

DUANE READE REALTY INC
Form S-4/A
November 04, 2009
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 4, 2009

Registration No. 333-162549

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

Amendment No. 2 to
FORM S-4
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

DUANE READE INC.
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)
DELAWARE
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
04-3164702
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

DUANE READE
(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)
NEW YORK
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)
11-2731721
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

440 Ninth Avenue

New York, NY 10001

(212) 273-5700

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

Phillip A. Bradley, Esq.

440 Ninth Avenue

New York, NY 10001

(212) 273-5700

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Copies to:

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New York, New York 10019-6064

212-373-3000

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

If the securities being registered on this Form are being offered in connection with the formation of a holding company and there is compliance with General Instruction G, check the following box.

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

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

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

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Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

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

Smaller reporting company

If applicable, place an X in the box to designate the appropriate rule provision relied upon in conducting this transaction:

Exchange Act Rule 13e-4(i) (Cross-Border Issuer Tender Offer)

Exchange Act Rule 14d-1(d) (Cross-Border Third-Party Tender Offer)

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

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TABLE OF ADDITIONAL REGISTRANTS

Name	State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization	Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number	IRS Employer Identification Number
Duane Reade Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	5912	05-0599589
Duane Reade International, LLC	Delaware	5912	22-3672347
Duane Reade Realty, Inc.	Delaware	5912	13-4074383
DRI I Inc.	Delaware	5912	04-3166107

The address of each of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc., Duane Reade International, LLC, Duane Reade Realty, Inc. and DRI I Inc. is 440 Ninth Avenue, New York, NY 10001.

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If all the conditions to this exchange offer are satisfied, we will exchange all of our initial notes, that are validly tendered and not withdrawn for the exchange notes.

You may withdraw your tender of initial notes at any time before the expiration of this exchange offer.

The exchange notes that we will issue you in exchange for your initial notes will be substantially identical to your initial notes except that, unlike your initial notes, the exchange notes will have no transfer restrictions or registration rights.

The exchange notes that we will issue you in exchange for your initial notes are new securities with no established market for trading.

Before participating in this exchange offer, please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled Risk Factors commencing on page 19.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Broker-dealers who receive exchange notes pursuant to the exchange offer must acknowledge that they will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale of such exchange notes. Broker-dealers who acquired the initial notes as a result of market-making or other trading activities may use the prospectus for the exchange offer, as supplemented or amended, in connection with resales of the exchange notes.

The date of this prospectus is _____, 2009.

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INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

This prospectus includes information with respect to market share and industry conditions from third-party sources or based upon our estimates using such sources when available. While we believe that such information and estimates are reasonable and reliable, we have not independently verified any of the data from third-party sources, and we cannot guarantee the accuracy or completeness of the information. Similarly, our internal research is based upon our understanding of industry conditions, and such information has not been verified by any independent sources.

Where we refer to our market share for Manhattan and New York City, we estimated such amounts based on the number of stores in the relevant market and in the overall New York metropolitan area. The New York metropolitan area, for purposes of market data included in this prospectus covers the five boroughs of New York City and the New York State counties of Rockland, Putnam and Westchester. All references to the New York greater metropolitan area in this prospectus refer to the five boroughs of New York City, the New York State counties of Nassau, Suffolk, Rockland, Putnam and Westchester, and northern New Jersey.

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PROSPECTUS SUMMARY

This summary highlights some basic information contained in this prospectus to help you understand the exchange offer. It may not contain all of the information that is important to you. For a more comprehensive understanding of our business and the exchange offer, you should read the entire prospectus, including Risk Factors and our historical consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements and the other information contained elsewhere in this prospectus. In this prospectus, if a measurement is on an as-adjusted basis, that measurement gives effect to the transactions listed in paragraph (2) under Capitalization.

In this prospectus, unless the context otherwise requires, the Company, we, us, or our refers to Duane Reade Inc. and its subsidiaries, Duane Reade GP refers to Duane Reade, a New York general partnership, of which Duane Reade Inc. is a general partner, and the Issuers refers to Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade, collectively.

The term initial notes refers to the 11.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2015 that were issued on August 7, 2009 in a private offering. The term exchange notes refers to the 11.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2015 offered with this prospectus. The term notes refers to the initial notes and the exchange notes, collectively.

Our Company

We are the largest drugstore chain in New York City, which is the largest sales volume drugstore market in the United States. In 2008, we believe that we led the drugstore market in New York City in sales of both back-end (pharmacy) and front-end (non-pharmacy) categories. As of June 27, 2009, we operated 150 of our 253 stores in Manhattan's high-traffic business and residential districts, representing over twice as many stores as our next largest competitor in Manhattan. In addition, as of June 27, 2009, we operated 78 stores in New York's densely populated outer boroughs and 25 stores in the surrounding New York and New Jersey suburbs, including the Hudson River communities of northeastern New Jersey, as well as Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York. Since opening our first store in 1960, we have executed a marketing and operating strategy tailored to the unique characteristics of New York City, the most densely populated major market in the United States. Sales of higher margin front-end items accounted for approximately 54% of our total sales in fiscal 2008, one of the highest ratios in the chain drug industry.

Our name is derived from our first successful full-service drugstore, which opened in 1960 on Broadway, between Duane and Reade Streets in Manhattan. We enjoy strong brand name recognition in the New York greater metropolitan area, which we believe results from our many locations in high-traffic areas of New York City, promotional advertising, and our Dollar Rewards Loyalty Card program.

