

GOTTSCHALKS INC  
Form 10-K  
April 12, 2006

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

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FORM 10-K

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(MARK ONE)

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

**For the fiscal year ended January 28, 2006**

OR

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

FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

Commission file number 1-09100

[Gottschalks Inc.](#)

(Exact name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Delaware

77-0159791

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(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

7 River Park Place East  
Fresno, California 93720

(Address of Principal Executive Offices including Zip Code)

(559) 434-4800

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

**Title of Each Class**

**Name of each exchange on which registered**

Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value

New York Stock Exchange  
Pacific Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.  YES  NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.  YES  NO

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 reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.  YES  NO

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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. (Check one):

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

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The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of July 30, 2005: Common Stock, \$.01 par value: \$112,071,747.

On March 31, 2006, the Registrant had outstanding 13,371,524 shares of Common Stock.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive proxy statement with respect to its Annual Stockholders' Meeting scheduled to be held on June 28, 2006, which will be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Gottschalks Inc.

### 2005 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

### INDEX

	Page
Part I.	
Item 1. Business	<u>3</u>
Item 1A. Risk Factors	<u>11</u>
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	<u>13</u>
Item 2. Properties	<u>14</u>
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	<u>15</u>
Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders	<u>15</u>
Part II.	
Item 5. Market for the Registrant's Common Stock, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	<u>16</u>
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	<u>17</u>
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Results of Operations and Financial Condition	<u>21</u>
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risks	<u>41</u>
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	<u>41</u>
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Auditing and Financial Disclosure	<u>41</u>
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	<u>41</u>
Item 9B. Other Matters	<u>41</u>
Part III.	
Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant	<u>43</u>
Item 11. Executive Compensation	<u>44</u>
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	<u>44</u>

Item 13.	Certain Relationships and Related Transactions	<u>44</u>
Item 14.	Principal Accountant Fees and Services	<u>44</u>
Part IV.		
Item 15.	Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	<u>44</u>
Signatures		<u>77</u>

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## PART I

### Item 1. BUSINESS

#### GENERAL

Gottschalks Inc. (the "Company") is a regional department and specialty store chain based in Fresno, California. As of January 28, 2006, the Company operated 63 full-line "Gottschalks" department stores located in 6 Western states, with 39 stores located in California, 10 in Washington, 6 in Alaska, 3 in Oregon, 2 in Nevada and 3 in Idaho. The Company also operates 6 "Village East" and "Gottschalks" specialty stores which carry a limited selection of merchandise. The Company is incorporated in the State of Delaware.

The Company's department stores typically offer a wide range of better to moderate brand-name and private-label merchandise, including mens, womens, juniors and childrens apparel; cosmetics, shoes, fine jewelry and accessories; and home furnishings including china, housewares, domestics, small electric appliances and, in selected locations, furniture and mattresses. The majority of the Company's department stores range from 40,000 to 150,000 in gross square feet, and are generally anchor tenants of regional shopping malls or strategically located strip centers.

The Company has operated continuously for 101 years since it was founded by Emil Gottschalk in 1904. At the time the Company initially offered its stock to the public in 1986, the Company operated 10 department stores. Since then, a net total of 53 department stores have been added. Twenty-three stores were added through acquisitions.

Gottschalks Inc. dissolved its wholly-owned subsidiary, Gottschalks Credit Receivables Corporation ("GCRC"), on July 30, 2003. This subsidiary was formed in 1994 in connection with a receivables securitization program. As more fully described in Note 2 to the Financial Statements, on January 31, 2003 the Company sold its credit card accounts and accounts receivable to Household Bank (SB), N.A., which has subsequently been acquired by HSBC Group ("HSBC").

#### OPERATING STRATEGY

##### Merchandising Strategy

The Company's merchandising strategy is directed at offering and promoting moderate to better priced brand-name merchandise recognized by its customers for style and value. Brand-name merchandise is complemented with offerings of private-label. Brand-name apparel, shoes, cosmetics and accessories lines carried by the Company include

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Estee Lauder, Lancome, Clinique, Chanel, Dooney & Bourke, Nine West, Liz Claiborne, Calvin Klein, Guess?, Nautica, Karen Kane, Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, Columbia, Fossil and Levi Strauss. Brand-name merchandise carried for the home includes Waterford, Lenox, Lladro, Krups, Kitchenaid, Calphalon and Samsonite.

The Company has also directed considerable effort towards improving the quality and increasing the penetration of private-label merchandise in its overall merchandise mix. The Company's most well recognized private-label is "Shaver Lake," currently carried in the womens, mens and childrens departments, as well as in certain departments in the home division. The "Shaver Lake" brand is exclusively offered in Gottschalks stores, and provides an opportunity to increase Gottschalks' brand acceptance and promote competitive differentiation. The Company plans to expand its private label offerings in mens and womens casual clothing in 2006.

The Company purchases merchandise from numerous suppliers. In no instance did purchases from any single vendor amount to more than 5.0% of the Company's net purchases in fiscal 2005. The Company's merchandising activities are conducted centrally from its corporate offices in Fresno, California.

The Company's merchandise mix as a percentage of total sales (including leased department sales) is reflected in the following table:

	Fiscal Years				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Women's Apparel.....	28.2 %	28.6 %	28.1 %	29.0 %	29.3 %
Cosmetics, Shoes & Accessories.....	25.8	25.3	24.3	23.6	22.5
Home.....	18.7	18.9	20.1	20.4	20.1
Men's Apparel.....	12.8	12.8	13.3	13.0	13.8
Junior's and Children's Apparel.....	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.5
Leased Departments.....	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.8
Total Sales.....	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Store Locations

The Company's stores are located primarily in diverse, growing, non-major metropolitan or suburban areas in the western United States where management believes there is strong demand and fewer competitors offering similar better to moderate brand-name merchandise and a high level of customer service. The Company has historically avoided expansion into the center of major metropolitan areas that are served by the Company's larger competitors and has instead sought to open new stores in nearby suburban or secondary market areas.

The Company's department stores are generally anchor tenants of regional shopping malls or strategically located strip centers. Other anchor tenants in the malls or strip centers generally complement the Company's goods with a mixture of competing and non-competing merchandise and serve to increase customer foot traffic. With new enclosed, regional shopping mall construction on the decline, the Company's strategy is to open stores in smaller and more diverse locations that may not be served by its larger competitors that adopt a more standardized approach to expansion and "Lifestyle Centers" that feature a variety of retailers, upscale restaurants and typically a major, multi-screen movie theatre.

The Company opened 2 new stores in 2005. On April 15, 2005 the Company opened a 43,260 square foot store in the Heritage Mall in Albany, Oregon. This represents the third store the Company operates in the State of Oregon. On

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August 11, 2005 the Company opened a 100,000 square foot 2 level store in a Lifestyle Center located in a high growth area in the northern part of Fresno, CA. This store was developed as a new prototype for the Company that features a balanced merchandise presentation that focuses on the 35 to 45 year old customer, as well as appealing to the traditional 55 year old customer base. Future new store openings will focus on sites that will serve to "fill in" geographical areas between existing stores. Management believes this strategy will improve the Company's ability to leverage advertising, transportation and other operating costs more effectively. In addition to opening individual store locations, the Company may also pursue additional selective strategic acquisitions as stores may become available as a result of competitor consolidations.

The Company has continued to invest in the renovation and refixturing of its existing store locations in an attempt to maintain and improve market share in those market areas. In fiscal 2003 the Company reduced its expenditures for renovation and refixturing primarily because of liquidity concerns. However, the Company increased such capital expenditures in fiscal 2004 and 2005 and will initiate further remodel activity at a number of store locations in fiscal 2006.

Store renovation projects can range from updating décor and improving in-store lighting, fixturing, wall merchandising and signage, to more extensive remodeling and expansion projects. The Company sometimes receives reimbursement from mall owners and vendors for certain of its new store construction costs and costs associated with the renovation and refixturing of existing store locations. Such contributions have enhanced the Company's ability to enter into attractive market areas that are consistent with the Company's long-term expansion plans.

In April 2005 the Company closed a 36,000 square foot store in Fig Garden Village in Fresno, CA, the impact of which was more than offset by the August 11, 2005 opening of the 100,000 square foot store in northern Fresno, CA. The Company closed one additional underperforming store in each of September 2005 and January 2006 both in the Seattle/Tacoma market.

The following tables present selected data related to the Company's stores for the fiscal years indicated:

	Fiscal Years				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Stores open at year-end:					
Department stores.....	63 (1)	63	63 (2)	69 (2)	73 (2)
Specialty stores (3).....	6	6	11	12	13
Total	69	69	74	81	86
Gross store square footage(4) (in thousands):					
Department stores.....	5,435	5,406	5,406	5,665	5,876
Specialty stores.....	30	30	42	54	54
Total	5,465	5,436	5,448	5,719	5,930

(1) The Company closed 3 stores, 2 of which were underperforming, and opened 3 new stores in fiscal 2005.

(2) The Company closed 6 stores in fiscal 2003, 4 stores in fiscal 2002 and 6 stores in fiscal 2001, all of which were acquired in the Lamonts acquisition in July 2000.

(3) The Company has continued to close certain free-standing Village East stores as their leases expire and incorporate those stores as separate departments into nearby Gottschalks department stores.

(4) Reflects total store square footage, including office space, storage, service and other support space, and selling space.

Following is a summary of the Company's department store locations, by store size:

	<b># of stores open</b>
	-----
Larger than 200,000 gross square feet.....	2
150,000 - 199,999 gross square feet.....	8
100,000 - 149,999 gross square feet.....	9
40,000 - 99,999 gross square feet.....	37
20,000 - 39,999 gross square feet.....	7
	-----
Total.....	63
	=====

**Marketing Strategy**

The Company's marketing strategy is based on a multi-media approach, using newspapers, television, radio, direct mail, internet, and catalogs to highlight seasonal promotions, selected brand-name merchandise and frequent storewide sales events. Advertising efforts are focused on communicating the branded merchandise offered by the Company, and the high levels of quality, value and customer service available in the Company's stores. In its efforts to improve the effectiveness of its advertising expenditures, the Company uses data captured through its private-label credit card to develop segmented advertising and promotional events targeted at specific customers who have established purchasing patterns for certain brands, departments or store locations.

The Company's sales promotion strategy also focuses on special events such as fashion shows, bridal shows and wardrobing seminars in its stores and in the communities in which they are located to convey fashion trends to its customers. The Company receives reimbursement for certain of its promotional activities from some of its vendors.

The Company offers selected merchandise, a Bridal & Gift Registry service, and other general corporate information on the World Wide Web at <http://www.gottschalks.com>

, and sells merchandise through its mail order department. The information on the Company's website is not part of this annual report.

**Customer Service**

Management believes one way the Company can differentiate itself from its competitors is to provide a consistently high level of customer service. The Company has a "Four Star" customer service program, designed to continually emphasize and reward high standards of customer service in the Company's stores. Sales associates are encouraged to keep notebooks of customers' names, clothing sizes, birthdays, and major purchases, to telephone customers about promotional sales and to send thank-you notes and other greetings to their customers during their normal working hours. Product seminars and other training programs are frequently conducted in the Company's stores and its corporate headquarters to ensure that sales associates will be able to provide useful product information to customers.

The Company also offers opportunities for management training and leadership classes for those associates identified for promotion within the Company. Various financial incentives are offered to the Company's sales associates for reaching sales performance goals.

In addition to providing a high level of personal sales assistance, management believes that well-stocked stores, a liberal return and exchange policy, frequent sales promotions and a conveniently located and attractive shopping environment enhance its customers' shopping experience and increase customer loyalty. Management also believes that maintaining appropriate staffing levels in its stores, particularly at peak selling periods, is essential for providing a high level of customer service.

Management focus for 2006 continues to include an increased effort to attract and service the 30 to 55 year old age group, as well as the Hispanic customer that continues to be a growing segment of the customer base in many current markets.

#### Distribution of Merchandise

The Company operates a 420,000 square foot distribution center located in Madera, California. The facility, constructed in 1989, is located in close proximity to the Company's corporate headquarters in Fresno, California. The facility serves all of the Company's store locations, with timely distributions of merchandise to all stores, including its stores located in states outside California.

The Company has continued to improve its logistical systems, focusing on the adoption of new technology and operational best practices, with the goals of receiving, processing and distributing merchandise to stores at a faster rate and at a lower cost per unit. The Company's logistical systems enable the Company to "cross dock" the majority of its merchandise, thereby processing merchandise through the distribution center in several minutes as compared to the several days timeframe required in the past. The Company has formal guidelines for vendors with respect to shipping, receiving and invoicing for merchandise. Vendors that do not comply with the guidelines are charged specified fees depending upon the degree of non-compliance. Such fees are intended to offset higher costs associated with the processing of and payment for such merchandise.

#### Private-Label Credit Card

##### Sale of Receivables

On January 31, 2003, pursuant to the terms of a Purchase and Sale Agreement, the Company sold its proprietary credit card accounts and accounts receivable to HSBC. In connection with the sale, the Company entered into two additional agreements, an Interim Servicing Agreement (the "ISA") and a Credit Card Program Agreement (the "CCA"). Under the terms of the ISA, the Company continued to service the credit card receivables until May 14, 2003. HSBC compensated the Company for providing the interim servicing. The compensation was equal to the costs of providing such services during the interim period.

The CCA sets forth the terms and conditions under which HSBC will issue Gottschalks private-label credit cards and pay the Company for sales made on the cards. The CCA has a term of five (5) years and is cancellable by either party under certain circumstances. The CCA further provides for the Company to be paid a percentage of Net Cardholder Charges and a percentage of other Revenue (as such terms are defined in the CCA).

#### Credit Card Program

Management believes the private-label credit card enhances the Company's ability to generate and retain market share as well as increase sales. Private-label credit card sales as a percentage of total sales were 40.0%, 40.1%, and 41.2% in fiscal 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. The decline in the private card penetration is due to the transition of service



from the Company to HSBC and increased use of third party debit/check cards. Efforts are underway between the Company and HSBC to increase the private card penetration in 2006.

The Company has a variety of credit-related programs which management believes improves customer service and encourages credit-sales. Such programs include:

- An "Instant Credit" program, through which successful credit applicants receive a discount ranging from 10% to 50% (depending on the results of the Instant Credit scratch-off card) on their first purchase and 10% on additional purchases made the remainder of the day the account is opened;
- A "55-Plus" charge account program, which offers additional merchandise and service discounts to customers 55 years of age and older;
- Various credit-card related promotional events throughout the years; and
- The "Gottschalks Rewards" program, which offers one point for every one dollar in net annual spending using the Company's private label credit card. At the end of each calendar year qualifying customers are sent a merchandise certificate for up to 5% of the total points accumulated, up to a maximum of 10,000 points. Using a "points-based" system allows the Company to offer "double point" opportunities for opening new accounts and other promotions periodically throughout each year.

### Competition and Seasonality

See Part I, Item IA, "Risk Factors - We Face Significant Competition From Other Retailers" and "Risk Factors - Our Business Is Susceptible To Economic Conditions And Other Factors That Affect Our Markets, Some Of Which are Beyond Our Control".

### Employees

As of January 28, 2006, the Company had approximately 5,600 employees, including 3,300 employees working part-time (less than 32 hours per week on a regular basis). As of January 29, 2005, the Company had 5,700 employees (including 3,420 working part-time). The decrease in the number of employees from the prior year is partially attributable to reconfiguration of certain stores and more efficient scheduling of associates through the year. The Company hires additional temporary employees and increases the hours of part-time employees during seasonal peak selling periods. Approximately 19 employees in one former Lamonts locations in King County, Washington are covered by a collective bargaining agreement with the United Food and Commercial Worker's Union (UFCW). Management does not believe that the agreement will have a material affect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations. Management considers its employee relations to be good.

### ACQUISITIONS

The Company has completed two significant acquisitions in its operating history, including the acquisition of 8 stores from The Harris Company ("Harris") in fiscal 1998, and an additional 34 store locations from Lamont's Apparel, Inc. ("Lamonts") in fiscal 2000.

#### The Harris Acquisition

On August 20, 1998, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets and assumed certain liabilities of Harris, a wholly-owned subsidiary of El Corte Ingles ("ECI") of Spain. Harris operated nine full-line department stores located in the Southern California area. As planned, the Company closed one of the acquired stores on January 31, 1999. The purchase price for the assets consisted of 2,095,900 shares of common stock of the Company and a \$22.2 million 8% Extendable Subordinated Note, due August 2003 (subsequently extended to May 2009) (the "Subordinated Note"). As a result of the acquisition, Harris became a significant stockholder of the Company, and both Harris and ECI became affiliates of the Company. The Company also leases three of its store locations from ECI.

#### The Lamonts Acquisition

The Company completed the largest acquisition in its operating history on July 24, 2000, significantly expanding its presence throughout the Pacific Northwest and Alaska. Under the transaction (hereinafter the "Lamonts acquisition"), the Company acquired 37 department store leases, related store fixtures and equipment and one store building from Lamonts, a bankrupt specialty apparel store chain, for a cash purchase price of \$20.1 million. Concurrent with the closing of the transaction, the Company sold one of the store leases for \$2.5 million, and subsequently terminated two other store leases, resulting in a net cash purchase price of \$17.6 million for 34 store leases, related store fixtures and equipment and one store building. The Company did not acquire any of Lamonts' merchandise inventory, customer credit card receivables or other corporate assets in the transaction, nor did the Company assume any material liabilities, other than the 34 store leases. The 34 stores acquired were located in 5 Western states, with 19 stores in Washington, 7 in Alaska, 5 in Idaho, 2 in Oregon and 1 in Utah. The Company converted the acquired stores to the Gottschalks banner and re-opened the stores in late August and early September 2000. The Company continues to close acquired stores that are determined to be either underperforming or inconsistent with the long-term operating strategy of the Company. The Company continues to operate 15 of the original 34 stores acquired from Lamonts, some of which have continued to perform below expectations. In the event the Company is unable to improve the performance of such underperforming stores, the Company may consider the sale, sublease or closure of these stores in the future.

