the covenants contained in our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the indentures governing the Notes;

restrictions the terms and conditions of the indebtedness under our Senior Secured Credit Facilities and the Notes may place on our ability to respond to changes in our business or to take certain actions;

Other Factors

impact of funding requirements related to our noncontributory defined benefit pension plan; and

the design and implementation of new information systems as well as enhancements of existing systems.

The foregoing factors are not exhaustive and new factors may emerge or changes to the foregoing factors may occur that could impact our business. Except to the extent required by law, we undertake no obligation to update or revise (publicly or otherwise) any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events, new information or future circumstances.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions about future events. These estimates and assumptions affect amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and the disclosure of gain and loss contingencies at the date of the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. Our current estimates are subject to change if different assumptions as to the outcome of future events were made. We evaluate our estimates and judgments on an ongoing basis and predicate those estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. We make adjustments to our assumptions and judgments when facts and circumstances dictate. Since future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty, actual results may differ from the estimates we used in preparing the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

See Note 1 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 for a summary of our critical accounting policies. A complete description of our critical accounting policies is included in our Annual Report to Shareholders on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 30, 2005.

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We have changed the basis of presentation of certain prior year amounts and calculations presented in this quarterly report to conform to the current year presentation. Depreciation expense and income from credit card operations, net are now shown as separate line items on our statements of earnings. In prior periods, depreciation expense was included in buying and occupancy costs and the income from our credit card operations was included as a reduction to SG&A.

Purchase Accounting. We have accounted for the Acquisition in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) 141, Business Combinations, whereby the purchase price paid to effect the Acquisition is allocated to state the acquired assets and liabilities at fair value. The Acquisition and the allocation of the purchase price have been recorded as of October 1, 2005, the beginning of our October accounting period. In connection with the preliminary purchase price allocation, we have made estimates of the fair values of our long-lived and intangible assets based upon assumptions related to the future cash flows, discount rates and asset lives utilizing currently available information, and in some cases, preliminary valuation results from independent valuation specialists. As of January 28, 2006, we have recorded preliminary purchase accounting adjustments to increase the carrying value of our property and equipment and inventory, to establish intangible assets for our tradenames, customer lists and favorable lease commitments and to revalue our long-term benefit plan obligations, among other things. This allocation of the purchase price is preliminary and subject to our review and finalization of independent appraisals.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we received updated valuation results from our independent appraisers and adjusted the estimated fair values of our long-lived and intangible assets as follows:

(in millions)	Estimated Fair Value	
	October 29, 2005	January 28, 2006
Property and equipment	\$ 1,044.9	\$ 945.7
Customer lists	466.3	586.3
Favorable lease commitments	386.8	480.0
Tradenames	1,734.2	1,691.1
Goodwill	1,725.3	1,680.5

Further revisions to the purchase price allocation will be made as additional information becomes available and such revisions could be material.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements. In December 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 123R, Share-Based Payment. This standard is a revision of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, and supersedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and its related implementation guidance. SFAS No. 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values and was effective for the first interim period or annual reporting period beginning after June 15, 2005. We adopted SFAS No. 123R as of the beginning of our first quarter of fiscal 2006 using the modified prospective method, which requires companies to record stock compensation for all unvested and new awards as of the adoption date. Accordingly, we have not restated the prior period amounts presented herein. See Note 5 for further description of our stock-based compensation.

In March 2005, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 47, Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 143 (FIN 47). FIN 47 clarifies that conditional asset retirement obligations meet the definition of liabilities and should be recognized when incurred if their fair values can be reasonably estimated. FIN 47 is effective no later than the end of fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. The cumulative effect of initially applying FIN 47 will be recognized as a change in accounting principle. We are in the process of evaluating the expected effect of FIN 47, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to our Indebtedness

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to operate our business, to comply with debt covenants and make payments on our indebtedness.

As a result of the Transactions, we are highly leveraged. As of January 28, 2006, our total indebtedness was approximately \$3,203.8 million and our unused borrowing availability under our \$600 million Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility was \$556.8 million after giving effect to \$15.4 million of letters of credit outstanding thereunder. Our substantial indebtedness, combined with our lease and other financial obligations and contractual commitments, could have other important consequences. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of our debt instruments, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, could result in an event of default under the agreements governing our indebtedness;

make us more vulnerable to adverse changes in general economic, industry and competitive conditions and adverse changes in government regulation;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flows to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that are less highly leveraged and therefore may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our leverage prevents us from exploiting; and

limit our ability to borrow additional amounts for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, debt service requirements, execution of our business strategy or other purposes.