We have developed an operating strategy designed to capitalize on the unique characteristics of the New York greater metropolitan area, which include high-traffic volume, complex distribution logistics, and high costs of occupancy, advertising and personnel. The key elements of our operating strategy are:

a convenient and value-oriented shopping experience;

a low-cost operating structure supported by high sales per square foot store locations and relatively low warehouse, distribution and advertising costs; and

a differentiated real estate strategy using flexible store formats.

We believe that our customer service orientation, competitive price format, broad product offerings and Dollar Rewards Loyalty Card program provide a convenient and value-oriented shopping experience for our customers and help to build customer loyalty.

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Despite the high costs of operating in the New York greater metropolitan area, our high sales per square foot stores generally allow us to effectively leverage occupancy costs, payroll and other store expenses. Our approximately 506,000 square foot primary distribution facility is centrally located in Maspeth, Queens, New York City. The facility is located within ten miles of approximately 90% of our stores, and none of our retail locations are farther than 50 miles from this facility. We also operate a second, smaller warehouse facility in North Bergen, New Jersey for the distribution of certain seasonal and other promotional merchandise. This approximately 114,000 square foot support facility enjoys similar proximity to most of our New York City locations while providing additional capacity and closer proximity to our stores located in New Jersey. We believe that these two central locations allow us to maintain relatively low warehouse and distribution costs as a percentage of sales.

As of December 27, 2008, we operated 251 stores, 15 of which were opened during fiscal 2008, and as of June 27, 2009, we operated 253 stores. During fiscal 2007 and 2006, we opened ten stores and five stores, respectively. We closed six stores in 2008, 16 stores in 2007 and eight stores in 2006. During the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, we closed two and six stores, respectively. Among the 15 new stores we opened during 2008, 11 were in Manhattan, three were in the densely populated outer boroughs of New York City and one was in New Jersey. As of June 27, 2009, approximately 59% of our stores were in Manhattan, 31% were in the outer boroughs of New York City and 10% were located outside New York City. As of June 27, 2009, we occupied approximately 1.7 million square feet of retail space, approximately 0.9% more than at the end of fiscal 2008. Approximately 47% of the stores we operated at June 27, 2009 had been opened since the beginning of fiscal 2001.

In March 2006, as part of an expansion and realignment of the senior management team that started in November 2005, we implemented a six-point strategic plan to transform our business and improve performance, known as Duane Reade Full Potential. The successful implementation of Duane Reade Full Potential allowed us to stabilize our business performance and resulted in improved sales and margin performance during 2008, 2007 and 2006, compared to 2005, as well as improved leveraging of costs and improved working capital management. In April 2008, John A. Lederer was appointed as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

We believe that our current market position provides us with an opportunity to become one of the New York metropolitan area's most recognized and trusted brands. During 2008, we sought to further strengthen our management team and build upon the success we have achieved by adding new senior management executives in operations, supply chain and merchandising to execute several strategic plans that we believe will return us to profitability and further strengthen our brand in the New York metropolitan area. Our strategic plan for 2009 includes:

Improving the pharmacy through maintenance of improved in-stock conditions, more convenient operating hours, faster customer prescription fulfillment and enhanced accessibility and interaction between our customers and pharmacists;

Enhancing the customer's experience by providing our store personnel with additional training on planning, directing and organizing the store for success;

Improving our merchandise and private label offerings and differentiating ourselves from competitors through the use of exclusive brand products, improved presentations and a strengthened loyalty program; and

Modernizing our store locations through store renovations, new interior and exterior design graphics and décor. Several of our 2008 and all of our 2009 store openings reflect these new store design concepts.

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Our strategic plan will focus on serving the needs of our customers by providing them with the products they need to look and feel better and will offer them a wide assortment of products designed to meet their everyday needs. The implementation of this strategic plan began in the second half of 2008 and will continue throughout 2009.

Recent Developments

Results of Operations and other Financial Data as of and for the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2009

On November 3, 2009, Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. issued a press release to report its results of operations and other financial information for the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2009. The following information has been derived from that press release. Attached as Appendix A is the financial information related to the quarter and nine months ended September 26, 2009.

Third Quarter Results

Net retail store sales, which exclude pharmacy resale activity, increased 3.7% to \$429.2 million from \$414.1 million in the third quarter of 2008. Total net sales increased 4.2% to \$448.9 million from \$431.0 million in the third quarter of 2008. Total same-store sales increased by 0.7% during the third quarter of 2009, with a front-end same-store sales decrease of 2.7% and a pharmacy same-store sales increase of 5.3%. During the third quarter, we opened three new stores and closed two stores. At the end of the third quarter, we operated 254 stores, compared to 251 stores at December 27, 2008 and 245 stores at the end of the third quarter of 2008.

Total front-end sales increased by 1.0%, primarily due to the opening of new stores, as the difficult economy and reduced levels of consumer spending restrained front-end same-store sales growth. The pharmacy same-store sales growth reflects an increase in the average number of prescriptions filled per store and the effects of branded drug inflation, which has increased the average sale per prescription. During the third quarter of 2009, the average same-store weekly prescriptions filled per store increased 1.6%. Generic drugs, which typically sell at lower prices but yield higher profitability than brand-name drugs, represented approximately 62.5% of pharmacy prescriptions for the third quarter, compared to approximately 60.2% in the third quarter of 2008. The higher proportion of generics adversely impacted pharmacy same-store sales growth by 2.8%.