#### Available Information

Gottschalks' internet address is <http://www.gottschalks.com>

. We have made available, free of charge through our website, our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Forms 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such documents are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission.

#### Executive Officers of the Registrant

Information relating to the Company's executive officers is included in Part III, Item 10 of this report and is incorporated herein by reference.

#### FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains certain "forward-looking statements" regarding activities, developments and conditions that the Company anticipates may occur or exist in the future relating to things such as:

- the Company's ability to meet debt obligations and adhere to the restrictions and covenants imposed under its various debt agreements;
- the timely receipt of merchandise and the Company's ability to obtain adequate trade credit from its key factors and vendors;
- the Company's ability to either improve the operating results and cash flows of underperforming stores, or to sell, sublease or close those stores that continue to be underperforming;
- the impact of higher interest rates;
- the impact of higher operating costs, including workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, health care and energy costs;
- future capital expenditures;
- the Company's competitive strategy, competitive pricing and other competitive pressures;
- the effect of the adoption of new accounting standards by the Company;
- the realization of the Company's deferred tax assets;
- the Company's assumptions and expectations underlying its critical accounting policies (see Part II, Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations");

- the overall level of consumer spending and demand for the products offered;
- general economic conditions;
- the impact of sales promotions and customer service programs on consumer spending;
- lease extensions and suitable alternative store locations; and
- the future cost and utilization of consumer credit programs under the CCA.

Such forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as: "believes," "anticipates," "expects," "intends," "seeks," "may," "will," "projects," "forecasts," "plans" and "estimates". The Company bases its forward-looking statements on its current views and assumptions. As a result, those statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those predicted. Some of the factors that could cause the Company's results to differ from those predicted include the risk factors discussed under Item 1A. "Risk Factors", as well as other risks and uncertainties discussed in other documents filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, the Company typically earns a disproportionate share of its operating income in the fourth quarter due to seasonal buying patterns, which are difficult to forecast with certainty. While the Company believes that its assumptions are reasonable, it cautions that it is impossible to predict the impact of such factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from predicted results.

#### Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

Our business is subject to certain risks, and those risks should be considered while evaluating our business and financial results. Any of the risks discussed below could materially and adversely affect our operating results and financial condition, as well as the projections and beliefs about our future performance. Accordingly, our results could differ materially from those projected in our forward-looking statements. In addition, the preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts and timing of revenue and expenses, the reported amounts and classification of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ materially from our estimates and assumptions. (See Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies".)

##### Our Sources Of Liquidity Are Limited

Our working capital requirements are currently met through a combination of cash generated by operations, borrowings under our senior revolving credit facility, short-term trade and factor credit, and by proceeds from external financings and sale transactions. In the event these sources of liquidity are not adequate, we may be required to pursue one or more alternative sources, which could include the sale of stores or the issuance of additional equity or equity-linked securities. If the estimates or assumptions relative to any one of these sources of liquidity are not realized, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially adversely affected.

Although we have significantly improved our leverage position, the ability to obtain additional or alternative sources of financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, new store openings, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes may be limited. This limited financial flexibility may result in increased vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, a more limited ability to react to changes in the business environment and the industry in which we compete, and being at a competitive disadvantage with competitors that have less debt and greater access to capital resources.

Our existing debt agreements impose operating and financial restrictions that limit our ability to make dividend payments and grant liens, among other matters.

##### We are Highly Dependent On Key Relationships With Vendors And Factors

The success of our business is highly dependent upon the adequacy of trade credit offered by key vendors and factors to the Company's vendors, the vendors' ability and willingness to sell its products at favorable prices and terms, and the willingness of vendors to ship merchandise on a timely basis. Restrictions to the amount of trade credit granted by key factors and vendors can adversely impact the volume of merchandise we are able to purchase. Any significant reduction in the volume of merchandise we are able to purchase, or a prolonged disruption in the timing of when merchandise is received, would have a material adverse affect on our business, liquidity position, and results of operations.

#### We Face Significant Competition From Other Retailers

The retail business is highly competitive, and if we fail to compete effectively, we could lose market share. Our primary competitors include national, regional and local chain department and specialty stores, general merchandise stores, discount and off-price retailers and outlet malls. Increased use and acceptance of the internet and other home shopping formats also creates increased competition. Some of these competitors offer similar or better-branded merchandise and have greater financial resources to purchase larger quantities of merchandise at lower prices. Our ability to counteract these competitive pressures depends on our ability to:

- offer merchandise which reflects the different regional and local needs of our customers;
- differentiate and market ourselves as a home-town, locally-oriented store (as opposed to our more nationally focused competitors); and
- continue to offer adequate quantities of better to moderately priced branded and private label merchandise at comparable profit margins.

#### Our Business Is Susceptible To Economic Conditions And Other Factors That Affect Our Markets, Some Of Which Are Beyond Our Control

##### General Economic and Market Conditions

. Our stores are located primarily in non-major metropolitan, suburban and agricultural areas in the western United States. A substantial portion of the stores are located in California and Washington. Our success depends upon consumer spending, which may be materially and adversely affected by any of the following events or conditions:

- a downturn in the national, California or Pacific Northwest economies;
- a downturn in the local economies where the stores are located;
- a decline in consumer confidence;
- an increase in interest rates;
- inflation or deflation;
- consumer credit availability;
- consumer debt levels;
- higher energy costs in California and the Pacific Northwest;
- higher healthcare and workers' compensation insurance costs;
- higher property and casualty insurance costs;
- tax rates and policy; and
- unemployment trends.

##### Seasonality and Weather

. Seasonal influences affect our sales and profits. We experience our highest levels of sales and profits during the Christmas selling months of November and December, and, to a lesser extent, during the Easter holiday and Back-to-School seasons. We have increased working capital needs prior to the Christmas season to carry significantly higher inventory levels and generally increase our selling staff levels to meet anticipated demands. Any substantial

decrease in sales during our traditional peak selling periods could materially adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We also depend on normal weather patterns across our markets. Historically, unusual weather patterns have significantly impacted our business.

#### Consumer Trends.

Our success partially depends on our ability to anticipate and respond to changing consumer preferences and fashion trends in a timely manner. However, it is difficult to predict what merchandise consumers will demand, particularly merchandise that is trend driven. Failure to accurately predict constantly changing consumer tastes, preferences and spending patterns could adversely affect short and long-term results.

#### War and Acts of Terrorism.

The involvement of the United States in war or other conflicts have had an adverse impact on us by, among other things, adversely affecting retail sales as a result of reduced consumer spending, and by causing substantial increases in fuel prices thereby increasing the costs of doing business. Any war, political conflict or significant act of terrorism on U.S. soil or elsewhere could have an adverse effect on us and could impede the flow of imports or domestic products to the Company.

#### We May Face Higher Operating Costs

Approximately 42.0% of our debt at January 28, 2006 has underlying variable interest rates, which may result in higher interest expense in the event interest rates are raised. (See Item 7A "Qualitative and Quantitative Disclosures about Market Risk.")

A substantial portion of our stores are located in California and Washington. As a result, we are particularly sensitive to negative occurrences in those states. Our inability to adequately address such problems could have a material adverse affect on our financial position and results of operations. In addition, we are facing higher workers' compensation, unemployment compensation, health insurance and property and casualty insurance costs in the market areas in which we operate. There can be no assurance that we will be able to fully offset the negative impact of such higher costs.

#### We Depend On Key Personnel

Our success depends to a large extent on our executive management team. The loss of the services of certain of our executives could have a material adverse effect on us. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to retain such key personnel or attract additional qualified members to our management team in the future.

We also depend on attracting and retaining a large number of qualified employees to maintain and increase sales and to execute our customer service programs. Many of our employees are in entry level or part-time positions with historically high levels of turnover. Our ability to meet our employment needs is dependent on a number of factors, including the following factors which affect our ability to hire or retain qualified employees:

- unemployment levels;
- minimum wage legislation;
- rising health care costs; and
- changing demographics in the local economies where stores are located.

## Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

## Item 2. PROPERTIES

## Corporate Office and Distribution Center

The Company's corporate headquarters is located in an office building in Fresno, California. The building was constructed in 1991 and is owned by a limited partnership in which the Company holds a 36% interest as the sole limited partner. The Company leases 89,000 square feet of the 176,000 square foot building under a twenty-year lease expiring in 2011. The lease contains two consecutive ten-year renewal options and the Company receives favorable rental terms under the lease. As described in Note 5 to the Financial Statements, the Company has financed its interest in the partnership. Because of the favorable interest rate environment, on March 15, 2005 the Company extended such financing through an amortizing five-year note at a fixed interest rate of 7.5%. The Company believes that its current office space is adequate to meet its office space requirements for the foreseeable future.

The Company's distribution center, constructed in 1989, is a 420,000 square foot distribution facility located in Madera, California, which is in close proximity to the Company's corporate headquarters. The facility was originally designed to provide for the future growth of the Company and its processing capacity and physical size is readily expandable. The Company leases the distribution facility from an unrelated party under a 20-year lease expiring in the year 2009, with six consecutive five-year renewal options.

**Store Leases and Locations**

The Company owns seven of its 63 department stores, all but one of which are subject to mortgage loans, and leases the remaining 56 department stores and all of its 6 specialty stores. Most of the Company's department store leases expire in various years through 2025, and have renewal options for one or more periods ranging from five to 20 years. Leases for specialty store locations generally do not contain renewal options. While there is no assurance that the Company will be able to negotiate further extensions of any particular lease, management believes that satisfactory extensions or suitable alternative store locations will be available.

Certain of the department and specialty store leases provide for the payment of additional contingent rentals based on a percentage of sales, require the payment of property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs, and, in certain cases, also provide for rent abatements and scheduled rent increases during the lease terms. The Company leases three of its department stores from ECI, an affiliate of the Company. Additional information pertaining to the Company's store leases is included in Note 8 to the Financial Statements.

The following table contains additional information about the Company's stores open as of the end of fiscal 2005:

State	# of Stores	Gross Square Footage (1)
<u>Department Stores:</u>		
California.....	39	4,095,479
Washington.....	10	531,900
Alaska.....	6	339,987
Oregon.....	3	155,400
Nevada.....	2	199,300
Idaho.....	3	112,554

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Total	63	5,434,620
	=====	=====
<u>Specialty Stores:</u>		
California.....	5	26,856
Nevada.....	1	3,211
	-----	-----
Total	6	30,067
	=====	=====

(1) Reflects total store square footage, including office space, storage, service and other support space, and selling space

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

On September 19, 2005, the Company became subject to a complaint filed in the Superior Court of California for the County of Santa Cruz alleging violation of California law regarding payment of accrued vacation upon termination of employment. The complaint seeks wage payments for employees who allegedly forfeited accrued vacation, waiting time penalties, interest, injunctive relief and costs. The Company believes settlement of this matter is in its best interests and has entered into a memorandum of understanding for class settlement, which is pending court approval. The Company accrued \$1.8 million during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 for estimated legal fees and settlement costs and management does not believe the ultimate resolution will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is party to other legal proceedings and claims which have arisen during the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate outcome of such litigation and claims is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of its operations.

Item 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITIES HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of security holders of the Company during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered in this report.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

The Company's common stock is listed for trading on both the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") and the Pacific Stock Exchange. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share of common stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape under the symbol "GOT" during the periods indicated:

Fiscal Quarters	2005		2004	
	High	Low	High	Low
1st Quarter.....	\$ 12.45	\$ 7.99	\$ 6.48	\$ 4.73
2nd Quarter.....	\$ 11.85	\$ 9.56	\$ 6.10	\$ 4.66
3rd Quarter.....	\$ 11.80	\$ 8.20	\$ 6.89	\$ 3.85
4th Quarter.....	\$ 9.81	\$ 7.77	\$ 9.15	\$ 6.03

On March 31, 2006, the Company had 668 stockholders of record, some of which were brokerage firms or other nominees holding shares for multiple stockholders. The closing price of the Company's common stock as reported by the NYSE on March 31, 2006 was \$9.16 per share.

The Company has not paid a cash dividend since its initial public offering in 1986. The Board of Directors has no present intention to pay cash dividends in the foreseeable future, and will determine whether to declare cash dividends in the future depending on the Company's earnings, financial condition and capital requirements. In addition, the Company's senior revolving credit agreement and certain of its other debt agreements prohibit the Company from paying dividends without prior written consent from those lenders. (See Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.")

The following table provides information as of January 28, 2006 about the Company's common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options granted to employees or members of the Board of Directors under all of the Company's existing equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders.....	1,400,475	\$6.19	1,440,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders.....	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total.....	1,400,475	\$6.19	1,440,000

**Item 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The Company reports on a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday nearest to January 31. The fiscal years ended January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005, January 31, 2004, February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002 are referred to herein as fiscal 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001, respectively. All fiscal years noted include 52 weeks.

The selected financial data below should be read in conjunction with Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and the Financial Statements of the Company and related notes included elsewhere herein.

The Company has reclassified the results of operations of certain stores closed in fiscal 2005 to discontinued operations in 2004, 2003, 2002 and 2001.

Fiscal Years			
2005	2004	2003	2002



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	-----	-----	-----	-----	
		(In thousands of dollars, except share data)			
<b>RESULTS OF OPERATIONS:</b>					
Net sales.....	\$ 670,236	\$ 654,792	\$ 653,386	\$ 658,992	
Net credit revenues.....	3,084	3,106	3,729	8,225	
Net leased department revenues (1).....	3,506	3,515	3,525	3,557	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total revenues.....	676,826	661,413	660,640	670,774	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
<b>Costs and expenses:</b>					
Cost of sales.....	437,474	427,792	431,094	437,252	
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	207,407	203,597	200,129	203,937	
Depreciation and amortization (2).....	13,497	13,087	14,263	14,285	
VEBA litigation (3).....	1,811	--	--	--	
New store opening (4).....	688	--	--	--	
Asset impairment charges (5).....	--	--	--	9,502	
Receivables sale costs (6).....	--	--	--	1,749	
Store closure costs (7).....	--	--	--	--	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Total costs and expenses.....	660,877	644,476	645,486	666,725	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Operating income .....	15,949	16,937	15,154	4,049	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
<b>Other (income) expense:</b>					
Interest expense.....	9,242	9,509	13,296	15,883	
Losses on early extinguishment of debt (8).....	--	--	--	3,695	
Miscellaneous income.....	(1,515)	(1,565)	(2,262)	(1,802)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
	7,727	7,944	11,034	17,776	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes.....	8,222	8,993	4,120	(13,727)	
Income tax expense (benefit).....	2,757	3,247	1,461	(6,488)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	5,465	5,746	2,659	(7,239)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>					
Loss from operation of closed stores.	(581)	(674)	(1,188)	(2,976)	
Gain (loss) on store closures (9)....	180	(31)	(789)	(4,801)	
Income tax benefit.....	136	240	672	2,644	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Loss on discontinued operations.....	(265)	(465)	(1,305)	(5,133)	
	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Net income (loss).....	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,281	\$ 1,354	\$ (12,372)	
	=====	=====	=====	=====	
<b>Net income (loss) per common share</b>					
<b>Basic:</b>					
Income (loss) from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.20	\$ (0.57)	
Loss on discontinued operations.....	(0.02)	(0.04)	(0.10)	(0.40)	
Net income (loss) per common share..	0.39	0.41	0.10	(0.97)	
<b>Diluted:</b>					
Income (loss) from continuing operation.....	0.40	0.43	0.2	(0.57)	
Loss on discontinued operations.....	(0.02)	(0.03)	(0.10)	(0.40)	

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Net income (loss) per common share..	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.10	\$ (0.97)	\$
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:					
Basic.....	13,245	12,922	12,830	12,747	
Diluted.....	13,797	13,352	12,919	12,747	

	Fiscal Years				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	
(In thousands of dollars)					
<b>SELECTED BALANCE SHEET DATA:</b>					
Retained interest in receivables sold.....	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Receivables, net.....	7,284	6,920	9,145	10,641	
Merchandise inventories (10).....	159,986	152,753	156,552	164,615	
Property and equipment, net.....	133,545	126,509	127,561	138,910	
Total assets.....	334,842	321,253	326,137	350,728	
Working capital.....	96,930	94,439	58,444	50,241	
Long-term obligations, less current portion.....	76,906	71,403	41,302	45,097	
Subordinated note payable to affiliate.....	20,180	21,180	22,180	21,989	
Stockholders' equity.....	119,904	112,356	106,368	104,886	

	Fiscal Years				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	
(In thousands of dollars, except percentages, ratios a					
<b>OTHER SELECTED DATA:</b>					
<b>Sales growth:</b>					
Total store sales (11).....	2.3%	(0.7)%	(3.5)%	(2.7)%	
Comparable store sales (12).....	1.2%	0.2%	(0.7)%	(0.8)%	
<b>Comparable stores data (12) (13):</b>					
Sales per selling square foot.....	\$ 149	\$ 149	\$ 149	\$ 148	\$
Selling square footage.....	4,499	4,451	4,451	4,654	
Capital expenditures.....	\$ 22,227	\$ 13,745	\$ 4,363	\$ 8,279	\$
Current ratio.....	2.06:1	2.10:1	1.46:1	1.34:1	

(1) Net leased department revenues consist of sales totaling \$24.4 million, \$24.3 million, \$24.5 million, \$24.9 million, and \$28.9 million, in fiscal 2005, 2004, 2003, 2002, and 2001, respectively, less cost of sales.