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Any of the above listed factors could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, our interest expense could increase if interest rates increase because the entire amount of the indebtedness under our senior secured credit facilities bears interest at floating rates. As of January 28, 2006, we had approximately \$1,875.0 million of floating rate debt, consisting of outstanding borrowings under Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. Effective December 6, 2005, we entered into floating to fixed interest rate swap agreements for an aggregate notional amount of \$1,000.0 million to limit our exposure to interest rate increases related to a portion of our floating rate indebtedness.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control, and any failure to meet our debt service obligations could harm our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our ability to pay interest on and principal of our debt obligations will primarily depend upon our future operating performance. As a result, prevailing economic conditions and financial, business and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, will affect our ability to make these payments.

If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to satisfy our debt service obligations, we may have to undertake alternative financing plans, such as refinancing or restructuring our indebtedness, selling assets, reducing or delaying capital investments or seeking to raise additional capital. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness on acceptable terms.

Contractual limitations on our ability to execute any necessary alternative financing plans could exacerbate the effects of any failure to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt service obligations. Our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility permits us to borrow up to \$600.0 million; however, our ability to borrow thereunder is limited by a borrowing base, which at any time will equal the lesser of 80% of eligible inventory valued at the lower of cost or market value and 85% of the net orderly liquidation value of the eligible inventory, less certain reserves. In addition, our ability to borrow under this facility is limited by a minimum liquidity condition, providing that, if less than \$60.0 million is available at any time, we are not permitted to borrow any additional amounts under the Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility unless our ratio of consolidated EBITDA to consolidated Fixed Charges (as such terms are defined in the credit agreement for our senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility) is at least 1.1 to 1.0. Our ability to meet this financial ratio can be affected by events beyond our control, and we cannot assure you that we will meet this ratio.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow to satisfy our debt service obligations, or to refinance our obligations at all or on commercially reasonable terms, would have an adverse effect, which could be material, on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The terms of our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Secured Term Loan Facility and the indentures governing our Notes and 2028 Debentures may restrict our current and future operations, particularly our ability to respond to changes in our business or to take certain actions.

The credit agreements governing our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Secured Term Loan Facility credit facilities and the indentures governing our Notes and 2028 Debentures contain, and any future indebtedness of ours would likely contain, a number of restrictive covenants that impose significant operating and financial restrictions, including restrictions on our ability to engage in acts that may be in our best long-term interests. The indentures governing our Notes and 2028 Debentures and the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities include covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends on our capital stock or redeem, repurchase or retire our capital stock or indebtedness;

make investments;

create restrictions on the payment of dividends or other amounts to us from our restricted subsidiaries;

engage in transactions with our affiliates;

sell assets, including capital stock of our subsidiaries;

consolidate or merge;

create liens; and

enter into sale and lease back transactions.

In addition, our ability to borrow under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility is limited by a borrowing base and a minimum liquidity condition, as described above.

Moreover, our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility provides discretion to the agent bank acting on behalf of the lenders to impose additional availability and other reserves, which could materially impair the amount of borrowings that would otherwise be available to us. There can be no assurance that the agent bank will not impose such reserves or, were it to do so, that the resulting impact of this action would not materially and adversely impair our liquidity.

A breach of any of the restrictive covenants would result in a default under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. If any such default occurs, the lenders under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility and Senior Secured Term Loan Facility may elect to declare all outstanding borrowings under such facilities, together with accrued interest and other fees, to be immediately due and payable, or enforce their security interest, any of which would result in an event of default under our Notes and 2028 Debentures. The lenders would also have the right in these circumstances to terminate any commitments they have to provide further borrowings.

The operating and financial restrictions and covenants in these debt agreements and any future financing agreements may adversely affect our ability to finance future operations or capital needs or to engage in other business activities.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

The specialty retail industry is highly competitive.

The specialty retail industry is highly competitive and fragmented. Competition is strong both to attract and sell to customers and to establish relationships with, and obtain merchandise from, key vendors.