Cost of sales as a percentage of total net sales was 68.9% for the third quarter of 2009, compared to 68.7% during the third quarter of 2008. Excluding pharmacy resale activity, cost of sales as a percentage of net retail store sales improved slightly, reflecting improved front-end product mix and lower inventory shrink losses, partially offset by lower third party reimbursement rates. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses improved to 27.1% from 27.3% in the prior year quarter. The improvement reflects the benefits of cost savings resulting from previously announced initiatives implemented by us that were designed to mitigate the impact of the challenging economic conditions. The improvement was partially offset by increased occupancy costs associated with new stores, lease renewals and store expansions.

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Third quarter 2009 FIFO EBITDA, which excludes a \$12.5 million gain on debt extinguishment due to the August 2009 debt refinancing transactions, increased 74.1% to \$16.7 million, compared to \$9.6 million in the prior year period. As used herein, FIFO EBITDA is calculated as described in Note (7) to the Summary Historical Consolidated Financial Data in this prospectus. The following items may be considered in addition to FIFO EBITDA:

	(Unaudited)	
	Thirteen Weeks Ended	
	September 26, 2009	September 27, 2008
	(dollars in thousands)	
Non-cash rent expense	\$ 3,093	\$ 3,523
Former CEO (Mr. Cuti) matters	561	2,602
Oak Hill management fee	313	313
Asset impairment charges		3,405
Closed store costs	1,024	190
Stock option expense	202	179
Miscellaneous other items	462	1,373

Third quarter 2009 operating loss was \$3.0 million, compared to an operating loss of \$7.9 million in the prior year period. The improvement in operating loss was primarily driven by a \$5.5 million reduction in other expenses and was partially offset by increased depreciation and amortization expense. The detailed breakdown of other expenses compared to the previous year is provided on Table 5 in Appendix A.

The net loss for the third quarter of 2009 was \$10.7 million, compared to \$22.3 million in the prior year period. The reduced net loss is attributable to the improvement in operating loss and the \$12.5 million gain on debt extinguishment and was partially offset by a \$6.0 million increase in interest expense. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to an interest charge of \$5.0 million resulting from the completion of the August 2009 debt refinancing transactions discussed in Offers to Purchase Prior Debt Securities, Credit Agreement Amendment and Equity Investment below and the issuance of initial notes. As a result of this debt refinancing, our interest rate collar no longer qualified for hedge accounting, and we reclassified the \$5.0 million balance of our accumulated other comprehensive loss into third quarter 2009 interest expense.

Our net cash used in operating activities was \$15.6 million compared to \$6.0 million in the prior year third quarter. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of pharmacy inventory purchases and resale activity, the timing of third party pharmacy plan payments, an increased investment in pharmacy inventory in support of maintaining higher in-stock conditions and the payment of a previously announced \$3.5 million litigation settlement.

At the end of the third quarter, our total debt, including capital leases but excluding the liabilities associated with the redeemable preferred stock, was \$464.7 million, reflecting a decrease of \$90.9 million from the balance at the end of fiscal 2008. Availability under our asset-based revolving loan facility at quarter end was approximately \$107.1 million.

Nine Months Results

For the nine month period, total net sales were \$1.372 billion, reflecting an increase of 4.8% compared to \$1.310 billion last year. Net retail store sales increased 3.6% to \$1.306 billion, from \$1.261 billion in the prior year period. Total same-store sales increased 1.2%. Reduced consumer spending resulting from higher rates of unemployment and a difficult economy combined to decrease front-end same-store sales by 1.1%. Pharmacy same-store sales increased by 4.2% and reflected the benefits of increased prescription counts and the effects of branded drug inflation.

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Cost of sales as a percentage of total net sales was 69.2% for the nine month period, compared to 68.9% in the prior year period, due to increased pharmacy resale activity. Excluding pharmacy resale activity, cost of sales as a percentage of net retail sales improved slightly during the thirty-nine weeks ended September 26, 2009. This improvement was attributable to an improved front-end product mix and reductions in inventory shrink losses, partially offset by lower third party pharmacy reimbursements rates. Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales decreased to 26.7% from 27.0% in the prior year period, primarily due to increased pharmacy resale activity. As a percentage of net retail store sales, selling, general and administrative expenses improved slightly to 28.0% from 28.1% in the prior year nine month period. The decrease is due to cost savings initiatives that we have implemented during fiscal 2009, partially offset by increased store occupancy expenses associated with new stores, store expansions and lease renewals.

FIFO EBITDA increased in the 2009 nine months by 19.4% to \$50.7 million, or 3.7% of net sales, from \$42.5 million, or 3.2% of net sales, in the prior year period. The following items may be considered in addition to FIFO EBITDA:

	(Unaudited)	
	Thirty-nine Weeks Ended	
	September 26, 2009	September 27, 2008
	(dollars in thousands)	
Non-cash rent expense	\$ 8,562	\$ 9,339
Former CEO (Mr. Cuti) matters	3,453	3,903
Oak Hill management fee	938	938
Asset impairment charges		3,405
Closed store costs	3,790	2,307
Stock option expense	637	518
Miscellaneous other items	462	1,479

Operating loss was \$6.2 million in the first nine months of 2009, compared to an operating loss of \$12.2 million in the first nine months of 2008. The improvement in operating loss was primarily attributable to the benefits of the \$62.9 million increase in our net sales, of which \$45.1 million was in our retail stores, and a \$3.4 million decrease in other expenses. The detailed breakdown of other expenses compared to the previous year is provided on Table 5 in Appendix A.