(2) Depreciation and amortization includes the amortization of goodwill totaling \$570,000 in fiscal 2001 and the net (amortization) accretion of leasehold interests totaling \$37,200 in each year presented. Effective the beginning of fiscal 2002, the Company implemented the provisions of SFAS No. 142. As a result, the Company no longer amortizes goodwill and instead tests it annually for impairment. The Company continues to amortize leasehold interests (see Note 1 to the Financial Statements).

(3) Represents reserves for settlement of a class action complaint alleging violation of California law regarding payment of accrued vacation upon termination of employment. See Note 14 to the Financial Statements.

(4) Represents new store pre-opening costs such as payroll and fringe benefits for store associates, store rents, temporary storage, utilities, travel, grand opening advertising, credit solicitation and other costs incurred prior to the opening of a store.

(5) The fiscal 2002 charge consists of non-cash asset impairment charges to write down long-lived assets related to certain underperforming stores.

(6) Represents receivable sale transaction costs, net of an interest only strip. The interest only strip represents the portion of the initial program fees to be received that is considered a residual interest in the assets sold. See Note 2 to the Financial Statements

(7) The fiscal 2001 amount represents costs incurred in connection with (i) the closure of six stores in fiscal 2001, net of proceeds from the sale or favorable termination of the related store leases, and (ii) the discontinuation of the use of an outsourced distribution center facility located in Kent, Washington.

(8) The 2002 amount represents securitization program prepayment penalties and the write-off of unamortized loan fees. The 2001 amount consists of the prepayment penalty and the write-off of unamortized loan fees related to the early retirement of the Company's previous revolving credit facility.

(9) The fiscal 2005 amount consists of costs associated with the closure of 3 stores of \$0.1 million net of \$0.3 million income received from a kick-out clause executed by the landlord triggering one of the store closures. The fiscal 2004 amount consists of incremental costs associated with the closure of one store at January 31, 2004. The fiscal 2003 amount represents costs related to the closure of seven stores primarily consisting of lease termination costs, severance, and other incremental costs associated with the store closings. The fiscal 2002 amount represents costs associated with the closure of four stores in fiscal 2002 including lease termination costs, severance, and other incremental costs associated with the store closings, asset impairment charges related to stores closed in fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002, and a gain on sale of two store leases and certain fixtures in fiscal 2002.

(10) The increase in inventory from fiscal 2004 to 2005 is related to new store openings net of store closures and the timing on certain spring receipt flows. The decrease in inventory from fiscal 2003 to 2004 is primarily due to the reduction of inventory levels to more closely reflect selling trends, and to store closures. The decrease in inventory from fiscal 2002 to 2003 is primarily due to store closures.

(11) Total store sales include sales from stores closed which are reported net of expenses in discontinued operations.

(12) Comparable stores are defined as stores which have been open for at least 12 full months and which remain open as of the applicable reporting date. However, reflecting the effects of the opening of the River Park store on other Fresno area stores, such stores are excluded from the comparable store base.

(13) Includes leased department sales in order to facilitate an understanding of the Company's sales relative to its selling square footage.

- (14) The decrease in sales per selling square foot and the increase in selling square footage from 2001 to 2002 are attributable to the inclusion in 2002 comparable stores of the less productive former Lamonts stores.

#### Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Following is management's discussion and analysis of significant factors that have affected the Company's financial position and its results of operations for the periods presented in the accompanying financial statements.

Fiscal 2005, 2004 and 2003 results all include 52 weeks.

##### Overview

The Company is a regional department and specialty store chain completing its 101<sup>st</sup> year of operation. As of January 28, 2006, the Company operated 63 full-line "Gottschalks" department stores located in six Western states, with the majority of those stores located in California. The Company also operates 6 "Village East" and "Gottschalks" specialty stores which carry a limited selection of merchandise.

The Company's department stores typically offer a wide range of better to moderate brand-name and private-label merchandise, including mens, womens, juniors and childrens apparel; cosmetics, shoes, fine jewelry and accessories; and home furnishings including china, housewares, domestics, small electric appliances and, in selected locations, furniture and mattresses.

The retail industry is highly competitive. The Company experiences competitive pressures from department stores, specialty stores, mass merchandisers and other retail channels, and from general consumer spending levels, including the impact of employment levels and other economic conditions. Even so, the Company achieved a moderate comparable store sales growth of 1.2% during fiscal 2005, while holding its gross margin percent flat to fiscal 2004 at 34.7%.

During fiscal 2005 the Company closed 3 stores, 2 of which were underperforming, and opened 3 stores, including the successful opening of the Company's 100,000 square foot lifestyle center store at River Park in North Fresno. The modest improvement in comparable store gross margin dollars was supplemented by incremental gross margin dollars generated from successful new store openings, and enabled the Company to offset rising costs, including incremental opening and operating costs of the new stores, and increases in fuel and energy costs during the year, affecting utilities, supplies, and transportation costs.

During fiscal 2005 the Company became subject to a class action complaint alleging violation of California law regarding payment of accrued vacation upon termination of employment. The Company believes settlement of this matter is in its best interests and has entered into a memorandum of understanding for class settlement, which is pending court approval. Accordingly, the Company accrued \$1.8 million in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 for estimated legal fees and settlement costs. Management does not believe the ultimate resolution will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company's liquidity position remains strong and on January 26, 2006 the Company finalized an amendment to its revolving credit facility increasing the commitment to \$181 million, reducing the interest rate charged on outstanding borrowing by 25 basis points, and allowing for the payoff of approximately \$16.6 million of outstanding balances on higher interest rate mortgages related to four of the Company's owned properties which payoff occurred subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005. In addition, the amendment provides for an optional additional increase in the commitment of \$19.0 million and an optional extension of the credit facility through February 2, 2011. In addition, on December 9, 2005, in an effort to mitigate increasing interest rates, the Company effectively fixed the interest on \$25 million of its

variable rate debt through the execution of an interest rate swap.

As a result of its stable performance and continued improvement in debt structure, the Company plans to step up its efforts to refresh the presentation of its core store base as well as continue to explore opportunities for controlled new store growth.

### Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's significant accounting policies are described in Note 1 to the Financial Statements included in Part IV, Item 15 of this Form 10-K. The Company's discussion and analysis of its financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company's financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to its revenue recognition policy, the carrying value of its merchandise inventories, the adequacy of its worker compensation insurance reserves, and the valuation of its long-lived assets, including goodwill, and its deferred tax assets. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. In the past, actual results have not been materially different from the Company's estimates.

Some of the Company's significant accounting policies involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity than its other accounting policies. The policies described below have been identified as critical to the Company's business operations and the understanding of its results of operations. The impact and associated risks related to these policies on the Company's business operations are discussed throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

#### Revenue Recognition Policy

Net retail sales are recognized at the point-of-sale, net of estimated sales returns and allowances and exclusive of sales tax. Net retail sales also include all amounts billed to a customer in a sale transaction for shipping and handling, including customer delivery charges. Revenues on special order sales are recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer and the merchandise has been paid for in its entirety.

The Company records an allowance for estimated sales returns in the period that the related sale occurs. These estimates are based primarily on historical sales returns. If the historical data used to calculate these estimates does not properly reflect future returns, adjustments to the allowance for estimated sales returns may be necessary.

#### Inventory Valuation

Merchandise inventory, which consists of merchandise held for resale, is valued at the lower of LIFO (last-in, first-out) cost or market using the retail inventory method ("RIM") of accounting. Inherent in the RIM calculation are various judgments and estimates including, among others, merchandise markon, markups, markdowns and shrinkage, which significantly impact the ending inventory valuation at cost, as well as resulting gross margins. The Company applies various methodologies to ensure that the application of the RIM is consistent for all periods presented. Such methodologies include the development of consistent cost-to-retail ratios and the grouping of homogenous classes of merchandise. Estimated inventory shrinkage between physical inventory dates is based on historical experience. Should actual inventory shrinkage results differ from the Company's estimate, year-end revisions to inventory shrinkage expense recognized on an interim basis may be required.

Estimating the market value of the Company's merchandise inventory requires assumptions about future demand and market conditions. Such estimates are based on actual and forecasted sales trends, current inventory levels and aging

information by merchandise categories. The Company records markdowns to value merchandise inventories at net realizable value. If forecasted sales are not achieved, or if other indicators of impairment are present, additional markdowns may be needed in future periods to clear excess or slow-moving merchandise, which may result in lower gross margins.

#### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company's long-lived assets consist primarily of property and equipment, goodwill, leasehold interests and other long-term assets. Long-lived assets including intangible assets other than goodwill, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company performs an evaluation of whether an impairment charge should be recorded whenever a store experiences unfavorable operating performance. A store's assets are evaluated for impairment by comparing its estimated undiscounted cash flows over its estimated remaining lease term to its carrying value. If the cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying value, a loss equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the asset is recognized. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a variety of factors, including historical experience in similar locations, changes in merchandising, promotional or operating strategy that may affect the profitability of a particular location, knowledge of the market area and in some cases, expected sale proceeds or sublease income, and independent appraisals. Goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite lives are not being amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic testing for impairment. Goodwill and other intangible assets of a reporting unit are tested for impairment on an annual basis and more frequently if certain indicators are encountered. Various uncertainties, including but not limited to changes in consumer preferences, increased competition or a general deterioration in economic conditions could adversely impact the expected cash flows to be generated by an asset or group of assets. If actual performance or fair value estimates for store locations are less favorable than management's projections, future asset impairment charges may be necessary. Similar procedures are used when analyzing other corporate assets for impairment.

#### Income Taxes

The carrying value of the Company's net deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the value of these assets. In determining the appropriate valuation allowance, management considers all available evidence for the deferred tax assets, including tax credits, net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards that would likely expire prior to their utilization. The Company has established valuation allowances that relate primarily to certain state tax credit carryforwards whose reliability is uncertain. Although these credits do not expire, the utilization is extremely limited and is available only to the extent the Company generates sufficient taxable income apportionable to the respective location. The Company has historically generated the credits at a substantially more rapid rate than it has been able to utilize them. The resulting utilization period is, therefore, unusually long. Although the Company has had recent profitability, there can be no certainty that the Company will continue to generate sufficient taxable income apportioned to specific locations for an indefinite period of time to fully utilize the state tax credit carryforwards, especially given the cyclical nature of the Company's business. Further, there is no certainty that the Company will operate in these specific locations for an extended period. To the extent that the Company no longer operates within these locations, the tax credits cannot be utilized. The Company considers it appropriate to release this valuation allowance after at least three years of continued operating profits, limited to the projected utilization of the state tax credits based on assumed operation in the specific locations of not more than ten years. In addition, the Company has generated certain capital losses for which there is currently no carryback opportunity available. Based on the Company's current operating strategy it appears more likely than not that there will be no opportunity available during the remaining carryforward period to generate offsetting capital gains. Accordingly the Company considers it appropriate to establish a valuation allowance against such carryforwards. Management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient future taxable income in the appropriate carryforward periods to realize the benefit of its remaining net deferred tax assets. However, if the available evidence were to change in the future, an adjustment to the valuation allowance may be required, resulting in additional income tax expense or benefit.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated certain items from the Company's Statements of Operations, expressed as a percent of net sales. The Company has reclassified the results of operations of certain stores closed in fiscal 2005 to discontinued operations in 2004 and 2003.

	Fiscal Years		
	2005	2004	2003
Net sales.....	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Net credit revenues.....	0.5	0.5	0.6
Net leased department revenues.....	0.5	0.5	0.5
Total revenues.....	101.0	101.0	101.1
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales.....	65.3	65.3	66.0
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	30.9	31.1	30.6
Depreciation and amortization....	2.0	2.0	2.2
VEBA litigation.....	0.3		
New store opening.....	0.1		
Total costs and expenses.....	98.6	98.4	98.8
Operating income.....	2.4	2.6	2.3
Other (income) expense:			
Interest expense.....	1.4	1.4	2.0
Miscellaneous income.....	(0.2)	(0.2)	(0.3)
	1.2	1.2	1.7
Income before income taxes.....	1.2	1.4	0.6
Income tax expense.....	0.4	0.5	0.2
Income from continuing operations.....	0.8	0.9	0.4
Discontinued operations:			
Loss from operation of closed stores.....	--	(0.1)	(0.2)
Loss on store closures.....	--	--	(0.1)
Income tax benefit.....	--	--	0.1
Loss on discontinued operations.....	--	(0.1)	(0.2)
Net income.....	0.8 %	0.8 %	0.2 %

## Fiscal 2005 Compared to Fiscal 2004

## Net Sales

Net sales from continuing operations increased by approximately \$15.4 million, or 2.4%, to \$670.2 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$654.8 million in fiscal 2004. The fiscal 2005 sales increase is primarily attributable to the opening of the Company's 100,000 square foot lifestyle center store at River Park in Fresno, California and a 43,260 square foot store in Albany, Oregon. Promotional activity helped drive the sales increases through a continuing soft general economic environment and continuing competitive pressures in much of the Company's market areas. The Company also achieved a 1.2% comparable store sales increase in fiscal 2005 driven predominantly by sales increases in the Company's more fashion forward merchandise categories. Comparable store sales includes sales for stores open for the full period in both years. However, reflecting the effects of the opening of the River Park store on other Fresno area stores, such stores have been excluded from the Company's comparable store base.

The Company operated 63 department stores and 6 specialty stores as of the end of fiscal 2005 as compared to 63 department stores and 6 specialty stores as of the end of fiscal 2004. In addition to the 2 new stores previously mentioned, during 2005 the Company also re-opened a store in Pocatello, Idaho, and closed 1 small department store in its Fresno market and 2 underperforming stores in the Seattle/Tacoma market.

#### Net Credit Revenues

As described more fully in Note 2 to the accompanying financial statements, in January 2003, pursuant to the terms of a Purchase and Sale Agreement between the Company and Household Bank SB (N.A.), which has subsequently been acquired by HSBC Group ("HSBC"), the Company sold its private label credit card accounts and accounts receivable to HSBC. In connection with the sale, the Company entered into a Credit Card Program Agreement (the "CCA"). The CCA provides that the Company will be paid a percentage of Net Cardholder Charges and a percentage of Other Revenue (each as defined in the CCA). All amounts received under the CCA, including amortization of prepaid program revenue, are reflected in net credit revenues.

Net credit revenues related to the program in fiscal 2005 were essentially even with fiscal 2004 at \$3.1 million. As a percent of net sales, net credit revenues were 0.5% of net sales in fiscal 2005 and 2004.

#### Net Leased Department Revenues

Net rental income generated by the Company's various leased departments was \$3.5 million in fiscal 2005, essentially equal to fiscal 2004. Leased department sales are presented net of the related costs for financial reporting purposes. Sales generated in the Company's leased departments, consisting primarily of fine jewelry departments and beauty salons, totaled \$24.4 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$24.3 million in fiscal 2004.

#### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales from continuing operations, which includes costs associated with the buying, handling and distribution of merchandise, increased by approximately \$9.7 million to \$437.5 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$427.8 million in fiscal 2004, an increase of 2.3%. The increase is primarily due to the increase in sales volume. The Company's gross margin percentage in fiscal 2005 remained equal to fiscal 2004 at 34.7%.

#### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses from continuing operations increased approximately \$3.8 million, or 1.9%, to \$207.4 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$203.6 million in fiscal 2004. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 0.2% to 30.9% in fiscal 2005 as compared to 31.1% in fiscal 2004. The dollar increase is primarily attributable to incremental operating costs of the new stores, and increases in fuel and energy costs during the year affecting utilities, supplies, and transportation costs. The Company expects to see a continuation of higher fuel and energy costs for the foreseeable future.



### Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes the net amortization (accretion) of intangible assets other than goodwill, increased by approximately \$0.4 million or 3.1%, to \$13.5 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$13.1 million in fiscal 2004. As a percent of net sales, depreciation and amortization expense was 2.0% in fiscal 2005 and in fiscal 2004. The dollar increase is primarily the result of capital additions related to the Company's new stores and major remodel projects at certain existing stores.

### VEBA Litigation

The VEBA litigation costs represent a reserve for settlement of a class action complaint alleging violation of California law regarding payment of accrued vacation upon termination of employment. The Company believes settlement of this matter is in its best interests and has entered into a memorandum of understanding for class settlement, which is pending court approval. The Company has accrued liabilities for estimated legal fees and costs and management does not believe the ultimate resolution will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

### New Store Opening Costs

New store opening costs, which are expensed as incurred, typically include costs such as payroll and fringe benefits for store associates, store rents, temporary storage, utilities, travel, grand opening advertising, credit solicitation and other costs incurred prior to the opening of a store. The Company recognized new store opening costs totaling \$0.7 million in connection with the opening of new stores in each of Fresno, California and Albany, Oregon, and the reopening of the Pocatello, Idaho store in fiscal 2005. No new store pre-opening costs were incurred in fiscal 2004.