We compete for customers with specialty retailers, traditional and high-end department stores, national apparel chains, vendor-owned proprietary boutiques, individual specialty apparel stores and direct marketing firms. We compete for customers principally on the basis of quality and fashion, customer service, value, assortment and presentation of merchandise, marketing and customer loyalty programs and, in the case of Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman, store ambiance. In our Specialty Retail business, merchandise assortment is a critical competitive factor, and retail stores compete for exclusive, preferred and limited distribution arrangements with key designers. Many of our competitors are larger than we are and have greater financial resources than we do. In addition, certain designers from whom we source merchandise have established competing free-standing retail stores in the same vicinity as our stores. If we fail to successfully compete for customers or merchandise, our business will suffer.

We are dependent on our relationships with certain designers, vendors and other sources of merchandise.

Our relationships with established and emerging designers are a key factor in our position as a retailer of high-fashion merchandise, and a substantial portion of our revenues is attributable to our sales of designer merchandise. Many of our key vendors limit the number of retail channels they use to sell their merchandise and competition among luxury retailers to obtain and sell these goods is intense. Our relationships with our designers have been a significant contributor to our past success. We have no guaranteed supply arrangements with our principal merchandising sources. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that such sources will continue to meet our quality, style and volume requirements. Moreover, nearly all of the brands of our top designers are sold by competing retailers, and many of our top designers also have their own dedicated retail stores. If one or more of our top designers were to cease providing us with adequate supplies of merchandise or, conversely, were to increase sales of merchandise through its own stores or to the stores of our competitors, our business could be adversely affected. In addition, any decline in the popularity or quality of any of our designer brands could adversely affect our business.

If we significantly overestimate our sales, our profitability may be adversely affected.

We make decisions regarding the purchase of our merchandise well in advance of the season in which it will be sold. A large percentage of our merchandise assortment, particularly the apparel, fashion accessories and shoe categories, is ordered months in advance to the introduction of such goods, typically three to nine months in advance of the products being offered for sale. If our sales during any season, particularly a peak season, are significantly lower than we expect for any reason, we may not be able to adjust our expenditures for inventory and other expenses in a timely fashion and may be left with a substantial amount of unsold inventory. If that occurs, we may be forced to rely on markdowns or promotional sales to dispose of excess inventory. This could have an adverse effect on our margins and operating income. At the same time, if we fail to purchase a sufficient quantity of merchandise, we may not have an adequate supply of products to meet consumer demand. This may cause us to lose sales or harm our customer relationships.

Our failure to identify changes in consumer preferences or fashion trends may adversely affect our performance.

Our success depends in large part on our ability to identify fashion trends as well as to anticipate, gauge and react to changing consumer demands in a timely manner. If we fail to adequately match our product mix to prevailing customer tastes, we may be required to sell our merchandise at higher average markdown levels and lower average margins. Furthermore, the products we sell often require long lead times to order and must appeal to consumers whose preferences cannot be predicted with certainty and often change rapidly. Consequently, we must stay abreast of emerging lifestyle and consumer trends and anticipate trends and fashions that will appeal to our consumer base. Any failure on our part to anticipate, identify and respond effectively to changing consumer demands and fashion trends could adversely affect our business.

Our business and performance may be affected by our ability to implement our store expansion and remodeling strategies.

Based upon our expansion strategy, we expect that planned new stores (including our Boca Raton store that opened in November 2005) will add over 665,000 square feet of new store space over approximately the next three years, representing an almost 13% increase above the current aggregate square footage of our full-line Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman stores, and that our store remodeling program will add additional new store space from remodels that are already underway. New store openings involve certain risks, including constructing, furnishing and supplying a store in a timely and cost effective manner, accurately assessing the demographic or retail environment at a given location, hiring and training quality staff, obtaining necessary permits and zoning

approvals, obtaining commitments from a core group of vendors to supply the new store, integrating the new store into our distribution network and building customer awareness and loyalty. In undertaking store remodels, we must complete the remodel in a timely, cost effective manner, minimize disruptions to our existing operations, and succeed in creating an improved shopping environment. If we fail to execute on these or other aspects of our store expansion and remodeling strategy, we could suffer harm to our sales, an increase in costs and expenses and an adverse effect on our business.

Acts of terrorism could adversely affect our business.