The net loss for the first nine months of 2009 was \$39.5 million, compared to \$55.4 million in the prior year period. The improvement is due to the reduced operating loss and the \$12.5 million gain on debt extinguishment, partially offset by increased interest expense of \$2.9 million primarily attributable to the third quarter interest charge related to the loss of hedge accounting discussed above.

We generated net cash flows from operating activities of \$15.4 million during the first nine months of 2009 compared to \$20.7 million in the first nine months of 2008. The change is primarily attributable to the increased investment in pharmacy inventory in support of maintaining higher in-stock conditions as well as the payment of a previously announced \$3.5 million litigation settlement.

Offers to Purchase Prior Debt Securities

On August 7, 2009, pursuant to offers to purchase, we completed the repurchase of approximately \$205.0 million of our senior secured floating rate notes due 2010 for total consideration of approximately \$206.6 million and approximately \$143.3 million of our 9.75% senior subordinated notes due 2011 for a total consideration of approximately \$125.6 million, in each case, including accrued and unpaid interest. On the same day, we called for redemption of the remaining approximately \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes, which we purchased on September 8, 2009 for approximately \$5.0 million. In connection with the offers to purchase, we eliminated substantially all of the restrictive covenants in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes,

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of which approximately \$51.7 million remain outstanding. The proceeds from the sale of the initial notes were used to fund, in part, the consideration for the above transactions.

Credit Agreement Amendment

On August 7, 2009, we entered into an amendment to our asset-based revolving loan facility. The credit agreement amendment permitted, among other things, the completion of the offers to purchase, the offering of the initial notes and other related transactions. In addition, as a result of the credit agreement amendment, the applicable margins on LIBOR-based loans increased from a range of 1.00% to 2.00% to a range of 2.25% to 3.25%, and the applicable margins on prime rate loans increased from a range of 0.00% to 0.50% to a range of 1.25% to 1.75%. Also, line fees and commitment fees increased from 0.30% to 0.50% per year.

Equity Investment

Concurrently with the completion of the offers to purchase, entities associated with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. invested \$125.0 million of redeemable preferred equity in Holdings. A portion of the proceeds of the equity investment was used to pay the total consideration in the offers to purchase. The remaining proceeds from the equity investment were used to temporarily reduce the amount of outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility.

Our Equity Sponsor

Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. and its successor funds are private equity partnerships that manage more than \$8 billion of private equity capital. Oak Hill Capital Partners also has relationships with other separate partnerships that share the Oak Hill name and which manage capital across multiple asset classes, including high yield and bank debt, public equity, distressed debt, venture capital and real estate. Each of the other Oak Hill partnerships has a separate and dedicated management team, a different investor group and makes its investment decisions on an independent basis.

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Sources and Uses

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in exchange for the outstanding initial notes. We are making this exchange solely to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreements entered into in connection with the offering of the initial notes. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes, we will receive initial notes in like aggregate principal amount.

The gross proceeds from the offering of the initial notes were approximately \$292.3 million. The sources and uses of funds in connection with the offering of the initial notes are set forth below:

(dollars in millions)

Sources of Funds		Uses of Funds	
Initial notes(1)	\$ 292.3	Purchase of the senior secured floating rate notes(2)	\$ 210.0
Proceeds of the equity investment	125.0	Purchase of the senior subordinated notes	125.4
		Temporary repayment of the asset-based revolving loan facility	70.9
		Transaction costs and interest payments(3)	11.0
Total Sources	\$ 417.3	Total Uses	\$ 417.3

(1) The initial notes were offered at a price of 97.417% of their face value, resulting in approximately \$292.3 million of gross proceeds.

(2) Includes the payment of approximately \$205.0 million for the senior secured floating rate notes purchased in offers to purchase and the optional redemption of the remaining approximately \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes on September 8, 2009 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof.

(3) Includes the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the notes purchased in the offers to purchase through (but not including) August 7, 2009 and the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the remaining senior secured floating rate notes that were called for redemption, through (but not including) September 8, 2009.

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Corporate Structure and Capital Structure

The following is a chart of our corporate structure and capital structure:

- (1) DRI I Inc., Duane Reade International, LLC (f/k/a Duane Reade International, Inc.) and Duane Reade Realty, Inc. are guarantors under the asset-based revolving loan facility, the notes and the senior subordinated notes.

The Obligors

Duane Reade Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware in 1992. Its principal executive offices are located at 440 Ninth Avenue, New York, New York 10001, and its telephone number is (212) 273-5700. Its web site address is www.duanereade.com. Its website and the information contained on its website are not a part of this prospectus.

Duane Reade is a New York general partnership formed in 1985. Its principal offices are located at 440 Ninth Avenue, New York, New York 10001, and its telephone number is (212) 273-5700.

Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware in 2003. Its principal offices are located at 440 Ninth Avenue, New York, New York 10001, and its telephone number is (212) 273-5700.

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SUMMARY OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

In this subsection, we, us, our and the Company refer only to Duane Reade Inc. and not its subsidiaries.