### Interest Expense

Interest expense, which includes the amortization of deferred financing costs, decreased by approximately \$0.3 million to \$9.2 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$9.5 million in fiscal 2004, a decrease of 2.8%. As a percent of net sales, interest expense was essentially equal to fiscal 2004 at 1.4%. The dollar decrease was primarily due to lower average outstanding borrowing on the Company's revolving line of credit during fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004 and the elimination of certain higher interest debt facilities, resulting from the amendment and extension of the Company's revolving credit facility, partially offset by increasing interest rates on the Company's variable rate debt, and a \$0.1 million fair value adjustment to the Company's \$25 million notional amount interest rate swap. The weighted average interest rate applicable to the revolving credit facility was 6.0% in fiscal 2005 (7.4% at January 28, 2006) as compared to 4.6% in fiscal 2004. During the third quarter of fiscal 2005, due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the building at its River Park store and other factors, the Company recorded \$10.2 million in building and equipment under capital leases and \$6.0 million in capital lease obligations associated with landlord reimbursements received. Accordingly, fiscal 2005 also includes interest charges of \$0.4 million related to the accounting for rental payments as repayment of the related construction reimbursement utilizing the effective interest method. Fiscal 2004 included one-time charges of \$0.4 million for the early termination of certain debt in connection with the amendment and extension of the Company's revolving credit facility.

### Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous income, which consists of the amortization of long-term deferred credits recorded upon receipt of donated land, income from the Company's investment in a partnership, and other miscellaneous non-operating income decreased by approximately \$0.1 million to \$1.5 million in fiscal 2005 as compared to \$1.6 million in fiscal 2004. . Miscellaneous income does not include any material offsetting expense items. As a percent of net sales, miscellaneous income was 0.2% in fiscal 2005 and in fiscal 2004.

## Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for continuing operations is 33.5% in fiscal 2005 as compared to 36.1% in fiscal 2004. Including the tax benefit reported in discontinued operations, the Company's effective tax rate is 33.5% in fiscal 2005 as compared to 36.3% in fiscal 2004. In fiscal 2005 the Company benefited from the release of a portion of its valuation allowance associated with certain tax credit carryforwards that the Company determined were more likely than not to be realized.

## Income From Continuing Operations

As a result of the foregoing, the Company reported income from continuing operations of \$5.5 million, or \$0.40 per diluted share, in fiscal 2005 as compared \$5.7 million, or \$0.43 per diluted share, in fiscal 2004.

## Discontinued Operations

During fiscal 2005 the Company closed 2 underperforming store locations in the Seattle/Tacoma market. The closure of the Company's Fig Garden store during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 is not considered a discontinued operation due to the shift in revenues to other stores in the Fresno market, including the Fresno River Park store, which opened during the third quarter of fiscal 2005. The loss from operation of discontinued stores consists of the following:

(In thousands)	2005	2004
Net sales from closed stores.....	\$ 6,703	\$ 7,200
Cost of sales.....	4,355	4,336
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	2,772	3,300
Depreciation and amortization.....	157	238
Total costs and expenses.....	7,284	7,874
Loss from operations of closed stores.....	\$ (581)	\$ (674)

Net costs associated with the closure of stores in fiscal 2005 were \$0.1 million, consisting of severance and other incremental costs associated with the store closings. Such costs were offset by \$0.3 million of income received from a "kick-out" clause executed by the landlord triggering one of the store closures. Net costs associated with the closure of stores were minor in fiscal 2004 primarily consisting of incremental costs associated with the closure of one store on January 31, 2004.

Certain of the Company's stores may perform below expectations from time to time. In the event the Company is unable to improve the operating performance of such underperforming stores, the Company may consider the sale, sublease or closure of those stores in the future.

## Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, the Company reported net income of \$5.2 million in fiscal 2005 as compared \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004. On a per diluted share basis net income was \$0.38 per share in fiscal 2005 compared to \$0.40 per share in and fiscal 2004.

## Fiscal 2004 Compared to Fiscal 2003

## Net Sales

Net sales from continuing operations increased by approximately \$1.4 million, or 0.2%, to \$654.8 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$653.4 million in fiscal 2003. The fiscal 2004 sales increase is primarily attributable to promotional activity related to the celebration of the Company's 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary, but was tempered by a soft general economic environment in much of the Company's market areas and additional competitive pressures in the Central California markets. Comparable store sales for fiscal 2004, which includes sales for stores open for the full period in both years, increased by 0.2% as compared to the same 52-week period of the prior year.

The Company operated 63 department stores and 6 specialty stores as of the end of fiscal 2004 as compared to 63 department stores and 11 specialty stores as of the end of fiscal 2003. During 2004 the Company closed 5 specialty apparel stores and integrated their merchandise into the nearby Gottschalks store in the malls where they reside. During fiscal 2003 the Company closed six department stores. Two such stores were closed in February 2003, and one store was closed in each of March 2003, April 2003, July 2003 and January 2004.

## Net Credit Revenues

In connection with the sale by the Company of its private label credit card accounts and accounts receivable to HSBC in 2003, the Company entered into an Interim Servicing Agreement (the "ISA") as well as the CCA. Under the terms of the ISA, the Company continued to service the credit card receivables until HSBC assumed their servicing on May 14, 2003, as planned. HSBC compensated the Company for providing the services during the interim servicing period.

Net credit revenues related to the Company's credit card receivables portfolio decreased by approximately \$0.6 million or 16.7%, to \$3.1 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$3.7 million in fiscal 2003. As a percent of net sales, net credit revenues were 0.5% of net sales in fiscal 2004 as compared to 0.6% in fiscal 2003. Net credit revenues consist of the following:

(In thousands)	2004	2003
Service charge revenues.....	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,649
Interim servicing compensation - net.....	--	1,088
Amortization of interest-only strip.....	--	(313)
Recoveries of previously charged off receivables.....	151	305
	-----	-----
	\$ 3,106	\$ 3,729
	=====	=====

The interim servicing compensation amount represents servicing fees under the ISA attributable to general corporate activities that were not offset by direct costs of servicing the portfolio during the interim period. These revenues ceased at the end of the interim servicing period on May 14, 2003.

In connection with the sale of the receivables, on January 31, 2003, the Company recorded a \$313,000 interest-only strip that was amortized over the estimated life of the underlying assets sold (approximately five months). The interest-only strip represented the portion of the initial revenues under the CCA that is considered a residual interest in the assets sold. The interest-only strip was fully amortized at the end of 2003.

## Net Leased Department Revenues

Net rental income generated by the Company's various leased departments was \$3.5 million in fiscal 2004, essentially equal to fiscal 2003. Leased department sales are presented net of the related costs for financial reporting purposes. Sales generated in the Company's leased departments, consisting primarily of fine jewelry departments and beauty

salons, totaled \$24.3 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$24.5 million in fiscal 2003.

#### Cost of Sales

Cost of sales from continuing operations, which includes costs associated with the buying, handling and distribution of merchandise, decreased by approximately \$3.3 million to \$427.8 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$431.1 million in fiscal 2003, a decrease of 0.8%. The decrease is primarily due to the decrease in sales volume. The Company's gross margin percentage increased to 34.7% in fiscal 2004 as compared to 34.0% in fiscal 2003. The increase in the gross margin percentage was primarily due to reductions in comparable store average inventory which enabled the Company to increase turnover and better manage its markdown strategies.

#### Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses from continuing operations increased approximately \$3.5 million, or 1.7%, to \$203.6 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$200.1 million in fiscal 2003. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased 0.5% to 31.1% in fiscal 2004 as compared to 30.6% in fiscal 2003. The increase is primarily attributable to increases in unemployment insurance contribution rates and worker's compensation loss development rates in California.

#### Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense, which includes the amortization (accretion) of intangible assets other than goodwill, decreased by approximately \$1.2 million or 8.2%, to \$13.1 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$14.3 million in fiscal 2003. As a percent of net sales, depreciation and amortization expense was 2.0% in fiscal 2004 and 2.2% in fiscal 2003. The dollar decrease is primarily the result of impairment charges taken during fiscal 2002 related to certain underperforming stores, partially offset by additional depreciation related to information systems placed in service during 2002 and capital expenditures for the renovation and expansion of certain existing stores.

#### Interest Expense

Interest expense, which includes the amortization of deferred financing costs, decreased by approximately \$3.8 million to \$9.5 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$13.3 million in fiscal 2003, a decrease of 28.5%. As a percent of net sales, interest expense decreased to 1.5% in fiscal 2004 as compared to 2.0% in fiscal 2003. These decreases are primarily due to lower outstanding borrowings on the Company's revolving credit facility and the elimination of certain higher interest debt facilities resulting from the amendment and extension of the Company's revolving credit facility. Total debt was \$22.4 million lower at the end of fiscal 2004 as compared to the end of fiscal 2003. The weighted-average interest rate applicable to the facility was 4.6% in fiscal 2004 as compared to 5.2% in fiscal 2003.

#### Miscellaneous Income

Miscellaneous income, which consists of long-term deferred credits recorded upon receipt of donated land, income from the Company's investment in a partnership, and other miscellaneous income decreased by approximately \$0.7 million to \$1.6 million in fiscal 2004 as compared to \$2.3 million in fiscal 2003. Miscellaneous income does not include any material offsetting expense items. As a percent of net sales, miscellaneous income was 0.2% in fiscal 2004 and 0.3% in fiscal 2003. Fiscal 2003 included recovery of reserves related to the final settlement of certain net operating loss carry-back claims.

#### Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rate for continuing operations is 36.1% in fiscal 2004 as compared to 35.5% in fiscal 2003. Including the tax benefit reported in discontinued operations, the Company's effective tax rate is 36.3% in fiscal

2004 as compared to 36.8% in fiscal 2003.

#### Income From Continuing Operations

As a result of the foregoing, the Company reported income from continuing operations of \$5.7 million, or \$0.43 per diluted share, in fiscal 2004 as compared \$2.7 million, or \$0.20 per diluted share, in fiscal 2003.

#### Discontinued Operations

During fiscal 2003 the Company closed six store locations. These stores were determined to be either underperforming or inconsistent with the Company's long-term operating strategy. The loss from operation of discontinued stores consists of the following:

(In thousands)	2004	2003
Net sales from closed stores.....	\$ 7,200	\$ 14,162
Cost of sales.....	4,336	8,714
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	3,300	6,332
Depreciation and amortization.....	238	304
Total costs and expenses.....	7,874	15,350
Loss from operations of closed stores.....	\$ (674)	\$ (1,188)

Net costs associated with the closure of stores were minor in fiscal 2004 primarily consisting of incremental costs associated with the closure of one store at January 31, 2004. Net costs associated with the closure of stores totaled \$0.8 million in fiscal 2003 consisting of lease termination costs, severance and other incremental costs associated with the store closings.

Certain of the Company's stores may perform below expectations from time to time. In the event the Company is unable to improve the operating performance of such underperforming stores, the Company may consider the sale, sublease or closure of those stores in the future.

#### Net Income

As a result of the foregoing, the Company reported net income of \$5.3 million in fiscal 2004 as compared \$1.4 million in fiscal 2003. On a per diluted share basis the 2004 net income was \$0.40 per share as compared to \$0.10 per share in fiscal 2003.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's working capital requirements are currently met through a combination of cash provided by operations, borrowings under its senior revolving credit facility, short-term trade and factor credit, and by proceeds from external financings.

In fiscal 2005, the Company generated positive cash flow from operations of \$19.6 million as compared to \$38.4 million in fiscal 2004 and \$23.1 million in fiscal 2003. The \$19.1 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2005 relative to fiscal 2004 was primarily due to the acquisition of inventory for new stores, the timing of collection of vendor claims, and long-term liabilities related to landlord reimbursements for the River Park

store of \$6.0 million deemed financing cash flows in 2005 due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the building. The increase in trade payables at the end of fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004 of approximately \$4.6 million is partially offset by a decrease in cash management liability of approximately \$3.2 million. Days payables outstanding rose one day during fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004 and 2003. Increases in accrued expenses of approximately \$3.9 million at the end of fiscal 2005 as compared to the end of fiscal 2004 primarily relate to the timing of payment of certain normal recurring expenses. While inventory increased \$7.2 million at the end of fiscal 2005 as compared to the end of fiscal 2004, inventory days outstanding improved approximately four days during fiscal 2005 as compared to fiscal 2004. The \$15.3 million increase in cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2004 relative to fiscal 2003 was primarily due to increased net income, the return of certain merchandise deposits held by some of the Company's key vendors and the timing of certain payables, partially offset by lower levels of inventory reductions. Inventory days outstanding improved five days during fiscal 2004 as compared to fiscal 2003.

Net cash used in investing activities amounted to \$22.2 million, \$13.4 million, and \$4.0 million in fiscal 2005, 2004, and 2003, respectively. The net cash outflow in fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004 increased from fiscal 2003 due to increased capital expenditures for store remodeling and new store construction (see "Uses of Liquidity").

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$2.1 million in fiscal 2005 primarily the result of the \$6.0 million landlord reimbursement previously mentioned, offset by repayment of long-term obligations. Net cash used in financing activities was \$24.7 million and \$20.1 million in fiscal 2004 and 2003, respectively. The net cash outflow in fiscal 2004 was principally attributable to the payoff of certain high interest debt and continued reductions of outstanding borrowing on the Company's revolving credit facility, partially offset by additional funds provided by a lower fixed interest term loan connected to the amended revolving credit agreement.

#### Sources of Liquidity

##### Senior Secured Credit Facility

On March 1, 2004 the Company amended and restated its senior revolving credit facility (the "credit facility") to provide up to \$165.0 million of working capital financing through February 2, 2009. On January 26, 2006 the Company finalized an amendment to the credit facility increasing the commitment to \$181 million, reducing the interest rate charged on outstanding borrowing by 25 basis points, and allowing for the payoff of approximately \$16.6 million of outstanding balances on higher interest rate mortgages related to four of the Company's owned properties (the "designated properties"), which payoff occurred subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005. In addition, the amendment provides for an optional additional increase in the commitment of \$19.0 million and an optional extension of the credit facility through February 2, 2011. The credit facility, as amended, consists of a revolving credit facility of up to \$172.0 million (including a \$20.0 million letter of credit sub-facility) and a fully funded term loan of \$9.0 million. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility, as amended, are limited to the sum of (a) a specified percentage of eligible credit card receivables, (b) the lesser of specified percentages of (i) the cost of eligible inventory and (ii) the net recovery value of the inventory, as determined by periodic valuation performed by an independent appraiser, and (c) the lesser of (i) up to 60% of the fair market value of the designated properties and (ii) \$21.6 million. Such borrowings are further limited by a requirement to maintain a minimum of \$5.0 million of excess availability at all times, and other reserves that are in effect. As of January 28, 2006, outstanding borrowings under the credit facility totaled \$47.9 million, and excess borrowing availability under the facility, after the deduction of the minimum availability requirement and other reserves, totaled \$58.6 million.

As of January 28, 2006, interest charged on amounts borrowed under the revolving portion of the credit facility are at the prime rate (7.25% at January 28, 2006), or at the Company's option, at the applicable LIBOR rate plus 1.25% per annum (5.74% at January 28, 2006), and interest charged on the term loan is a fixed rate of 6.6% per annum. In addition, the Company pays an unused commitment fee equal to 0.375% per annum on the average unused daily balance of the revolving portion of the credit facility. The interest rate applicable to the revolving portion of the credit facility is adjusted upwards or downwards on a quarterly basis based on a pricing matrix which is tied to the

Company's daily average excess availability for the preceding fiscal quarter (as defined in the agreement). Under the pricing matrix, the applicable interest rate could range from a rate as low as prime, or LIBOR plus 1.25%, to as high as prime plus 0.50%, or LIBOR plus 2.50%.

The credit facility, as amended, contains restrictive financial and operating covenants, including the requirement to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1:1 (as defined in the agreement) if the Company's excess borrowing availability is below \$15.0 million. As of January 29, 2005, management believes the Company was in compliance with all restrictive financial covenants applicable to the credit facility.

The Company is exposed to market risk associated with changes in interest rates. To provide some protection against potential rate increases associated with its variable-rate facilities, the Company has entered into a derivative financial transaction in the form of an interest rate swap. This interest rate swap, used to hedge a portion of the underlying credit facility, matures in February 2009.

#### Transaction With Affiliate

El Corte Ingles ("ECI") of Spain, and Harris, a wholly owned subsidiary of ECI, became affiliates of the Company in fiscal 1998 when the Company acquired substantially all of the assets and business of Harris. The Company issued a Subordinated Note to Harris, in the principal amount of \$22,179,000 as partial consideration for the Harris acquisition (the "Original Note"). The Original Note, discounted to an effective interest rate of 10% at issuance, bore interest at a fixed rate of 8%. On December 7, 2004 a new Subordinated Note due May 30, 2009 superseded the Original Note. The new Subordinated Note bears interest at a fixed rate of 8% payable semi-annually and provides for principal payments of up to \$8.0 million prior to its maturity. Such payments are subject to certain liquidity restrictions under the revolving credit facility. The Company made principal payments of \$1.0 million each upon execution of the note, on February 20, 2005, and subsequent to fiscal year end on February 20, 2006 as scheduled. An additional principal payment of \$1.0 million is scheduled for February 2007 and principal payments of \$2.0 million are scheduled for each of February 2008 and 2009, with the balance due at maturity subject to the payment in full of the revolving credit facility.