The economic downturn that followed the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001 had a material adverse effect on our business. Any further acts of terrorism or other future conflicts may disrupt commerce and undermine consumer confidence, cause a downturn in the economy generally, cause consumer spending or shopping center traffic to decline or reduce the desire of our customers to make discretionary purchases. Any of the foregoing factors could negatively impact our sales revenue, particularly in the case of any terrorist attack targeting retail space, such as a shopping center. Furthermore, an act of terrorism or war, or the threat thereof, could negatively impact our business by interfering with our ability to obtain merchandise from foreign manufacturers. Any future inability to obtain merchandise from our foreign manufacturers or to substitute other manufacturers, at similar costs and in a timely manner, could adversely affect our business.

Deterioration in economic conditions could adversely affect our business.

The merchandise we sell consists in large part of luxury retail goods. The purchase of these goods by customers is discretionary, and therefore highly dependent upon the level of consumer spending, particularly among affluent customers. Accordingly, sales of these products may be adversely affected by an economic downturn, increases in consumer debt levels, uncertainties regarding future economic prospects or a decline in consumer confidence. An economic downturn in the United States generally or in any of the geographic areas in which we have stores, particularly in Texas, California, Florida and the New York City metropolitan area, from which we derive a significant portion of our revenues, could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

The loss of any of our senior management team or attrition among our buyers or key sales associates could adversely affect our business.

Our success in the specialty retail industry will continue to depend to a significant extent on our senior management team, buyers and key sales associates. We rely on the experience of our senior management, who have specific knowledge relating to us and our industry that would be difficult to replace. If we were to lose a portion of our buyers or key sales associates, our ability to benefit from long-standing relationships with key vendors or to provide relationship-based customer service may suffer. We cannot assure you that we will be able to retain our current senior management team, buyers or key sales associates. The loss of any of these individuals could adversely affect our business.

Inflation may adversely affect our business operations in the future.

In recent years, we have experienced certain inflationary conditions in our cost base due primarily to (1) changes in foreign currency exchange rates that have reduced the purchasing power of the U.S. dollar and (2) increases in selling, general and administrative expenses, particularly with regard to employee benefits. Inflation can harm our margins and profitability if we are unable to increase prices or cut costs enough to

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offset the effects of inflation in our cost base. If inflation in these or other costs worsens, we cannot assure you that our attempts to offset the effects of inflation and cost increases through control of expenses, passing cost increases on to customers or any other method will be successful. Any future inflation could adversely affect our profitability and our business.

Failure to maintain competitive terms under our loyalty programs could adversely affect our business.

We maintain loyalty programs that are designed to cultivate long-term relationships with our customers and enhance the quality of service we provide to our customers. We must constantly monitor and update the terms of our loyalty programs so that they continue to meet the demands and needs of our customers and remain competitive with loyalty programs offered by other high-end specialty retailers. Given that approximately 46% of our revenues at Neiman Marcus stores in calendar year 2004 were generated by our InCircle loyalty program members, our failure to continue to provide quality service and competitive loyalty programs to our customers through the InCircle loyalty program could adversely affect our business.

Changes in our credit card arrangements, applicable regulations and consumer credit patterns could adversely impact our ability to facilitate the provision of consumer credit to our customers and adversely affect our business.

We maintain a proprietary credit card program through which credit is extended to customers under the Neiman Marcus and Bergdorf Goodman names. Because a majority of our revenues were transacted through our proprietary credit cards, changes in our proprietary credit card arrangement that adversely impact our ability to facilitate the provision of consumer credit may adversely affect our performance. We recently sold our approximately three million private label credit card accounts and related assets, as well as the outstanding balances associated with such accounts. Initially, we will continue to handle key customer service functions, including new account processing, most transaction authorization, billing adjustments, collection services and customer inquiries. As part of this transaction, we are changing, and will continue to change, the terms of credit offered to our customers following the Credit Card Sale. In addition, the purchaser of our credit card business will have discretion over certain policies and arrangements with credit card customers and may change these policies and arrangements in ways that affect our relationship with these customers. Any such changes in our credit card arrangements may adversely affect our credit card program and ultimately, our business.

Credit card operations are subject to numerous federal and state laws that impose disclosure and other requirements upon the origination, servicing and enforcement of credit accounts and limitations on the maximum amount of finance charges that may be charged by a credit provider. The purchaser of our credit card business is subject to regulations to which we were not subject prior to the Credit Card Sale. Any effect of these regulations or change in the regulation of credit arrangements that would materially limit the availability of credit to our customer base could adversely affect our business. In addition, changes in credit card use, payment patterns, and default rates may result from a variety of economic, legal, social, and other factors that we cannot control or predict with certainty.