We are offering to exchange \$300,000,000 in aggregate principal amount of our initial notes for a like aggregate principal amount of our exchange notes. In order to exchange your initial notes, you must properly tender them and we must accept your tender. We will exchange all outstanding initial notes that are validly tendered and not validly withdrawn.

Exchange Offer We will exchange our exchange notes for a like aggregate principal amount at maturity of our initial notes.

Expiration Date This exchange offer will expire at 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on _____, 2009, unless we decide to extend it.

Conditions to the Exchange Offer We will complete this exchange offer only if:

there is no change in the laws and regulations which would impair our ability to proceed with this exchange offer,

there is no change in the current interpretation of the staff of the SEC which permits resales of the exchange notes,

there is no stop order issued by the SEC which would suspend the effectiveness of the registration statement which includes this prospectus or the qualification of the exchange notes under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939,

there is no litigation or threatened litigation which would impair our ability to proceed with this exchange offer, and

we obtain all the governmental approvals we deem necessary to complete this exchange offer.

Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled The Exchange Offer Conditions to the Exchange Offer.

Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes To participate in this exchange offer, you must complete, sign and date the letter of transmittal or its facsimile and transmit it, together with your initial notes to be exchanged and all other documents required by the letter of transmittal, to U.S. Bank National Association, as exchange agent, at its address indicated under The Exchange Offer Exchange Agent. In the alternative, you can tender your initial notes by book-entry delivery following the procedures described in this prospectus. For more information on tendering your notes, please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled The Exchange Offer Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes.

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Special Procedures for Beneficial Owners

If you are a beneficial owner of initial notes that are registered in the name of a broker, dealer, commercial bank, trust company or other nominee and you wish to tender your initial notes in the exchange offer, you should contact the registered holder promptly and instruct that person to tender on your behalf.

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Guaranteed Delivery Procedures	If you wish to tender your initial notes and you cannot get the required documents to the exchange agent on time, you may tender your notes by using the guaranteed delivery procedures described under the section of this prospectus entitled "The Exchange Offer - Procedures for Tendering Initial Notes - Guaranteed Delivery Procedure."
Withdrawal Rights	You may withdraw the tender of your initial notes at any time before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer. To withdraw, you must send a written or facsimile transmission notice of withdrawal to the exchange agent at its address indicated under "The Exchange Offer - Exchange Agent" before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date of the exchange offer.
Acceptance of Initial Notes and Delivery of Exchange Notes	If all the conditions to the completion of this exchange offer are satisfied, we will accept any and all initial notes that are properly tendered in this exchange offer on or before 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on the expiration date. We will return any initial note that we do not accept for exchange to you without expense promptly after the expiration date. We will deliver the exchange notes to you promptly after the expiration date and acceptance of your initial notes for exchange. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled "The Exchange Offer - Acceptance of Initial Notes for Exchange; Delivery of Exchange Notes."
Federal Income Tax Considerations Relating to the Exchange Offer	Exchanging your initial notes for exchange notes should not be a taxable event to you for United States federal income tax purposes. Please refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."
Exchange Agent	U.S. Bank National Association is serving as exchange agent in the exchange offer.
Fees and Expenses	We will pay all expenses related to this exchange offer. Please refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "The Exchange Offer - Fees and Expenses."
Use of Proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes. We are making this exchange offer solely to satisfy certain of our obligations under our registration rights agreement entered into in connection with the offering of the initial notes.
Consequences to Holders Who Do Not Participate in the Exchange Offer	If you do not participate in this exchange offer: except as set forth in the next paragraph, you will not necessarily be able to require us to register your initial notes under the Securities Act,

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you will not be able to resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer your initial notes unless they are registered under the Securities Act or unless you resell, offer to resell or otherwise transfer them under an exemption from the registration requirements of, or in a transaction not subject to, the Securities Act, and

the trading market for your initial notes will become more limited to the extent other holders of initial notes participate in the exchange offer.

You will not be able to require us to register your initial notes under the Securities Act unless:

the exchange offer is not permitted by applicable law or SEC policy

the exchange offer is not consummated within 270 days after the closing date of the offering of the initial notes;

you are prohibited by applicable law or SEC policy from participating in the exchange offer

you may not resell the exchange notes you acquire in the exchange offer to the public without delivering a prospectus and that the prospectus contained in the exchange offer registration statement is not appropriate or available for such resales by you; or

you are a broker-dealer and hold initial notes acquired directly from us or one of our affiliates.

In these cases, the registration rights agreement requires us to file a registration statement for a continuous offering in accordance with Rule 415 under the Securities Act for the benefit of the holders of the initial notes described in this paragraph. We do not currently anticipate that we will register under the Securities Act any notes that remain outstanding after completion of the exchange offer.

Please refer to the section of this prospectus entitled "The Exchange Offer" "Your Failure to Participate in the Exchange Offer Will Have Adverse Consequences."

Resales

It may be possible for you to resell the notes issued in the exchange offer without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery provisions of the Securities Act, subject to the conditions described under "Obligations of Broker-Dealers" below.