#### Trade Credit

The success of the Company's business is dependent in part upon the adequacy of trade credit offered by key factors and vendors, the vendors' ability and willingness to sell its products at favorable prices and terms, and the willingness of vendors to ship merchandise on a timely basis. The Company has been able to purchase adequate levels of merchandise to support its operations and expects the level of trade credit to be sufficient to support its operations in the foreseeable future.

#### Other Financings

On February 14, 2005, the Company amended and extended the financing of its ownership interest in the partnership that owns the Company's corporate headquarters building. The related note payable of \$3.7 million, which originally provided for interest only payments at a variable rate of interest of prime plus 1.5% per annum, and was due in full upon maturity on May 24, 2005, has been modified to a fully amortizing note bearing interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% per annum and maturing on February 24, 2010. There is no prepayment penalty associated with the note.

The Company may consider various other sources of liquidity in the future, including but not limited to the issuance of additional securities that might have a dilutive effect on existing shareholders or incurring additional indebtedness which would increase the Company's leverage.

#### Uses of Liquidity

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The Company's primary uses of liquidity are for working capital, debt service requirements, and capital expenditures. Capital expenditures in fiscal 2005, totaling \$22.2 million, were primarily related to the construction and fixturing of the Company's new River Park store and other new store openings, renovation and refixturing of certain existing locations, and to certain information system enhancements. The Company received \$6.0 million in reimbursements from the landlord related to the construction of the River Park store that has been recorded as a financing. The Company does not currently have any firm commitments for the opening of new stores in fiscal 2006.

As of January 28, 2006, the Company had issued a total of \$2.1 million of standby letters of credit and documentary letters of credit totaling \$0.7 million. The standby letters of credit were issued to provide collateral for workers compensation insurance policies. Management believes that the likelihood of any draws under the workers compensation standby letters of credit is remote. Documentary letters of credit are issued in the ordinary course of business to facilitate the purchase of merchandise from overseas suppliers. The supplier draws against the documentary letter of credit upon delivery of the merchandise.

Contractual Obligations

The following tables set forth certain information concerning the Company's debt obligations and commitments to make future payments under contracts, such as debt and lease agreements, and under contingent commitments.

Contractual Obligations:

	Payments due by period (1)					
	(In thousands)					
	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Th a
Long-term debt (2) .....	\$ 1,078	\$ 1,097	\$ 1,123	\$ 982	\$ 202	\$
Capitalized lease obligations.....	2,366	1,847	1,376	1,376	1,417	1
Subordinated note payable to affiliate.....	1,000	1,000	2,000	16,180		
Non-cancelable operating leases.....	22,776	20,207	18,588	16,068	13,366	6
Purchase obligations (3).....	457	201	159	133	104	
Interest (4).....	8,207	7,972	7,733	2,130	1,157	
Total contractual cash obligations...	\$ 35,884	\$ 32,324	\$ 30,979	\$ 36,869	\$ 16,246	\$ 8

	Amount of commitment expiration by period					
	(In thousands)					
	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2007	Fiscal 2008	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2010	Th a
Senior revolving credit facility (5). \$	--	--		\$ 64,496		\$
Standby letters of credit.....	2,144	--	--	--	--	
Documentary letters of credit.....	702	--	--	--	--	
	\$ 2,846	\$ --	\$ --	\$ 64,496	\$ --	\$

(1) See Notes 5, 7 and 8 to the accompanying financial statements.



(2) Excludes the Company's \$16.6 million, 9.39% mortgages, which were paid off subsequent to year end on February 1, 2006, utilizing funds under the Company's revolving credit facility.

(3) Purchase obligations include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Agreements that are cancelable without penalty have been excluded. Purchase obligations relate primarily to service and maintenance agreements and information technology contracts, and construction obligations.

(4) Interest payments in future periods have been reflected based on fiscal year ended January 28, 2006 debt levels as adjusted for the conversion of the 9.39% mortgages to revolving debt subsequent to year end, and interest rates including the interest rates then in effect on variable interest debt.

(5) Represents outstanding borrowings under the Company's senior revolving credit facility as of January 28, 2006, plus \$16.6 million related to the 9.39% mortgages paid off subsequent to year end utilizing funds from the credit facility. The table presents that amount as due at February 2, 2009, the end of the commitment period for the facility.

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into arrangements with vendors to purchase merchandise up to twelve months in advance of expected delivery. These purchase orders do not contain any significant termination payments or other penalties if cancelled.

Cash generated by operations, together with liquidity provided by the credit facility, and other financial resources are expected to adequately finance the Company's planned cash requirements for fiscal 2006.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 151, "Inventory Costs - An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4." This statement amends the guidance in Accounting Research Bulletin ("ARB") No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) and is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the adopting of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). This statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 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. Under the provisions of this statement, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at the date of adoption. The transition alternatives include retrospective and prospective adoption methods. Under the retrospective method, prior periods may be restated based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either for all periods presented or as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The prospective method requires that compensation expense be recognized beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of this statement, for all share-based payments granted after the effective date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123, for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of this statement that remain unvested on the effective date. The provisions of this statement are effective beginning with the Company's first quarter ending April 29, 2006. The full impact of SFAS No. 123R adoption cannot be predicted at this time as it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 as described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per

share in Note 1 of the Notes to Financial Statements. SFAS No. 123R also requires that benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. The Company is unable to estimate what those amounts will be in the future as they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions." This statement eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29, and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. The provisions of the statement are effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2005 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 47 "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FIN 47"), which is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. This Interpretation clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations," refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of statement. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. This interpretation also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. The Company adopted FIN 47 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

### Inflation

Although inflation has not been a material factor in the Company's operations during the past several years, the Company has experienced increases in the costs of certain merchandise, salaries, employee benefits and other general and administrative costs, including utilities, supplies, and transportation costs. The Company is generally able to offset these increases by adjusting its selling prices or by modifying its operations. The Company's ability to adjust selling prices is limited by competitive pressures in its market areas.

The Company values its merchandise inventories at the lower of LIFO cost or market using the retail inventory method of accounting. Under the LIFO method, which is determined by using the department store price indices published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the cost of products sold reported in the financial statements approximates current costs and thus reduces the impact of inflation due to increasing costs on reported income. The valuation of the Company's merchandise inventories under the LIFO method is currently equal to that as determined by the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method of accounting.

### Seasonality

The Company's business, like that of most retailers, is subject to seasonal influences, with the major portion of net sales, gross profit and operating income realized during the Christmas selling months of November and December of each year, and, to a lesser extent, during the Easter and Back-to-School selling seasons. The Company's results may also vary from quarter to quarter as a result of, among other things, the timing and level of the Company's sales promotions, weather, fashion trends and the overall health of the economy, both nationally and in the Company's market areas. Working capital requirements also fluctuate during the year, increasing substantially prior to the Christmas selling season when the Company must carry significantly higher inventory levels.

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The following table sets forth unaudited quarterly results of operations for fiscal 2005 and 2004 (in thousands, except per share data). The Company has reclassified the results of operations of certain stores closed in fiscal 2005 to discontinued operations.

Quarter Ended	2005			
	April 30	July 30	October 29	January 28
Net sales from continuing operations.....	\$ 142,595	\$ 150,092	\$ 149,581	\$ 227,968
Gross profit.....	48,306	53,419	53,803	77,234
Income (loss) from continuing operations...	(1,805)	366	(1,451)	8,355
Discontinued operations, net of tax.....	(180)	(107)	(175)	197
Net income (loss).....	(1,985)	259	(1,626)	8,552
Net income (loss) per common share:				
Basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations... \$	(0.14)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.63
Discontinued operations..... \$	(0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Net income (loss)..... \$	(0.15)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.64
Diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations... \$	(0.14)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.61
Discontinued operations..... \$	(0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01
Net income (loss)..... \$	(0.15)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.62
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic.....	13,077	13,255	13,314	13,336
Diluted.....	13,077	13,872	13,314	13,771
Quarter Ended	2004			
	May 1	July 31	October 30	January 29
Net sales from continuing operations.....	\$ 143,000	\$ 146,178	\$ 146,237	\$ 219,377
Gross profit.....	49,171	51,602	51,821	74,406
Income (loss) from continuing operations...	(2,026)	323	(1,366)	8,815
Discontinued operations, net of tax.....	(210)	(99)	(161)	5
Net income (loss).....	(2,236)	224	(1,527)	8,820
Net income (loss) per common share				
Basic				
Income (loss) from continuing operations... \$	(0.16)	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.68
Discontinued operations..... \$	(0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ --
Net income (loss)..... \$	(0.17)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.68
Diluted				
Income (loss) from continuing operations... \$	(0.16)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.65
Discontinued operations..... \$	(0.01)	\$ --	\$ (0.01)	\$ --
Net income (loss)..... \$	(0.17)	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.12)	\$ 0.65
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic.....	12,883	12,904	12,927	12,976
Diluted.....	12,883	13,266	12,927	13,552

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company is exposed to market risks in the normal course of business due to changes in interest rates on borrowings under its senior revolving credit facility. To provide some protection against potential rate increases associated with its variable-rate facilities, the Company entered into a derivative financial transaction in the form of an interest rate swap. The interest rate swap is used to hedge a portion of the underlying variable-rate facility. The Company currently holds a "variable-to-fixed" rate swap with a notional amount of \$25.0 million with one financial institution. The notional amount does not represent amounts exchanged by the parties; rather, it is used as the basis to calculate amounts due and to be received under the rate swap. Although the swap essentially provides for matched terms to its underlying, and effectively mitigates its variability, it currently does not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. Accordingly, changes in fair value of the derivative instrument are recorded in interest expense. During fiscal 2005 and 2004, the Company did not enter into or hold derivative financial instruments for trading purposes, nor does it engage in financial transactions for speculative or trading purposes. All contracts and purchase obligations are denominated in US dollars and accordingly the Company is not subject to foreign exchange rate risk.

As of January 28, 2006, borrowings subject to variable interest rates represented 42.0% of the Company's total outstanding borrowings. Subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005 the Company converted \$16.6 million of 9.39% fixed rate debt to floating rate debt under the revolving credit facility (5.74% at January 28, 2006). The interest payable on the Company's senior revolving credit facility is based on variable interest rates and is therefore affected by changes in market interest rates. An increase of 57 basis points on existing floating rate borrowings (a 10% change from the Company's weighted-average interest rate as of January 28, 2006) would reduce the Company's pre-tax net income and cash flow by approximately \$0.4 million. This 57 basis point increase in interest rates would not materially affect the fair value of the Company's fixed rate financial instruments. (See Note 1 to the accompanying financial statements.)

#### Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The response to this item is set forth under Part IV, Item 15, included elsewhere herein.

#### Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

#### Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### (a) Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains "disclosure controls and procedures," as such term is defined in Rules 13a-14 and 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports, pursuant to the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosures. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurances of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, respectively), with the participation of the Company's management, have carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as of January 28, 2006 and have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management assessed the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 28, 2006, the end of the Company's fiscal year. Management based its assessment on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included evaluation of such elements as the design and operating effectiveness of key financial reporting controls, process documentation, accounting policies, and the Company's overall control environment. Based on its assessment, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of the end of the fiscal year to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The results of management's assessment were reviewed with the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report on management's assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, that is included in Part IV Item 15(a)(1).

(c) Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, there were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting identified during the evaluation referred to above that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The information required by Item 10 of Form 10-K, other than the following information required by Paragraph (b) of Item 401 of Regulation S-K, is incorporated by reference from those portions of the Company's definitive proxy statement with respect to the Annual Stockholders' Meeting scheduled to be held on June 28, 2006, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A (the "2005 Proxy") under the headings "Nominees for Election as Director" and "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

As of March 31, 2006, the name, age and title of the executive officers of the Company are as follows:

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Name	Age	Position
James R. Famalette	53	President and Chief Executive Officer
Gary L. Gladding	65	Executive Vice President/General Merchandise Manager
J. Gregory Ambro	53	Senior Vice President/Chief Administrative and Financial Officer
Michael J. Schmidt	64	Senior Vice President/Director of Stores

James R. Famalette became President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on June 25, 1999 after serving as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since April 14, 1997. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Famalette was President and Chief Executive Officer of Liberty House, a department and specialty store chain based in Honolulu, Hawaii, from 1993 through 1997, and served in a variety of other positions with Liberty House from 1987 through 1993, including Vice President, Stores and Vice President, General Merchandise Manager. From 1975 to 1987 he served in a variety of senior level management positions with Village Fashions/Cameo Stores and Colonies, a specialty store chain.

Gary L. Gladding has been Executive Vice President of the Company since 1987, and joined the Company as Vice President/General Merchandise Manager in 1983 (1). Prior to 1983, he served in a variety of management positions with Lazarus Department Stores, a division of Federated Department Stores, Inc., and the May Department Stores Co.

J. Gregory Ambro became Senior Vice President/Chief Administrative and Financial Officer of the Company on November 20, 2003. Prior to joining Gottschalks, Mr. Ambro served for three years as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Bradlees, a regional discount department store in the Northeast. From 1995 to 2000 he served as Chief Financial Officer of Marshalls, an off-price retailer, Streamline, a grocery and consumer products retailer and Harris Teeter, an upscale supermarket chain in the Southeast. From 1978 to 1994 Mr. Ambro served in a variety of financial positions for Marshalls and the May Department Stores Co.

Michael J. Schmidt became Senior Vice President/Director of Stores of the Company in 1985(1). From 1983 through 1985, he was Manager of the Company's Fresno, California Fashion Fair store. Prior to joining the Company, he held management positions with Liberty House, Allied Corporation and R.H. Macy & Co., Inc.

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(1) References to the Company prior to 1986 are more specifically to the Company's predecessor and former subsidiary, E. Gottschalk and Co., Inc.

#### Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from those portions of the Company's 2006 Proxy under the headings "Executive Compensation" and "Director Compensation for Fiscal Year 2005."

#### Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

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The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the portion of the Company's 2006 Proxy under the heading "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management" and Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities in this report on Form 10-K.

### Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the portion of the Company's 2006 Proxy under the heading "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions."

### Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference from the portion of the Company's 2006 Proxy under the heading "Information on Independent Public Accountants".

## PART IV

### Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) The following financial statements of Gottschalks Inc. as required by Item 8 are included in this Part IV, Item 15:

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Balance Sheets - As of January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005

Statements of Operations -- Fiscal years ended January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004

Statements of Stockholders' Equity -- Fiscal years ended January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004

Statements of Cash Flows -- Fiscal years ended January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004

Notes to financial statements

(a)(2) The following financial statement schedule of Gottschalks Inc. is included in Item 15(d):

Schedule II -- Valuation and qualifying accounts

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission are included in the Financial Statements, are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable, and therefore have been omitted.

(a)(3) and (b) The following exhibits are required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K and Item 15(c):

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## EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit  
Number  
Description

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Incorporated by Reference  
From the Following Document

3.1

Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant

Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 33-3949)

3.2

By-Laws of the Registrant

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 3, 2001 (File No. 1-09100)

10.1

Gottschalks Inc. Retirement Savings Plan(\*)

Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 33-3949)

10.2

Participation Agreement dated as of December 1, 1988 among Gottschalks Inc., General Foods Credit Investors No. 2 Corporation and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California relating to the sale-leaseback of the Stockton and Bakersfield department stores and the Madera distribution facility

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.3

Lease Agreement dated December 1, 1988 by and between Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California and Gottschalks Inc. relating to the sale-leaseback of department stores in Stockton and Bakersfield, California and the Madera distribution facility

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.4

Ground Lease dated December 1, 1988 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California relating to the sale-leaseback of the Bakersfield department store

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.5

Memorandum of Lease and Lease Supplement dated July 1, 1989 by and between Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California and Gottschalks Inc. relating to the sale-leaseback of the Stockton department store

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)



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10.6

Tax Indemnification Agreement dated as of August 1, 1989 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and General Foods Credit Investors No. 2 Corporation relating to the sale-leaseback of the Stockton and Bakersfield department stores and the Madera distribution facility

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.7

Ground Lease dated August 17, 1989 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California relating to the sale-leaseback of the Madera distribution facility

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.8

Lease Supplement dated as of August 17, 1989 by and between Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company of California and Gottschalks Inc. relating to the sale-leaseback of the Madera distribution facility

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.9

Agreement of Limited Partnership dated March 16, 1990, by and between River Park Properties I and Gottschalks Inc. relating to the Company's corporate headquarters

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 2, 1991 (File No. 1-09100)

10.10

Lease Agreement dated as of March 16, 1990 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and River Park Properties I relating to the Company's corporate headquarters

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 29, 1994 (File No. 1-09100)

10.11

Form of Severance Agreement dated March 31, 1995 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and the following senior executives of the Company: Joseph W. Levy, Gary L. Gladding and Michael J. Schmidt(\*)

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 28, 1995 (File No. 1-09100)

10.12

1994 Key Employee Incentive Stock Option Plan(\*)

Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File #33-54789)

10.13

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1994 Director Nonqualified Stock Option Plan(\*)

Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File #33-54783)

10.14

Agreement of Sale dated June 27, 1995, by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Jack Baskin relating to the sale and leaseback of the Capitola, California property

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 29, 1995 (File No. 1-09100)

10.15

Lease and Agreement dated June 27, 1995, by and between Jack Baskin and Gottschalks Inc. relating to the sale and leaseback of the Capitola, California property

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 29, 1995 (File No. 1-09100)

10.16

Promissory Notes and Security Agreements dated October 4, 1995 and October 10, 1995 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Midland Commercial Funding

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 28, 1995 (File No. 1-09100)

10.18

Gottschalks Inc. 1998 Stock Option Plan(\*)

Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File #33-61471)

10.19

Gottschalks Inc. 1998 Employee Stock Purchase Plan(\*)

Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File #33-61473)

10.20

Asset Purchase Agreement dated as of July 21, 1998 among Gottschalks Inc., The Harris Company and El Corte Ingles, S. A. together with all Exhibits thereto

Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 21, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.22

Registration Rights Agreement between The Harris Company and Gottschalks Inc. dated August 20, 1998

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.23

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Tradename License Agreement between The Harris Company and Gottschalks Inc. dated August 20, 1998

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.24

Stockholders' Agreement among El Corte Ingles, S. A., Gottschalks Inc., Joseph Levy and Bret Levy dated August 20, 1998

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.26

Store Lease Agreement between El Corte Ingles, S. A., and Gottschalks Inc. dated August 20, 1998 re: East Hills Mall, Bakersfield, California

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.27

Store Lease Agreement between El Corte Ingles, S. A., and Gottschalks Inc. dated August 20, 1998 re: Moreno Valley Mall at Towngate, Moreno Valley, California

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.28

Store Lease Agreement between El Corte Ingles, S. A., and Gottschalks Inc. dated August 20, 1998 re: Antelope Valley Mall at Palmdale, California

Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 20, 1998 (File No. 1-09100)

10.33

Employment Agreement dated June 25, 1999 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and James R. Famalette(\*).