Our business can be affected by extreme or unseasonable weather conditions.

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which our stores are located could adversely affect our business. For example, heavy snowfall, rainfall or other extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period might make it difficult for our customers to travel to our stores and thereby reduce our sales and profitability. Our business is also susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. Reduced sales from extreme or prolonged unseasonable weather conditions would adversely affect our business.

We are subject to numerous regulations that could affect our operations.

We are subject to customs, truth-in-advertising and other laws, including consumer protection regulations and zoning and occupancy ordinances that regulate retailers generally and/or govern the importation, promotion and sale of merchandise and the operation of retail stores and warehouse facilities. Although we undertake to monitor changes in these laws, if these laws change without our knowledge, or are violated by importers, designers, manufacturers or distributors, we could experience delays in shipments and receipt of goods or be subject to fines or other penalties under the controlling regulations, any of which could adversely affect our business.

Our revenues and cash requirements are affected by the seasonal nature of our business.

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The specialty retail industry is seasonal in nature, with a higher level of sales typically generated in the fall and holiday selling seasons. We have in the past experienced significant fluctuation in our revenues from quarter to quarter with a disproportionate amount of our revenues falling in our second fiscal quarter, which coincides with the holiday season. In addition, we incur significant additional expenses in the period leading up to the months of November and December in anticipation of higher sales volume in those periods, including for additional inventory, advertising and employees.

Our business is affected by foreign currency fluctuations.

We purchase a substantial portion of our inventory from foreign suppliers whose cost to us is affected by the fluctuation of their local currency against the dollar or who price their merchandise in currencies other than the dollar. Accordingly, changes in the value of the dollar relative to foreign currencies may increase our cost of goods sold and, if we are unable to pass such cost increases on to our customers, decrease our gross margins and ultimately our earnings. Fluctuations in the Euro-dollar exchange rate affect us most significantly; however, we source goods from numerous countries and thus are affected by changes in numerous currencies and, generally, by fluctuations in the U.S. dollar relative to such currencies. Although we hedge some exposures to changes in foreign currency exchange rates arising in the ordinary course of business, foreign currency fluctuations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Conditions in, and the United States relationship with, the countries where we source our merchandise could affect our sales.

A substantial majority of our merchandise is manufactured overseas, mostly in Europe. As a result, political instability or other events resulting in the disruption of trade from other countries or the imposition of additional regulations relating to or duties upon imports could cause significant delays or interruptions in the supply of our merchandise or increase our costs, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. If we are forced to source merchandise from other countries, those goods may be more expensive or of a different or inferior quality from the ones we now sell. The importance to us of our existing designer relationships could present additional difficulties, as it may not be possible to source merchandise from a given designer from alternative jurisdictions. If we were unable to adequately replace the merchandise we currently source with merchandise produced elsewhere, our business could be adversely affected.

Significant increases in costs associated with the production of catalogs and other promotional material may adversely affect our operating income.

We advertise and promote in-store events, new merchandise and fashion trends through print catalogs and other promotional materials mailed on a targeted basis to our customers. Significant increases in paper, printing and postage costs could affect the cost of producing these materials and as a result, may adversely affect our operating income.

We are indirectly owned and controlled by the Sponsors, and their interests as equity holders may conflict with those of our creditors.

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We are indirectly owned and controlled by the Sponsors and certain other equity investors, and the Sponsors have the ability to control our policies and operations. The interests of the Sponsors may not in all cases be aligned with those of our creditors. For example, if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they mature, the interests of our equity holders might conflict with our creditors' interests. In addition, our equity holders may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures, financings or other transactions that, in their judgment, could enhance their equity investments, even though such transactions might involve risks to holders of our indebtedness. Furthermore, the Sponsors may in the future own businesses that directly or indirectly compete with us. One or more of the Sponsors also may pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us.

If we are unable to enforce our intellectual property rights, or if we are accused of infringing on a third party's intellectual property rights, our net income may decline.