To tender your initial notes in this exchange offer and resell the exchange notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act, you must make the following representations:

you are authorized to tender the initial notes and to acquire exchange notes, and that we will acquire good and unencumbered title to those initial notes,

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the exchange notes acquired by you are being acquired in the ordinary course of business,

you have no arrangement or understanding with any person to participate in a distribution of the exchange notes and are not participating in, and do not intend to participate in, the distribution of such exchange notes,

you are not an affiliate, as defined in Rule 405 under the Securities Act, of ours, or you will comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to the extent applicable,

if you are not a broker-dealer, you are not engaging in, and do not intend to engage in, a distribution of exchange notes, and

if you are a broker-dealer, initial notes to be exchanged were acquired by you as a result of market-making or other trading activities and you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resale, offer to resell or other transfer of such exchange notes.

Please refer to the sections of this prospectus entitled *The Exchange Offer Procedure for Tendering Initial Notes Proper Execution and Delivery of Letters of Transmittal, Risk Factors Risks Related to the Exchange Offer Some persons who participate in the exchange offer must deliver a prospectus in connection with resales of the exchange notes* and *Plan of Distribution*.

Obligations of Broker-Dealers

If you are a broker-dealer that receives exchange notes, you must acknowledge that you will deliver a prospectus in connection with any resales of the exchange notes. If you are a broker-dealer who acquired the initial notes as a result of market making or other trading activities, you may use the exchange offer prospectus as supplemented or amended, on connection with resales of the exchanges notes. If you are a broker-dealer who acquired the initial notes directly from the issuers in the initial offering and not as a result of market making and trading activities, you must, in the absence of an exemption, comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act in connection with resales of the exchange notes.

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Summary of Terms of the Exchange Notes

The exchange notes will be governed by the indenture, dated as of August 7, 2009, by and among Duane Reade Inc., Duane Reade GP, the guarantors named therein and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. The following is a summary of certain terms of the indenture and the exchange notes and is qualified in its entirety by the more detailed information contained under the heading "Description of Notes" elsewhere in this prospectus. Certain descriptions in this prospectus of provisions of the indenture are summaries of such provisions and are qualified herein by reference to the indenture.

Issuers	Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade
Exchange Notes	\$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of 11.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2015. The form and terms of the exchange notes are the same as the form and terms of the initial notes, except that the issuance of the exchange notes is registered under the Securities Act, the exchange notes will not bear legends restricting their transfer and the exchange notes will not be entitled to registration rights under the registration rights agreement. The exchange notes will evidence the same debt as the initial notes, and both the initial notes and the exchange notes will be governed by the same indenture.
Maturity	The exchange notes will mature on August 1, 2015.
Interest	The exchange notes will bear interest at a rate of 11.75% per annum, payable semi-annually on February 1 and August 1 of each year, commencing on February 1, 2010.
Interest on the exchange notes will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.	
Original Issue Discount	Because the initial notes were issued with original issue discount, the exchange notes should be treated as having been issued with original issue discount for United States federal income tax purposes. Thus, U.S. Holders (as defined in "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences") will be required to include amounts representing such original issue discount in gross income on a constant yield basis for United States federal income tax purposes in advance of the receipt of cash payments to which such income is attributable. See "Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences."
Guarantees	Duane Reade Holdings, Inc., the Company's direct parent, and all of the Company's existing direct and indirect subsidiaries, other than Duane Reade GP, will fully and unconditionally guarantee the payment of principal, interest and premium, if any, on the exchange notes, as described under the headings "Description of Notes" and "Guarantees."
Collateral for the Exchange Notes	The exchange notes and the guarantees and the obligations under certain interest rate and other swap agreements will be secured (on an equal and ratable basis) by a first priority lien on all of the assets owned by the Issuers and the guarantors other than those assets that secure the obligations under the asset-based revolving loan facility,

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which includes (i) accounts receivable, inventory, chattel paper, instruments, documents, prescription files, tax refunds and abatements and deposit accounts, (ii) letter of credit rights and supporting obligations related to the items referred to in clause (i), (iii) all books and records relating to any of the foregoing, (iv) all payment intangibles constituting proceeds of the foregoing and (v) all other products and proceeds of the foregoing (including insurance proceeds related thereto).

The exchange notes and the guarantees will be secured by a second priority lien on the collateral securing the asset-based revolving loan facility subject only to a first priority security interest securing the revolving loan obligations up to the maximum revolving debt amount (as defined in the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility) and a first priority lien on the collateral securing the asset-based revolving loan facility with respect to that portion of the revolving loan obligations exceeding the maximum revolving debt amount.

The exchange notes will not be secured by certain excluded assets, such as assets constituting real property, assets securing purchase money obligations or capital lease obligations incurred in compliance with the indenture, which obligations will effectively rank senior to the exchange notes to the extent of the value of such excluded assets. See Description of Notes Collateral for more information.

Ranking

The exchange notes will be each Issuer's senior secured obligation, and the guarantee of the exchange notes will be each guarantor's senior secured obligation. Accordingly, they will rank:

equally in right of payment with all of such Issuer's or guarantor's existing and future senior indebtedness;

senior in right of payment to any of such Issuer's or guarantor's existing and future subordinated indebtedness (as the case may be);

effectively subordinated to such Issuer's or guarantor's outstanding obligations under the asset-based revolving loan facility up to the maximum revolving debt amount, to the extent of the value of the collateral that secures revolving loan facility obligations;

effectively senior to such Issuer's or guarantor's outstanding obligations under the asset-based revolving loan facility in excess of the maximum revolving debt amount, to the extent of the value of the collateral that secures revolving loan facility obligations;

effectively senior to such Issuer's or guarantor's outstanding obligations under the asset-based revolving loan facility with respect to assets of such Issuer securing the exchange notes but not the asset-based revolving loan facility; and

effectively senior to all existing and future senior unsecured debt of such Issuer or guarantor, to the extent of the value of the collateral securing the exchange notes.