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 31, 1999 (File No. 1-09100)

10.42

Amendment to Employment Agreement dated December 3, 2001 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and James R. Famalette (\*)

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 2, 2002 (File No. 1-09100)

10.52

Purchase and Sale Agreement dated January 30, 2003 by and among Gottschalks Credit Receivables Corporation, Gottschalks Inc. and Household Bank (SB), N.A.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2003

10.53

Interim Servicing Agreement dated January 30, 2003 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Household Bank (SB), N.A.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2003

10.54

Credit Card Program Agreement dated January 30, 2003 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Household Bank (SB), N.A.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2003

10.55

Amendment to Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement dated January 31, 2003 by and between Gottschalks Inc. and Gottschalks Credit Receivables Corporation

Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 31, 2003

10.56

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated March 1, 2004, by and among Gottschalks Inc., General Electric Capital Corporation and CIT Group Business Credit Inc.

Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 1, 2004

10.57

Amendment Numbers 1 through 5 of the Credit Agreement by and among Gottschalks Inc., General Electric Capital Corporation and CIT Group Business Credit Inc. [PDF](#) as a courtesy

Filed electronically herewith

23

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Filed electronically herewith

31.1

Rule 13a - 14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer

Filed electronically herewith

31.2

Rule 13a - 14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer

Filed electronically herewith

32.1

Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Filed electronically herewith

32.2

Certification of Chief Administrative and Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Filed electronically herewith

(\* ) Management contract, compensatory plan or arrangement.

(\*\*) These loans were retired with proceeds from a mortgage loan completed on March 22, 2002  
(See Exhibit 10.46)



ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

ITEM 8, 15(a)(1) and (2), (c) and (d)

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

CERTAIN EXHIBITS

FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

YEAR ENDED JANUARY 28, 2006

GOTTSCHALKS INC.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Gottschalks Inc.  
Fresno, California

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of Gottschalks Inc. (the "Company") as of January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, and the related statements of income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 28, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (a) (2). We also have audited management's assessment, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting," that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 28, 2006, based on criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule, an opinion on management's assessment, and an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of

changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Gottschalks Inc. at January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended January 28, 2006 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein. Also, in our opinion, management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 28, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 28, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

San Francisco, California  
April 7, 2006

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GOTTSCHALKS INC.  
BALANCE SHEETS  
(In thousands)

	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash.....	\$ 5,368	\$ 5,470
Receivables - net.....	7,284	6,920
Merchandise inventories.....	159,986	152,753
Other.....	15,354	15,447
	-----	-----
Total current assets.....	187,992	180,590
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT - net.....	133,545	126,509
OTHER ASSETS:		
Goodwill - net.....	7,501	7,501
Other intangibles - net.....	615	652
Other.....	5,189	6,101
	-----	-----
	13,305	14,254
	-----	-----
	\$ 334,842	\$ 321,353
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	\$ 86,441	\$ 81,192
Current portion of long-term debt.....	1,625	1,525
Current portion of capitalized lease obligations....	1,145	1,717
Deferred income taxes.....	1,851	1,717
	-----	-----
Total current liabilities.....	91,062	86,151
LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS, less current portion.....	76,906	71,403
OTHER LIABILITIES.....	14,077	18,298
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES.....	12,713	11,965
SUBORDINATED NOTE PAYABLE TO AFFILIATE.....	20,180	21,180
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 7 and 14)		
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Common stock, par value of \$.01 per share; 30,000,000 shares authorized; 13,361,149 and 13,030,269 issued.....	134	130
Additional paid-in capital.....	74,490	72,146
Retained earnings.....	45,280	40,080
	-----	-----
	119,904	112,356
	-----	-----

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\$	334,842	\$	321,353
=====		=====	

See notes to financial statements.

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GOTTSCHALKS INC.  
 INCOME STATEMENTS  
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	Fiscal Years Ended		
	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004
Net sales.....	\$ 670,236	\$ 654,792	\$ 653,386
Net credit revenues.....	3,084	3,106	3,729
Net leased department revenues.....	3,506	3,515	3,525
Total revenues.....	676,826	661,413	660,640
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of sales.....	437,474	427,792	431,094
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	207,407	203,597	200,129
Depreciation and amortization.....	13,497	13,087	14,263
VEBA litigation.....	1,811		
New store opening.....	688		
Total costs and expenses.....	660,877	644,476	645,486
Operating income .....	15,949	16,937	15,154
Other (income) expense:			
Interest expense.....	9,242	9,509	13,296
Miscellaneous income.....	(1,515)	(1,565)	(2,262)
	7,727	7,944	11,034
Income from continuing operations before income tax .....	8,222	8,993	4,120
Income tax expense.....	2,757	3,247	1,461
Income from continuing operations.....	5,465	5,746	2,659
Discontinued operations:			
Loss from operations of closed stores.....	(581)	(674)	(1,188)
Gain (loss) on store closures.....	180	(31)	(789)
Income tax benefit.....	136	240	672
Loss on discontinued operations.....	(265)	(465)	(1,305)
Net income .....	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,281	\$ 1,354
Net income per common share:			
Basic			
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.20
Loss on discontinued operations .....	\$ (0.02)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.10)
Net income per common share.....	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.10

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Diluted						
Income from continuing operations.....	\$	0.40	\$	0.43	\$	0.20
Loss on discontinued operations .....	\$	(0.02)	\$	(0.03)	\$	(0.10)
Net income per common share.....	\$	0.38	\$	0.40	\$	0.10
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding						
Basic.....		13,245		12,922		12,830
Diluted.....		13,797		13,352		12,919

See notes to financial statements.

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GOTTSCHALKS INC.  
 STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
 (In thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount			
BALANCE, FEBRUARY 1, 2003.....	12,801,669	\$ 128	\$ 71,313	\$ 33,445	\$ 104,886
Net income.....				1,354	1,354
Issuance of common stock pursuant to nonqualified stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	9,000		27		27
Shares issued under stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	68,133	1	100		101
BALANCE, JANUARY 31, 2004.....	12,878,802	129	71,440	34,799	106,368
Net income.....				5,281	5,281
Issuance of common stock pursuant to nonqualified stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	132,250	1	634		635
Shares issued under stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	19,217		72		72
BALANCE, JANUARY 29, 2005.....	13,030,269	\$ 130	\$ 72,146	\$ 40,080	\$ 112,356
Net income.....				5,200	5,200
Issuance of common stock pursuant to nonqualified stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	321,650	4	2,276		2,280
Shares issued under stock purchase plan and related tax benefit.....	9,230		68		68
BALANCE, JANUARY 28, 2006.....	13,361,149	\$ 134	\$ 74,490	\$ 45,280	\$ 119,904

See notes to financial statements.

GOTTSCHALKS INC.  
 STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
 (In thousands of dollars)

	Fiscal Years E	
	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Net income.....	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,281
Adjustments:		
Depreciation and amortization.....	13,654	13,326
Deferred income taxes.....	882	1,761
Amortization of deferred income and other deferred items.....	(1,955)	(2,336)
Provision for credit losses.....		
Store closure costs.....	120	31
Net loss from sale of assets.....	131	16
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Receivables.....	(364)	2,225
Merchandise inventories.....	(5,790)	5,287
Other current and long-term assets.....	872	(1,335)
Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses.....	9,587	10,064
Other current and long-term liabilities.....	(2,721)	4,086
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	19,616	38,406
INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment.....	(22,227)	(13,745)
Proceeds from sale of fixtures and equipment.....	--	3
Proceeds from investment in limited partnership.....	365	365
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(21,862)	(13,377)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Net proceeds (repayments) from new revolving credit facility.....	2,182	(14,256)
Proceeds from long-term obligations.....	6,000	9,000
Principal payments on long-term obligations.....	(4,156)	(17,135)
Changes in cash management liability.....	(3,284)	(1,843)
Debt issuance costs.....	(232)	(1,060)
Proceeds from exercise of options.....	1,566	491
Proceeds from sale of stock under employee stock purchase plans.....	68	72
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	2,144	(24,731)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH.....	(102)	298
CASH AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	5,470	5,172
CASH AT END OF YEAR.....	\$ 5,368	\$ 5,470

See notes to financial statements.



GOTTSCHALKS INC.  
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Gottschalks Inc. (the "Company") is a regional department and specialty store chain based in Fresno, California. As of January 29, 2005, the Company operated 63 full-line department stores located in six Western states, with 39 stores located in California, 10 in Washington, 6 in Alaska, 3 in Oregon, 2 in Nevada and 3 in Idaho. The Company also operated 6 specialty stores which carry a limited selection of merchandise. The Company's department stores typically offer a wide range of better to moderate brand-name and private-label merchandise, including men's, women's, junior's and children's apparel, cosmetics, shoes and accessories, and also a wide array of home furnishings, including domestics, china, housewares, small electrics and, in certain locations, furniture and mattresses.

Use of Estimates

- The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Such estimates and assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties which may cause actual results to differ from reported amounts.

Fiscal Year

- The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest January 31. Fiscal years 2005, 2004 and 2003 ended on January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004, respectively. Fiscal 2005, 2004 and 2003 each included 52 weeks.

Revenue Recognition

- Net retail sales are recorded at the point-of-sale and include sales of merchandise, net of estimated returns and exclusive of sales tax. Net retail sales also include all amounts billed to customers for shipping and handling, including customer delivery charges. Revenues on special order sales are recognized when the merchandise is delivered to the customer and has been paid for in its entirety. The Company does not sell merchandise on layaway. The Company's policy with respect to gift certificates is to record revenue as the certificates are redeemed for merchandise. Prior to their redemption, the certificates are recorded as a liability. The company records an allowance for estimated sales returns in the period in which the related sale occurs. These estimates are based primarily on historical sales returns. If the historical data used to calculate these estimates does not properly reflect future returns, adjustments to the allowance for estimated sales returns may be necessary.

The Company offers its private label credit card customers a points based rewards program. The program offers one point for every one dollar in net annual spending using the Company's private label credit card. At the end of each calendar year qualifying customers are sent a merchandise certificate for up to 5% of the total points accumulated, up to a maximum of 10,000 points. As points are earned throughout the year the Company accrues for the estimated costs of goods to be sold via redemption of the merchandise certificates based on historical redemption rates.

Net leased department revenues consist of rental income from lessees and sub-lessees and are based on a percentage of total sales generated in such leased departments during respective fiscal periods. Sales generated in such leased



departments totaled \$24,406,000, \$24,295,000 and \$24,460,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Net credit revenues consist primarily of a percentage of collected finance charges and late fees billed to cardholders by Household Bank (SB), N.A. (now "HSBC") during the period and the amortization of the pre-paid program fee. (Note 2)

#### Receivables

- As of January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, receivables consist of vendor claims of \$7,374,000, less allowances of \$90,000, and vendor claims of \$7,010,000, less allowances of \$90,000, respectively.

#### Merchandise Inventories

- Inventories, which consist of merchandise held for resale, are valued by the retail method and are stated at last-in, first-out (LIFO) cost, which is not in excess of market. Current cost, which approximates replacement cost, under the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method is equal to the LIFO value of inventories at January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005. The Company includes in inventory the capitalization of certain indirect buying handling and distribution costs to better match these costs with the related sales.

Under the retail inventory method, inventory is segregated into departments of merchandise having similar characteristics, and is stated at its current retail selling value. Inventory retail values are converted to a cost basis by applying specific average cost factors for each merchandise department. Cost factors represent the average cost-to-retail ratio for each merchandise department based on beginning inventory and the fiscal year purchase activity. The retail inventory method inherently requires management judgments and estimates, such as the amount and timing of permanent markdowns to clear unproductive or slow-moving inventory, which may impact the ending inventory valuation as well as gross margins.

Permanent markdowns designated for clearance activity are recorded when the utility of the inventory has diminished. Factors considered in the determination of permanent markdowns include current and anticipated demand, customer preferences, age of the merchandise and fashion trends. When a decision is made to permanently mark down merchandise, the resulting gross margin reduction is recognized in the period the markdown is recorded.

Shrinkage is estimated as a percentage of sales for the period from the last inventory date to the end of the fiscal period. Such estimates are based on experience and the most recent physical inventory results. Physical inventories are taken within each merchandise department annually and inventory records are adjusted accordingly.

The Company receives cash or allowances from merchandise vendors as purchase price adjustments and in connection with cooperative advertising programs. Purchase price adjustments are credited to cost of sales and cooperative advertising allowances are credited against advertising expense in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor."

#### Store Closure Costs

- In the event a store is closed before its lease has expired, the remaining lease obligation after the closing date (less anticipated sublease rental income or proceeds from lease settlements, if any) is expensed at the date the store ceases operations. Asset impairment charges, if any, related to furniture, fixtures and equipment, leasehold improvements, goodwill and leasehold interests are expensed in the period in which management adopts a plan to close the store if impairment is considered likely as a result of such planned store closure or at such other time as impairment becomes likely. Severance and other incremental costs associated with a store closure are expensed as incurred.

### New Store Opening Costs

- New store opening costs are expensed as incurred and may vary significantly from year to year depending on the number of new stores opened.

### Property and Equipment

- Depreciation of owned properties is provided primarily on a straight-line basis over the estimated asset lives, which range from 15 to 40 years for buildings and leasehold improvements and 3 to 15 years for furniture, fixtures and equipment. Buildings on leased land and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or the lease term, beginning on the date the asset is put into use. The lease term, which includes all renewal periods that are considered to be reasonably assured, begins on the date the Company has access to the leased property. The amortization of buildings and equipment under capital leases is computed by the straight-line method over the term of the lease or the estimated economic life of the asset, depending on the criteria used to classify the lease, and such amortization is combined with depreciation in the accompanying statement of operations.

### Operating Leases

- The Company recognizes operating lease minimum rentals on a straight-line basis over the lease term. The Company receives contributions from landlords to fund buildings and leasehold improvements. Such contributions are primarily recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions to lease expense over the lease term. During the third quarter of fiscal 2005, due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the building at its River Park store and other factors, the Company recorded \$10.2 million in building and equipment under capital leases and \$6.0 million in capital lease obligations associated with landlord reimbursements received. Executory costs such as real estate taxes and maintenance, and contingent rentals such as those based on a percentage of sales are recognized as incurred. The lease term, which includes all renewal periods that are considered to be reasonably assured, begins on the date the Company has access to the leased property. The excess in rent expense over actual cash paid is recorded as deferred rent.

### Software Development Costs

- Costs associated with the acquisition or development of software for internal use that meet the criteria of AICPA Statement of Position No. 98-1, "Accounting for Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use" are capitalized and amortized over the expected useful life of the software, which generally ranges from 3 to 10 years. Software development costs capitalized under SOP No. 98-1 in fiscal 2005, 2004 and 2003 totaled \$177,000, \$74,000 and \$29,000 respectively. Amortization of such costs totaled \$420,000, \$428,000 and \$408,000 in fiscal 2005, 2004 and 2003 respectively.

### Goodwill

- Goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite lives are not being amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic testing for impairment. Goodwill and other intangible assets of a reporting unit are tested for impairment on an annual basis and more frequently if certain indicators are encountered. The Company has performed the required annual impairment review of goodwill for each of the fiscal years reported and concluded that there was no indication of impairment as of the respective measurement dates.

### Leasehold Interests

- Leasehold interests associated with acquired leases are amortized on a straight-line basis over the respective lease terms, including option renewal periods if renewal of the lease is probable, which range from 1 to 20 years.

Cash Management Liability

- Under the Company's cash management program, checks issued by the Company and not yet presented for payment frequently result in overdraft balances for accounting purposes. Such amounts represent interest-free, short-term borrowings by the Company.

Miscellaneous Income

- Miscellaneous income consists of amortization of long-term deferred credits recorded upon receipt of donated land, income from the Company's investment in a partnership, and miscellaneous non-operating income and expense. Miscellaneous income does not include any material offsetting expense items.

Advertising Costs

- Advertising costs, net of cooperative advertising allowances, totaling \$28,946,000, \$29,964,000 and \$30,597,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, are included in selling, general and administrative expenses for financial reporting purposes and are expensed when the related advertisement first takes place. Cooperative advertising allowances were \$12,097,000, \$11,250,000 and \$9,077,000 in 2005, 2004 and 2003 respectively.