We and our subsidiaries currently own our trademarks and service marks, including the Neiman Marcus, Bergdorf Goodman and Kate Spade marks. Our trademarks and service marks are registered in the United States and in various foreign countries, primarily in Europe. The laws of some foreign countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States. Moreover, we are unable to predict the effect that any future foreign or domestic intellectual property legislation or regulation may have on our existing or future business. The loss or reduction of any of our significant proprietary rights could have an adverse effect on our business.

Additionally, third parties may assert claims against us alleging infringement, misappropriation or other violations of their trademark or other proprietary rights, whether or not the claims have merit. Claims like these may be time consuming and expensive to defend and could result in our being required to cease using the trademark or other rights and selling the allegedly infringing products. This might have an adverse effect on our sales and cause us to incur significant litigation costs and expenses.

Failure to successfully maintain and update information technology systems and enhance existing systems may adversely affect our business.

To keep pace with changing technology, we must continuously provide for the design and implementation of new information technology systems as well as enhancements of our existing systems. Any failure to adequately maintain and update the information technology systems supporting our online operations, sales operations or inventory control could prevent our customers from purchasing merchandise on our websites or prevent us from processing and delivering merchandise, which could adversely affect our business.

Delays in receipt of merchandise in connection with either the manufacturing or shipment of such merchandise can affect our performance.

Substantially all of our merchandise is delivered to us by our vendors as finished goods and is manufactured in numerous locations, including Europe and the United States and, to a lesser extent, China, Mexico and South America. Our vendors rely on third party carriers to deliver merchandise to our distribution facilities. In addition, our success depends on our ability to efficiently source and distribute merchandise to our Specialty Retail stores and Neiman Marcus Direct customers. Events such as U.S. or foreign labor strikes, natural disasters, work stoppages or boycotts affecting the manufacturing or transportation sectors could increase the cost or reduce the supply of merchandise available to us and could adversely affect our results of operations.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. We do not enter into derivative financial instruments for trading purposes. We seek to manage exposure to adverse interest rate changes through our normal operating and financing activities. We are exposed to interest rate risk through our borrowing activities, which are described in Note 8 to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

As of January 28, 2006, we had no borrowings outstanding under our Asset-Based Revolving Credit Facility that bear interest at floating rates. Future borrowings under our Asset-Based Revolving Facility, to the extent of outstanding borrowings, would be affected by interest rate changes.

At January 28, 2006, we had \$1,875.0 million of debt under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility issued in connection with the Transactions that bears interest at floating rates. A 1% increase in these floating rates would increase annual interest expense by approximately \$18.7 million.

We use derivative financial instruments to help manage our interest rate risk. Effective December 6, 2005, we entered into floating to fixed interest rate swap agreements for an aggregate notional amount of \$1,000.0 million to limit our exposure to interest rate increases related to a portion of our floating rate indebtedness. The interest rate swap agreements terminate after five years. As of the effective date, we designated the interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges. As a result, changes in the fair value of our swaps will be recorded subsequent to the effective date as a component of other comprehensive income.

At January 28, 2006, the fair value of these swaps was a gain of approximately \$3.0 million, which amount is included in other assets. As a result of our swap agreements, our effective fixed interest rates as to the \$1,000.0 million in floating rate indebtedness will range from 6.931% to 7.499% per quarter and result in an average fixed rate of 7.285%.

We use derivative financial instruments to manage foreign currency risk related to the procurement of merchandise inventories from foreign sources. We enter into foreign currency contracts denominated in the euro and British pound. We had foreign currency contracts in the form of forward exchange contracts in the amount of approximately \$51.6 million as of January 28, 2006 and approximately \$42.3 million as of January 29, 2005. The market risk inherent in these instruments was not material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows in year-to-date fiscal 2006.

The effects of changes in the U.S. equity and bond markets serve to increase or decrease the value of Pension Plan assets, resulting in increased or decreased cash funding by the Company. We seek to manage exposure to adverse equity and bond returns by maintaining diversified investment portfolios and utilizing professional investment managers.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

a. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

In accordance with Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15, we carried out an evaluation as of January 28, 2006, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as well as other key members of our management, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

b. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In the ordinary course of business, we routinely enhance our information systems by either upgrading our current systems or implementing new systems. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we implemented a new human capital management system, including the outsourcing of payroll and benefits administration. No change occurred in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 28, 2006 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP, INC.

PART II

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Note 8 of the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 is incorporated herein by reference as if fully restated herein. Note 8 contains forward-looking statements that are subject to the risks and uncertainties discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Factors That May Affect Future Results.