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As of June 27, 2009, on an as-adjusted basis, the exchange notes and the related guarantees would be effectively subordinated to approximately \$72.5 million of indebtedness outstanding under our asset-based revolving loan facility with respect to the collateral securing that facility, with an additional \$143.4 million of availability under that facility (net of outstanding letters of credit).

All of the exchange notes will be effectively subordinated to all of the liabilities and preferred stock of our subsidiaries that do not guarantee the exchange notes. We do not expect to have any non-guarantor subsidiaries as of the issue date of the exchange notes.

Optional Redemption

Prior to August 1, 2012, the Issuers may redeem the exchange notes in whole or in part, at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof plus the applicable make-whole premium. The Issuers may redeem all or a portion of the exchange notes at the redemption prices listed under the heading Description of Notes Optional Redemption, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, the Company, Holdings or Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC may redeem up to an aggregate of 35% of aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes with the net cash proceeds from certain equity offerings. However, we may only make such redemptions if at least 65% of the aggregate principal amount of the exchange notes remains outstanding immediately after the occurrence of such redemption.

Change of Control

If a change of control of the Company occurs, the Issuers must give holders of the exchange notes the opportunity to sell to the Issuers their exchange notes at 101% of their face amount, plus accrued interest.

The Issuers might not be able to pay holders the required price for the exchange notes holders present to them at the time of a change of control, because:

the Issuers might not have enough funds at that time; or

the terms of the Issuers' other debt may prevent the Issuers from paying.

Asset Sale Proceeds

If the Company or certain of its subsidiaries engage in asset sales, the Company generally must either invest the net cash proceeds from such sales in its business within a specified period of time, prepay specified classes of debt or make an offer to purchase a principal amount of the exchange notes, term loan obligations and other indebtedness ranking *pari passu* therewith equal to the excess net cash proceeds. See Description of the Notes Certain Covenants *Asset Sales*.

Certain Covenants

The indenture governing the exchange notes contains covenants that, among other things, limit the Company's and certain of its restricted subsidiaries' ability to:

incur or guarantee additional indebtedness;

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pay dividends, make repayments on indebtedness that is subordinated to the applicable exchange notes and make other restricted payments ;

make certain investments;

create liens on their assets to secure debt;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

merge, consolidate or amalgamate with another company;

transfer and sell assets;

impair the collateral; and

permit restrictions on the payment of dividends by our subsidiaries.

These covenants are subject to a number of important limitations and exceptions. See Description of Notes.

Governing Law

The indenture governing the exchange notes is governed by New York law.

Use of Proceeds

We will not receive any proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in exchange for the outstanding initial notes. We are making this exchange solely to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreement entered into in connection with the offering of the initial notes.

Absence of a Public Market for the Exchange Notes

The exchange notes are new securities with no established market for them. We cannot assure you that a market for these exchange notes will develop or that this market will be liquid. Please refer to the section of this prospectus entitled Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Exchange Offer *There may be no active or liquid market for the exchange notes.*

Form of the Exchange Notes

The exchange notes will be represented by one or more permanent global securities in registered form deposited on behalf of The Depository Trust Company with U.S. Bank National Association, as custodian. You will not receive exchange notes in certificated form unless one of the events described in the section of this prospectus entitled Book Entry; Delivery and Form Exchange of Book Entry Notes for Certificated Notes occurs. Instead, beneficial interests in the exchange notes will be shown on, and transfers of these exchange notes will be effected only through, records maintained in book-entry form by The Depository Trust Company with respect to its participants.

Risk Factors

See Risk Factors for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the exchange notes.

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The summary historical consolidated financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the notes related to those statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

The summary historical consolidated financial and other data set forth below as of and for the fiscal years ended December 30, 2006, December 29, 2007 and December 27, 2008 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The summary historical consolidated financial and other data set forth below as of and for the twenty-six-week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 27, 2009 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements. To conform to our current presentation, we have removed the gross profit caption from the statement of operations data. The financial data set forth below as of and for the twenty-six-week periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would be achieved over the course of a full fiscal year.