Income Taxes

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are generally recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns, determined based on the differences between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities and net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, and by using enacted tax rates in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded when it is more likely than not that the carrying amounts of deferred tax assets will not be fully realized.

Stock-Based Compensation

- At January 28, 2006, the Company has two stock-based employee compensation plans, which are more fully described in Note 12. The Company accounts for those plans under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income, as all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant.

The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based employee compensation. The Company's calculations were made using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which is more fully described in Note 12.

(In thousands, except per share data)	2005	2004	2003
Net income as reported.....	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,281	\$ 1,354
Deduct: Total stock-based compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects...	(584)	(308)	(99)
Pro forma net income.....	\$ 4,616	\$ 4,973	\$ 1,255

Earnings per share:  
As reported:

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Basic.....	\$	0.39	\$	0.41	\$	0.10
Diluted.....	\$	0.38	\$	0.40	\$	0.10
Pro-forma:						
Basic.....	\$	0.35	\$	0.38	\$	0.10
Diluted.....	\$	0.33	\$	0.37	\$	0.10

### Long-Lived Assets

- The Company periodically evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used, including intangible assets other than goodwill, when events and circumstances warrant such a review. When the anticipated undiscounted cash flow from a long-lived asset is less than its carrying value, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which its carrying value exceeds its fair market value. Fair market value is determined primarily using the anticipated cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risks involved, and in some cases, the expected proceeds from the sale or sublease of a particular asset, or independent appraisals. There were no asset impairment charges from continuing operations recognized in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

### Discontinued Operations

- The Company has determined that due to the regional concentration of certain of the stores closed during fiscal 2005 and 2003, and certain other factors, a significant portion of the operations and cash flows of the closed stores have been eliminated from the ongoing operations of the Company. Accordingly, as prescribed by SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets," results of operations of certain stores closed during 2005 and 2003 are excluded from continuing operations and reported separately in discontinued operations for all periods affected.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

- The carrying value of the Company's cash and cash management liability, receivables, trade payables and other accrued expenses, revolving line of credit and letters of credit approximate their estimated fair values because of the short maturities or variable interest rates underlying those instruments. The carrying value of the Subordinated Note approximates its estimated fair value.

The fair values of the Company's mortgage loans and notes payable are estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. Borrowings with aggregate carrying values of \$21,747,000 and \$23,186,000 at January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, had estimated fair values of \$24,028,000 and \$25,033,000 at January 28, 2006 and January 29, 2005, respectively. The estimated fair value of the Company's derivative financial instrument is disclosed in Note 6.

### Segment Reporting

- The Company operates in one reportable segment.

### Comprehensive Income

- There were no items of other comprehensive income in 2005, 2004 or 2003, and therefore net income is equal to comprehensive income for each of those years.

### Recently Issued Accounting Standards

- In November 2004, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 151, "Inventory Costs - An Amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 43, Chapter 4." This statement amends the guidance in ARB No. 43, Chapter 4, "Inventory Pricing," to clarify the accounting for abnormal amounts of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and wasted material (spoilage) and is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123R"). This statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," and supersedes Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." SFAS 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. Under the provisions of this statement, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments, the amortization method for compensation cost and the transition method to be used at the date of adoption. The transition alternatives include retrospective and prospective adoption methods. Under the retrospective method, prior periods may be restated based on the amounts previously recognized under SFAS 123 for purposes of pro forma disclosures either for all periods presented or as of the beginning of the year of adoption. The prospective method requires that compensation expense be recognized beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of this statement, for all share-based payments granted after the effective date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123, for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of this statement that remain unvested on the effective date. The provisions of this statement are effective as of the beginning of the first annual reporting period that begins after June 15, 2005. The full impact of SFAS No. 123R adoption cannot be predicted at this time as it will depend on levels of share-based payments granted in the future. However, had the Company adopted SFAS No. 123R in prior periods, the impact of that standard would have approximated the impact of SFAS No. 123 previously described in the disclosure of pro forma net income and earnings per share in Note 1 Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS No. 123R also requires that benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost be reported as a financing cash flow, rather than as an operating cash flow as required under current literature. This requirement will reduce net operating cash flows and increase net financing cash flows in periods after adoption. The Company is unable to estimate what those amounts will be in the future as they depend on, among other things, when employees exercise stock options.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 153, "Exchanges of Nonmonetary Assets - An Amendment of APB Opinion No. 29, Accounting for Nonmonetary Transactions." This statement eliminates the exception from fair value measurement for nonmonetary exchanges of similar productive assets in paragraph 21(b) of APB Opinion No. 29, and replaces it with an exception for exchanges that do not have commercial substance. The provisions of the statement are effective for fiscal periods beginning after June 15, 2005. The Company does not anticipate that the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In March 2005 the FASB issued Financial Interpretation No. 47 "Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations" ("FIN 47"), which is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2005. This Interpretation clarifies that the term conditional asset retirement obligation as used in FASB Statement No. 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and (or) method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. The obligation to perform the asset retirement activity is unconditional even though uncertainty exists about the timing and (or) method of settlement. Accordingly, an entity is required to recognize a liability for the fair value of a conditional asset retirement obligation if the fair value of the liability can be reasonably estimated. This interpretation also clarifies when an entity would have sufficient information to reasonably estimate the fair value of an asset retirement obligation. The Company adopted FIN 47 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 and such adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

#### Reclassifications

-An insurance deposit of \$5,778,000 has been reclassified to other current assets that was previously reported as an offset to the Company's workers' compensation liability within trade accounts payable and accrued expenses as of January 29, 2005 to conform with the January 28, 2006 presentation.

## 2. NET CREDIT REVENUES

On January 31, 2003, the Company terminated its receivables securitization program and sold substantially all of its customer credit card receivables to HSBC pursuant to the terms of a Purchase and Sale Agreement between the Company and HSBC.

At that time the Company also entered into an interim servicing agreement to service the receivables on behalf of HSBC until such time as they were able to convert the accounts to their systems and a program agreement whereby the Company will participate in revenues generated from the portfolio. The transaction was accounted for a sale of financial assets in accordance with SFAS No. 140, "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities."

In connection with the sale, on January 31, 2003 the Company entered into two additional agreements with HSBC: an Interim Servicing Agreement (the "ISA") and a Credit Card Program Agreement (the "CCA"). Under the terms of the ISA, the Company continued to service the credit card receivables until HSBC assumed the servicing on May 14, 2003, as planned. Net credit revenues for fiscal 2003 include \$1,088,000 representing the excess of interim servicing compensation over the direct servicing costs. A portion of the program fees paid represented residual interest in the assets transferred at the time of the transaction. Accordingly, the Company recorded an interest only strip in the amount of \$313,000 that was amortized as a charge to results of operations over the estimated life of the underlying assets sold on the transaction date.

The CCA sets forth the terms and conditions under which HSBC will issue credit cards to the Company's customers and pay the Company for sales made on the cards. Under the terms of the CCA, the Company is required to perform certain duties, including the duties to receive in-store customer payments on behalf of HSBC and remit such payments to HSBC. The CCA has a term of five (5) years and is cancelable earlier by either party under certain circumstances. The CCA further provides the Company will be paid a percentage of Net Cardholder Charges and a percentage of Other Revenue (each as defined in the CCA).

Net credit revenues associated with the Company's private label credit card program currently consists primarily of a percentage of collected finance charges and late fees billed to cardholders by HSBC during the period and the amortization of the pre-paid program fee ("service charge revenues") as follows:

(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003
Service charge revenues.....	\$ 3,037	\$ 2,955	\$ 2,649
Interim servicing compensation - net.....			1,088
Amortization of interest-only strip.....			(313)
Recoveries of charged-off receivables.....			
ineligible for sale.....	47	151	305
	\$ 3,084	\$ 3,106	\$ 3,729

## 3. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consists of the following:

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(In thousands)	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Furniture, fixtures and equipment.....	\$ 111,334	\$ 100,871
Buildings and leasehold improvements.....	97,113	92,974
Land.....	15,185	15,185
Buildings and equipment under capital leases.....	28,936	18,720
Construction in progress.....	3,167	7,095
	-----	-----
	255,735	234,845
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	(122,190)	(108,336)
	-----	-----
	\$ 133,545	\$ 126,509
	=====	=====

During the third quarter of fiscal 2005, due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the building at its River Park store and other factors, the Company recorded \$10.2 million in building and equipment under capital leases and \$6.0 million in capital lease obligations associated with landlord reimbursements received.

#### 4. TRADE ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED EXPENSES

Trade accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following:

(In thousands)	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Trade accounts payable.....	\$ 29,156	\$ 24,548
Accrued expenses.....	33,535	29,162
Taxes, other than income taxes.....	12,663	12,059
Accrued payroll and related liabilities.....	6,074	8,139
Cash management liability.....	2,199	5,483
Federal and state income taxes payable.....	2,814	1,801
	-----	-----
	\$ 86,441	\$ 81,192
	=====	=====

#### 5. DEBT

##### Senior Revolving Credit Facility

On March 1, 2004 the Company amended and restated its senior revolving credit facility (the "credit facility") to provide up to \$165.0 million of working capital financing through February 2, 2009. On January 26, 2006 the Company finalized an amendment to the credit facility increasing the commitment to \$181 million, reducing the interest rate charged on outstanding borrowing by 25 basis points, and allowing for the payoff of approximately \$16.6 million of outstanding balances on higher interest rate mortgages related to four of the Company's owned properties (the "designated properties"), which payoff occurred subsequent to the end of fiscal 2005. In addition, the amendment provides for an optional additional increase in the commitment of \$19.0 million, and an optional extension of the credit facility through February 2, 2011. The credit facility, as amended, currently consists of a revolving credit facility of up to \$172.0 million (including a \$20.0 million letter of credit sub-facility) and a fully funded term loan of \$9.0 million. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility, as amended, are limited to the sum of (a) a specified percentage of eligible credit card receivables, (b) the lesser of specified percentages of (i) the cost of eligible inventory

and (ii) the net recovery value of the inventory, as determined by periodic valuation performed by an independent appraiser, and (c) the lesser of (i) up to 60% of the fair market value of the designated properties and (ii) \$21.6 million. Such borrowings are further limited by a requirement to maintain a minimum of \$5.0 million of excess availability at all times, and other reserves that are in effect. As of January 28, 2006, outstanding borrowings under the credit facility totaled \$47.9 million, and excess borrowing availability under the facility, after the deduction of the minimum availability requirement and other reserves, totaled \$58.6 million.

As of January 28, 2006, interest charged on amounts borrowed under the revolving portion of the credit facility are at the prime rate (7.25% at January 28, 2006), or at the Company's option, at the applicable LIBOR rate plus 1.25% per annum (5.74% at January 28, 2006), and interest charged on the term loan is a fixed rate of 6.6% per annum. In addition, the Company pays an unused commitment fee equal to 0.375% per annum on the average unused daily balance of the revolving portion of the credit facility. The interest rate applicable to the revolving portion of the credit facility is adjusted upwards or downwards on a quarterly basis based on a pricing matrix which is tied to the Company's daily average excess availability for the preceding fiscal quarter (as defined in the agreement). Under the pricing matrix, the applicable interest rate could range from a rate as low as prime, or LIBOR plus 1.25%, to as high as prime plus 0.50%, or LIBOR plus 2.50%.

The credit facility, as amended, contains restrictive financial and operating covenants, including the requirement to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1:1 (as defined in the agreement) if the Company's excess borrowing availability is below \$15.0 million. As of January 29, 2005, management believes the Company was in compliance with all restrictive financial covenants applicable to the credit facility.

#### Long-Term Obligations

Long-term obligations consist of the following:

(In thousands)	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
-----	-----	-----
Revolving line of credit.....	\$ 47,935	\$ 45,753
9.39% mortgage loans payable, due 2010.....	16,561	17,059
Capital lease obligations.....	9,993	5,707
Variable rate note payable, due 2005.....	--	3,700
7.5% note payable due 2010.....	3,127	--
Other mortgage loans and notes payable.....	2,060	2,426
	-----	-----
	\$ 79,676	\$ 74,645
Less current portion.....	2,770	3,242
	-----	-----
	\$ 76,906	\$ 71,403
	=====	=====

During the third quarter of fiscal 2005, due to the Company's involvement in the construction of the building at its River Park store and other factors, the Company recorded \$10.2 million in building and equipment under capital leases and \$6.0 million in capital lease obligations associated with landlord reimbursements received.

On February 14, 2005, the Company amended and extended the financing of its ownership interest in the partnership that owns the Company's corporate headquarters building. The related note payable of \$3.7 million, which originally provided for interest only payments at a variable rate of interest of prime plus 1.5% per annum, and was due in full upon maturity on May 24, 2005, has been modified to a fully amortizing note bearing interest at a fixed rate of 7.50% per annum and maturing on February 24, 2010. There is no prepayment penalty associated with the note.



The \$16.6 million outstanding balance of the 9.39% mortgage loans was paid off subsequent to year end on February 1, 2006 utilizing funds available through the Company's revolving credit facility. The scheduled annual principal maturities of the Company's notes payable excluding such mortgage loans are \$1,078, \$1,097, \$1,123, \$982 and \$202 for 2006 through 2010, with \$704 payable thereafter.

Deferred debt issuance costs related to the Company's various financing arrangements are included in other current and long-term assets and are charged to income as additional interest expense over the life of the related indebtedness. Such costs, net of accumulated amortization, totaled \$1,929,000 at January 28, 2006 and \$2,251,000 at January 29, 2005.

Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized, was \$8,466,000 in 2005, \$8,075,000 in 2004 and \$11,140,000 in 2003. The Company capitalized \$114,000 in interest in 2005 in connection with new store construction. No interest was capitalized in 2004 or 2003. The weighted-average interest rate charged on the Company's revolving line of credit was 5.98% in 2005, 4.56% in 2004 and 5.16% in 2003.

Substantially all of the Company's assets, including its merchandise inventories, are pledged as collateral under the Company's various debt agreements. Certain of the Company's long-term debt agreements contain financial and other restrictive covenants, as well as cross default provisions. Accordingly, the failure to comply with these restrictions and covenants, if not waived, would cause a cross-default under the majority of all of the Company's debt agreements, including the credit facility. The Company was in compliance with all applicable financial covenants as of January 28, 2006.

## 6. INTEREST RATE DERIVATIVE

On December 9, 2005 the Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement, effective December 14, 2005, to change the fixed/variable interest rate mix of the debt portfolio in order to maintain the percentage of fixed-rate and variable-rate debt within parameters set by management. The Company currently has an interest rate swap contract outstanding to effectively convert a portion of its variable-rate debt to fixed-rate debt. This contract entails the exchange of fixed-rate and floating-rate interest payments periodically over the agreement life. The following table indicates the notional amount as of January 28, 2006 and the range of interest rates paid and received by the Company during the fiscal year then ended:

Fixed swap (notional amount)	\$25,000,000
Range of receive rate	4.49%
Range of pay rate	4.99%

In accordance with SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS No. 133"), and SFAS No. 138, "Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities," the Company recognizes all derivatives on the balance sheet at fair value. Although the swap essentially provides for matched terms to its underlying, and effectively mitigates its variability, it currently does not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133.

The \$25 million interest rate swap held at January 28, 2006 will expire February 2, 2009. The net income or expense from the exchange of interest rate payments is included in interest expense. The estimated fair value of the interest rate swap agreement, based on dealer quotes, at January 28, 2006 was a loss of \$143,809 and represents the amount the Company would pay if the agreement was terminated as of that date. Changes in the fair value of derivatives not designated as qualifying cash flow hedges are reported in interest expense. Accordingly, interest expense for fiscal 2005 includes losses related to the interest rate swap of \$143,809 and as of January 28, 2006, the Company reflected a derivative liability in other liabilities for such amount to recognize the fair value of the interest rate swap. All charges recorded pursuant to SFAS No. 133 are considered non-cash items in the statements of cash flows.

7. SUBORDINATED NOTE PAYABLE TO AFFILIATE

El Corte Ingles ("ECI") of Spain, and Harris, a wholly owned subsidiary of ECI, became affiliates of the Company in fiscal 1998 when the Company acquired substantially all of the assets and business of Harris. The Company issued a Subordinated Note to Harris, in the principal amount of \$22,179,000 as partial consideration for the Harris acquisition (the "Original Note"). The Original Note, discounted to an effective interest rate of 10% at issuance, bore interest at a fixed rate of 8%. On December 7, 2004 a new Subordinated Note due May 30, 2009 superseded the Original Note. The new Subordinated Note bears interest at a fixed rate of 8% payable semi-annually and provides for principal payments of up to \$8.0 million prior to its maturity. Such payments are subject to certain liquidity restrictions under the revolving credit facility. The Company made principal payments of \$1.0 million each upon execution of the note, on February 20, 2005, and subsequent to fiscal year end on February 20, 2006 as scheduled. An additional principal payment of \$1.0 million is scheduled for February 2007 and principal payments of \$2.0 million are scheduled for each of February 2008 and 2009, with the balance due at maturity subject to the payment in full of the revolving credit facility. The Subordinated Note is unsecured, contains no restrictive financial covenants and is subordinate to the payment of all debt, including trade credit, of the Company. Interest paid to Harris totaled \$1,679,500 in 2005 and \$1,774,400 in 2004 and 2003.