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

None.

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

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 3.1 Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 4.1 Indenture, dated as of May 27, 1998, between the Company and The Bank of New York, as trustee, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004.
- 4.2 Form of 7.125% Senior Notes Due 2028, dated May 27, 1998, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended July 31, 2004.
- 4.3 Senior Indenture dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, trustee, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 4.4 Senior Subordinated Indenture dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, trustee, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 4.5 Form of 9%⁹/₃₄% Senior Notes due 2015, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 4.6 Form of 10³/₈% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2015, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 4.7 Registration Rights Agreement dated October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors, the Company, and the Initial Purchasers, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.1* Employment Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005 by and among the Company, Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., Newton Acquisition, Inc., and Burton M. Tansky, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.

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- 10.2* Rollover Agreement dated as of October 4, 2005 by and among the Company, Newton Acquisition, Inc., and Burton M. Tansky, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.3* Form of Rollover Agreement by and among the Company, Newton Acquisition, Inc. and certain members of management, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.4 Credit Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as administrative agent and collateral agent, Credit Suisse and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., as joint lead arrangers, Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., as co-arrangers, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., as joint bookrunners, and Credit Suisse, Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P., as co-syndication agents, General Electric Capital Corporation as documentation agent and the lenders thereunder, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.5 Credit Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Company, the Subsidiary Guarantors, Credit Suisse, as administrative agent and collateral agent, Credit Suisse and Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. as joint lead arrangers, Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. as co-arrangers, Credit Suisse, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. as joint bookrunners, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., Banc of America Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Credit Partners L.P. as co-syndication agents and the lenders thereunder, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.6 Pledge and Security Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005 among Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Company, Newton Acquisition, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors and Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as administrative agent and collateral agent, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.7 Pledge and Security and Intercreditor Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Company, Newton Acquisition, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors and Credit Suisse, as administrative agent and collateral agent, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.8 Lien Subordination and Intercreditor Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as revolving facility agent, and Credit Suisse, as term loan agent, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.9 Form of First Priority Mortgage, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Financing Statement from the Company to Credit Suisse, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.10 Form of First Priority Leasehold Mortgage, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Financing Statement from the Company to Credit Suisse, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.11 Form of Second Priority Mortgage, Assignment of Leases and Rents, Security Agreement and Financing Statement from the Company to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.12 Form of Second Priority Leasehold Mortgage, Assignment of Lease and Rents, Security Agreement and Financing Statement from the Company to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.

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- 10.13 Amendment No. 1 dated as of October 6, 2005 to the Credit Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005 among the Company, Newton Acquisition, Inc., each subsidiary of the Company from time to time party thereto, the Lenders thereunder, and Credit Suisse, as administrative agent and as collateral agent for the Lenders, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 12, 2005.
- 10.14* Newton Acquisition, Inc. Management Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 5, 2005.
- 10.15* Stock Option Agreement made as of November 29, 2005 between the Company and Burton M. Tansky, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 5, 2005.
- 10.16* Form of Stock Option Agreement made as of November 29, 2005 between the Company and certain eligible key employees, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 5, 2005.
- 10.17 Amendment No. 2 dated as of January 26, 2006 to the Credit Agreement dated as of October 6, 2005, as amended, among The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc., Newton Acquisition, Inc., each subsidiary of The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. from time to time party thereto, the Lenders thereunder and Credit Suisse, as administrative agent and collateral agent for the Lenders, incorporated by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 30, 2006.
- 10.18* Employment Agreement between The Neiman Marcus Group, Inc. and Karen Katz, dated February 1, 2006, effective as of October 6, 2005, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 1, 2006.
- 10.19 Management Services Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2005 among Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., Newton Acquisition, Inc., TPG GenPar IV, L.P., TPG GenPar III, L.P. and Warburg Pincus LLC. (1)
- 10.20 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2005, among Newton Acquisition Merger Sub, Inc., Newton Acquisition, Inc., Newton Holding, LLC and the Holders identified therein as parties thereto. (1)
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)
- 32 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (1)

(1) Filed herewith

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

SIGNATURES

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

THE NEIMAN MARCUS GROUP,
INC.
(Registrant)

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ T. Dale Stapleton T. Dale Stapleton	Vice President and Controller and Duly Authorized Officer (principal accounting officer)	March 8, 2006