8. LEASES

The Company leases certain retail department stores, specialty stores, land, furniture and fixtures and equipment under capital and noncancellable operating leases that expire in various years through 2025. Certain of the leases provide for the payment of additional contingent rentals based on a percentage of sales, require the payment of property taxes, insurance and maintenance costs and have renewal options for one or more periods ranging from five to twenty years. The Company leases three of its department stores from an affiliate of the Company. (See Note 7.) Rent paid or accrued to ECI totaled \$874,000 in 2005, \$856,000 in 2004 and \$859,000 in 2003.

Future minimum lease payments as of January 28, 2006, by year and in the aggregate, under capital leases and noncancellable operating leases with initial or remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

(In thousands)	Capital Leases	Operating Leases
2006.....	\$ 2,366	\$ 22,776
2007.....	1,847	20,207
2008.....	1,376	18,588
2009.....	1,376	16,068
2010.....	1,417	13,366
Thereafter.....	17,062	61,093
Total minimum lease payments.....	25,444	\$ 152,098
Amount representing interest.....	(15,451)	=====
Present value of minimum lease payments.....	9,993	
Less current portion.....	(1,145)	
	\$ 8,848	
	=====	

Rental expense consists of the following:

(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----	-----

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Operating leases:

Buildings:

Minimum rentals.....	\$ 23,430	\$ 23,360	\$ 23,125
Contingent rentals.....	3,175	2,839	2,895
Fixtures and equipment.....	2,057	1,910	1,994
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 28,662	\$ 28,109	\$ 28,014
	=====	=====	=====

One of the Company's lease agreements contains a restrictive financial covenant pertaining to the debt to tangible net worth ratio that management believes the Company was in compliance with at January 28, 2006.

9. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

During fiscal 2005 the Company closed 2 underperforming store locations in the Seattle/Tacoma market, and during fiscal 2003 the Company closed five other store locations in Washington and one store in Oregon. These stores were determined to be either underperforming or inconsistent with the Company's long-term operating strategy and due to the Company's exit from the respective market areas are considered discontinued operations. The closure of the Company's Fig Garden store during the first quarter of fiscal 2005 is not considered a discontinued operation due to the shift in revenues to other stores in the Fresno market, including the Fresno River Park store, which opened during the third quarter of fiscal 2005. The loss from operation of discontinued stores includes only revenues generated from, and expenses directly associated with, the operation of such stores and consists of the following:

(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----	-----
Net sales from closed stores.....	\$ 6,703	\$ 7,200	\$ 14,162
Cost of sales.....	4,355	4,336	8,714
Selling, general and administrative expenses.....	2,772	3,300	6,332
Depreciation and amortization.....	157	238	304
	-----	-----	-----
Total costs and expenses.....	7,284	7,874	15,350
	-----	-----	-----
Loss from operations of closed stores.....	\$ (581)	\$ (674)	\$ (1,188)
	=====	=====	=====

Net costs associated with the closure of stores in fiscal 2005 were \$0.1 million, consisting of severance and other incremental costs associated with the store closings. Such costs were offset by \$0.3 million of income from an early termination fee received when the landlord exercised its right to terminate the lease. Net costs associated with the closure of stores were minor in fiscal 2004, primarily consisting of incremental costs associated with the closure of one store at January 31, 2004. Net costs associated with the closure of stores totaled \$0.8 million in fiscal 2003 primarily consisting of lease termination costs, severance, and other incremental costs associated with the store closings.

As of January 28, 2006, the Company had no reserves for store closure costs. In the event the Company decides to close additional stores in fiscal 2006 or beyond, additional store closure costs, which may be material, may be incurred.

10. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense from continuing operations are as follows:

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(In thousands)	2005	2004	2003
-----			
Current:			
Federal.....	\$ 2,007	\$ 1,504	\$ 2,270
State.....	561	180	221
	-----	-----	-----
	2,568	1,684	2,491
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred:			
Federal.....	1,036	1,203	(1,101)
State.....	(847)	360	71
	-----	-----	-----
	189	1,563	(1,030)
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 2,757	\$ 3,247	\$ 1,461
	=====	=====	=====

The principal components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	January 28, 2006		January 29, 2005	
	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities	Deferred Tax Assets	Deferred Tax Liabilities
	-----		-----	
Current:				
Accrued employee benefits...	\$ 1,002	\$	\$ 1,094	\$
State income taxes.....	254		110	
LIFO inventory reserve.....		(5,098)		(3,897)
Workers' compensation.....	2,947		2,718	
Legal reserve.....	952		314	
Deferred income.....	831		625	
Valuation Allowance.....	(912)		(750)	
Other items, net.....	261	(2,088)	271	(2,202)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	5,335	(7,186)	4,382	(6,099)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Long-Term:				
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards.....	3,223		4,514	
State income taxes.....	402		690	
Property and equipment.....		(11,036)		(12,087)
Accounting for leases.....	1,093	(2,686)	1,206	(3,180)
Leasehold interests.....	175		878	
Deferred income.....	663	(4,066)	1,063	(3,813)
Valuation allowance.....	(951)		(1,504)	
Other items, net.....	1,423	(953)	1,228	(960)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	6,028	(18,741)	8,075	(20,040)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	\$ 11,363	\$ (25,927)	\$ 12,457	\$ (26,139)
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Income tax expense varies from the amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income from continuing operations before income taxes. The reasons for this difference are as follows:

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	2005	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----	-----
Statutory rate.....	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit.....	(2.4)	4.3	8.0
General business credits.....	(2.6)	(2.3)	(6.7)
Valuation allowance.....	4.6		
Other items, net.....	(1.1)	(0.9)	(0.8)
	-----	-----	-----
Effective rate.....	33.5 %	36.1 %	35.5 %
	=====	=====	=====

The carrying value of the Company's net deferred tax assets assumes that the Company will be able to generate sufficient future taxable income to realize the value of these assets. In determining the appropriate valuation allowance, management considers all available evidence for the deferred tax assets, including tax credits, net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards that would likely expire prior to their utilization. The Company has established valuation allowances that relate primarily to certain state tax credit carryforwards whose realizability is uncertain. Although these credits do not expire, the utilization is extremely limited and is available only to the extent the Company generates sufficient taxable income apportionable to the respective location. The Company has historically generated the credits at a substantially more rapid rate than it has been able to utilize them. The resulting utilization period is, therefore, unusually long. Although the Company has had recent profitability, there can be no certainty that the Company will continue to generate sufficient taxable income apportioned to specific locations for an indefinite period of time to fully utilize the state tax credit carryforwards, especially given the cyclical nature of the company's business. Further, there is no certainty that the Company will operate in these specific locations for an extended period. To the extent that the Company no longer operates within these locations, the tax credits cannot be utilized. The Company considers it appropriate to release this valuation allowance after at least three years of continued operating profits, limited to the projected utilization of the state tax credits based on assumed operation in the specific locations of not more than ten years. The utilization of certain of the state tax credits and the release of a portion of the related valuation allowance resulted in a state tax benefit in 2005.

In addition, the Company has generated certain capital losses for which there is currently no carryback opportunity available. Based on the company's current operating strategy it appears more likely than not that there will be no opportunity available during the remaining carryforward period to generate offsetting capital gains. Accordingly the Company considers it appropriate to establish a valuation allowance against such carryforwards. Management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient future taxable income in the appropriate carryforward periods to realize the benefit of its remaining net deferred tax assets. However, if the available evidence were to change in the future, an adjustment to the valuation allowance may be required, resulting in additional income tax expense or benefit.

At January 28, 2006, the Company has, for federal tax purposes, general business credits of 92,000 that expire in the year 2025, and alternative minimum tax credits of \$412,000 which may be used for an indefinite period. At January 28, 2006, the Company also has, for state tax purposes, \$2,719,000 of state tax credits which may be used for an indefinite period. These carryforwards are available to offset future taxable income.

The Company paid income taxes, net of refunds, of \$12,000 in 2005 and received income tax refunds, net of payments, of \$44,000 in 2004, and \$2,164,000 in 2003. The income tax refund received in 2003 were, in part, attributable to a final settlement of certain federal net operating loss carryback refund claims filed with the Internal Revenue Service.

**EARNINGS PER SHARE**

Net earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Stock options represent potential common shares and are included in computing diluted earnings per share when the effect is dilutive. A reconciliation of the weighted-average shares used in the basic and diluted earnings per share calculation is as follows:

(Shares in thousands)	2005	2004	2003
-----	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average number of shares - basic.....	13,245	12,922	12,830
Effect of assumed option exercises.....	552	430	89
-----	-----	-----	-----
Weighted average number of shares - diluted.....	13,797	13,352	12,919
	=====	=====	=====

Options with an exercise price greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock during the period are excluded from the computation of the weighted-average number of shares on a diluted basis as such options are anti-dilutive. Anti-dilutive options excluded from the calculation were 183,463 and 496,775, 1,522,568 shares as of the end of 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

12.

**STOCK OPTION AND STOCK PURCHASE PLANS**

The Company has certain stock option plans and an Employee Stock Purchase Plan, as described below. All of these plans have been approved by the Company's stockholders.

**Stock Option Plans.**

The Company has stock option plans for directors, officers and key employees which provide for the grant of non-qualified and incentive stock options. Under the plans, the option exercise price may not be lower than 100% of the fair market value of such shares at the date of the grant. Options granted generally vest on a ratable basis over four years and expire ten years from the date of the grant. At January 28, 2006, options for 1,440,000 shares were available for future grants under the plans.

Option activity under the plans is as follows:

	2005		2004		2003	
	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Options outstanding at beginning of year.....	1,547,750	\$ 4.99	1,688,500	\$ 5.36	1,713,000	\$ 5.99
Granted.....	310,000	10.37	261,500	6.10	279,500	1.64
Exercised.....	(319,400)	4.88	(132,250)	3.71	(9,000)	3.03
Cancelled.....	(137,875)	6.70	(270,000)	9.34	(295,000)	5.57
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

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Options outstanding at end of year.....	1,400,475	\$ 6.19	1,547,750	\$ 4.96	1,688,500	\$ 5.36
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Options exercisable at end of year.....	777,100	\$ 5.45	941,375	\$ 5.69	1,067,625	\$ 6.95
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====

Additional information regarding options outstanding as of January 28, 2006 is a follows:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number Outstanding	Weighted- Average Remaining Contractual Life (yrs.)	Weighted- Average Exercise Price
\$1.13 to \$3.28	336,125	6.54	\$ 2.13
\$3.52 to \$6.03	489,850	6.11	\$ 5.32
\$6.19 to \$9.21	307,000	3.92	\$ 8.17
\$10.20 to \$11.75	267,500	9.33	10.62
-----	-----	-----	-----
\$1.13 to \$11.75	1,400,475	6.35	\$ 6.19
=====	=====	=====	=====

Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

The Company also has a statutory Employee Stock Purchase Plan, which allows its employees to purchase Company common stock at a 15% discount. Employees can purchase stock under the Plan through payroll deductions ranging from 1% to 10% of their annual compensation, up to a maximum of \$21,250 per employee per year. A total of 500,000 shares were originally registered under the Plan, with 322,690 shares issued through January 28, 2006.

Accounting for Stock Based Compensation.

SFAS 123 requires the disclosure of pro forma net income and net income per share had the Company adopted the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation as of the beginning of 1995 (see Note 1). Under SFAS 123, the fair value of stock-based awards is calculated through the use of option pricing models, even though such models were developed to estimate the fair value of freely tradable, fully transferable options without vesting restrictions, which significantly differ from the Company's stock option awards. These models also require subjective assumptions, including future stock price volatility and expected time to exercise, which greatly affect the calculated values.

The weighted average fair values of options on their grant date during fiscal 2005, 2004 and 2003, where the exercise price equaled the market price on the date of grant, were \$6.39, \$3.41 and \$0.68, respectively. The estimated fair value of each option grant is calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions:

	2005	2004	2003
Risk-free interest rate.....	3.8 %	3.4 %	1.3 %
Expected dividend yield.....	--	--	--
Expected volatility.....	56.1 %	55.0 %	57.0 %
Expected option life (years).....	5	5	5

13. RETIREMENT SAVINGS PLAN

The Company has a Retirement Savings Plan ("Plan") which qualifies as an employee retirement plan under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Full-time employees meeting certain requirements are eligible to participate in the Plan and may elect to have up to 20% of their annual eligible compensation, subject to statutory limitations, deferred and deposited with a qualified trustee. Participants in the Plan may receive an employer matching contribution of up to 4% of the participants' eligible compensation, depending on the Company's quarterly and annual financial performance. Beginning 2001, the Company amended the Plan to provide for a guaranteed annual match of 3%, including the ability for participants to earn an additional 1% depending on the Company's annual financial performance. The Company recognized \$1,139,000, \$1,166,000 and \$1,251,000 in expense related to the Plan in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

14.

**COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

On September 19, 2005, the Company became subject to a complaint filed in the Superior Court of California for the County of Santa Cruz alleging violation of California law regarding payment of accrued vacation upon termination of employment. The complaint seeks wage payments for employees who allegedly forfeited accrued vacation, waiting time penalties, interest, injunctive relief and costs. The Company believes settlement of this matter is in its best interests and has entered into a memorandum of understanding for class settlement, which is pending court approval. The Company accrued \$1.8 million during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 for estimated legal fees and settlement costs and management does not believe the ultimate resolution will have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition or results of operations.

The Company is party to other legal proceedings and claims which have arisen during the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate outcome of such litigation and claims is not expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position or results of its operations.

As of January 28, 2006, the Company had outstanding a total of \$2.1 million of standby letters of credit and documentary letters of credit totaling \$0.7 million. As of January 29, 2005, the Company had issued a total of \$3.3 million of standby letters of credit and documentary letters of credit totaling \$2.1 million. The standby letters of credit were issued to provide collateral for workers compensation insurance policies. Management believes the likelihood of any draws under the workers compensation standby letters of credit are remote. Documentary letters of credit are issued in the ordinary course of business to facilitate the purchase of merchandise from overseas suppliers. The supplier draws against the documentary letter of credit upon delivery of the merchandise.



SCHEDULE II - VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

GOTTSCHALKS INC.

COL. A Description	COL. B Balance at Beginning of Period	ADDITIONS		COL. E Deductions Describe	COL. F Balance End of Period
		COL. C Charged to Costs and Expenses	COL. D Charged to Other Accounts Describe		
Year ended January 28, 2006:					
Deferred tax asset					
valuation allowance.....	\$ 2,254,000	\$ --	\$	\$ (390,000) (5)	\$ 1,864,000
Allowance for vendor					
claims receivable.....	\$ 90,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 90,000
Sales return reserve.....	\$ 87,000	\$ 11,000 (6)	\$	\$	\$ 98,000
Year ended January 29, 2005:					
Store closure reserve.....	\$ 337,000	\$	\$	\$ (337,000) (2)	\$
Deferred tax asset					
valuation allowance.....	\$ 1,818,000	\$ 436,000 (3)	\$	\$	\$ 2,254,000
Allowance for vendor					
claims receivable.....	\$ 281,000	\$	\$	\$ (191,000) (4)	\$ 90,000
Sales return reserve.....	\$ 94,000	\$	\$	\$ (7,000)	\$ 87,000
Year ended January 31, 2004:					
Store closure reserve.....	\$ 618,000	\$ 542,000 (1)	\$	\$ (823,000) (2)	\$ 337,000
Deferred tax asset					
valuation allowance.....	\$ 1,438,000	\$ 380,000 (3)	\$	\$	\$ 1,818,000
Allowance for vendor					
claims receivable.....	\$ 81,000	\$ 200,000 (4)	\$	\$	\$ 281,000
Sales return reserve.....	\$ 92,000	\$ 2,000 (6)	\$	\$	\$ 94,000

(1) Represents costs incurred for store closures in 2003 and 2002, including the remaining lease obligations, asset impairment charges related to the improvements, fixtures and lease rights, severance and other incremental costs.

(2) Represents amounts paid in connection with store closures and continuing lease payments related to one store closed in 2001.

(3) Represents increases to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance.

(4) Represents changes in estimate for the allowance for vendor claims receivable.

(5) Represents decreases to the deferred tax asset valuation allowance as a result of a partial release of allowances related to certain of the Company's state tax credit carry forwards, partially offset by the addition of allowances related to the Company's capital loss carry forwards.

(6) Represents changes in estimate for reserve of sales returns.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Dated: April 12, 2006

GOTTSCHALKS, Inc.

By:

/s/ James R. Famalette

James R. Famalette

*President and Chief Executive Officer*

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>Date</u>	
<u>/s/ Joseph W. Levy</u>	
Joseph W. Levy	
Chairman	
April 12, 2006	
<u>/s/ James R. Famalette</u>	
James R. Famalette	
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (principal executive officer)	
April 12, 2006	
<u>/s/ J. Gregory Ambro</u>	
J. Gregory Ambro	
Chief Administrative and Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	

April 12, 2006

/s/ O. James Woodward III

O. James Woodward III

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Sharon Levy

Sharon Levy

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ James L. Czech

James L. Czech

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Joseph J. Penbera

Joseph J. Penbera

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Frederick R. Ruiz

Frederick R. Ruiz

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Philip S.Schlein

Philip S. Schlein

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Thomas H. McPeters

Thomas H. McPeters

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Dale D. Achabal

Dale D. Achabal

Director

April 12, 2006

/s/ Jorge Pont Sanchez

Jorge Pont Sanchez

Director

April 12, 2006

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