	2006	Fiscal Year		(Unaudited)	
		2007	2008	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009
(dollars in thousands, except percentages and store data)					
Statement of Operations Data					
Net sales	\$ 1,584,778	\$ 1,686,752	\$ 1,774,029	\$ 878,532	\$ 923,573
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of sales(1)	1,108,727	1,176,376	1,227,129	606,405	640,496
Selling, general & administrative expenses	426,532	446,696	476,574	236,450	244,415
Labor contingency income(2)	(18,004)				
Depreciation and amortization	71,932	73,080	68,539	35,593	35,342
Store pre-opening expenses	305	600	797	247	235
Gain on sale of pharmacy files		(1,337)			
Other expenses(3)	14,747	15,948	16,808	4,149	6,283
Operating loss	(19,461)	(24,611)	(15,818)	(4,312)	(3,198)
Interest expense, net	56,947	60,977	54,915	27,281	24,191
Loss before income taxes	(76,408)	(85,588)	(70,733)	(31,593)	(27,389)
Income taxes	2,956	2,192	2,045	1,478	1,407
Net loss	\$ (79,364)	\$ (87,780)	\$ (72,778)	\$ (33,071)	\$ (28,796)
Operating Data					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 11,616	\$ 19,271	\$ 44,317	\$ 26,767	\$ 30,996
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (29,070)	\$ (41,921)	\$ (47,001)	\$ (25,965)	\$ (27,513)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 17,487	\$ 22,635	\$ 2,734	\$ (810)	\$ (3,548)
Number of stores at end of period	248	242	251	241	253
Same-store sales growth(4)	4.6%	7.4%	4.2%	4.6%	1.4%
Pharmacy same-store sales growth(4)	2.6%	5.9%	3.1%	2.5%	3.6%
Front-end same-store sales growth(4)	6.2%	8.6%	5.0%	6.3%	(0.3)%
Average store size (selling square feet) at end of period	6,987	6,813	6,764	6,799	6,768
Sales per square foot(5)	\$ 881	\$ 975	\$ 1,010	N/A	N/A
Pharmacy sales as a % of net sales(6)	46.5%	46.0%	46.1%	45.6%	47.0%
Third party plan sales as a % of prescription sales	92.8%	93.0%	93.4%	93.2%	94.0%
FIFO EBITDA(7)	\$ 37,500	\$ 50,069	\$ 56,713	\$ 32,881	\$ 33,994

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	December 27, 2008	June 27, 2009
	(dollars in thousands)	
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period)		
Working capital deficit(8)	\$ (13,316)	\$ (21,559)
Total assets	\$ 712,600	\$ 701,655
Total debt and capital lease obligations	\$ 555,652	\$ 554,511
Stockholders' deficit	\$ (146,701)	\$ (175,336)

- (1) Shown exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense for our distribution centers which is included in the separate line item captioned depreciation and amortization.
- (2) We recognized pre-tax income of \$18.0 million in fiscal 2006 in connection with the recognition and subsequent resolution of a National Labor Relations Board decision in a litigation matter relating to our collective bargaining agreement with one of our unions at the time.
- (3) Includes closed store costs, asset impairment charges, Oak Hill management fee, accounting investigation costs, former CEO (Mr. Cuti) matters and miscellaneous other items. See Footnote 7 below, Note 16 to the consolidated audited financial statements and Note 10 to the consolidated unaudited interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus, which provide a detailed explanation of these charges.
- (4) Same-store sales figures include stores that have been in operation for at least 13 months.
- (5) Items defined as N/A are not reported by us on a partial year basis.
- (6) Includes resales of certain retail inventory.
- (7) As used in this prospectus, FIFO EBITDA means earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash charges and credits related to the LIFO inventory valuation method, extraordinary charges and other non-recurring charges. We believe that FIFO EBITDA, as presented, represents a useful measure of assessing the performance of our ongoing operating activities, as it reflects our earnings trends without the impact of certain non-cash charges and other non-recurring items.

In evaluating FIFO EBITDA, you should be aware that in the future we may incur charges and other items such as those used in calculating FIFO EBITDA. Our presentation of FIFO EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or nonrecurring items. FIFO EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in the United States. Some of these limitations are:

it does not reflect every cash expenditure, future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;

it does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;

it does not reflect the significant interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our debt;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and FIFO EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;

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it is not adjusted for all non-cash income or expense items that are reflected in our statements of cash flows;

it does not reflect the impact of earnings or charges resulting from matters we consider not to be indicative of our ongoing operations;

it does not reflect limitations on or costs related to transferring earnings from our subsidiaries to us; and

other companies in our industry may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures. Because of these limitations, FIFO EBITDA should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or as a measure of cash that will be available to us to meet our obligations, including those under the exchange notes. You should compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using FIFO EBITDA only supplementally. See our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

FIFO EBITDA is not intended as an alternative to net income as an indicator of our operating performance, as an alternative to any other measure of performance in conformity with GAAP nor as an alternative to cash flow provided by operating activities as measures of liquidity. You should therefore not place undue reliance on FIFO EBITDA or ratios calculated using this measure.

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A reconciliation of net loss to FIFO EBITDA for each period included above is set forth below:

	2006	Fiscal Year 2007	2008 (dollars in thousands)	(Unaudited) Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
				June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009
Net loss	\$ (79,364)	\$ (87,780)	\$ (72,778)	\$ (33,071)	\$ (28,796)
Income tax expense	2,956	2,192	2,045	1,478	1,407
Interest expense	56,947	60,977	54,915	27,281	24,191
Depreciation and amortization(a)	71,932	73,080	68,539	35,593	35,342
Labor contingency income(b)	(18,004)				
LIFO Expense	3,033	1,600	3,992	1,600	1,850
FIFO EBITDA	\$ 37,500	\$ 50,069	\$ 56,713	\$ 32,881	\$ 33,994

The following items may be considered in addition to FIFO EBITDA:

Non-cash rent expense(c)	\$ 10,956	\$ 11,678	\$ 12,751	\$ 5,816	\$ 5,469
Former CEO (Mr. Cuti) matters(d)	1,280	6,013	6,029	1,300	2,892
Oak Hill management fee(e)	1,250	1,250	1,250	625	625
Asset impairment charges(f)	10,202	868	7,662		
Litigation Settlement Charge(g)			3,500		
Closed store costs(h)		4,351	3,649	2,117	2,766
Accounting investigation costs(i)	835	2,250			
Stock option expense	336	982	697	339	435
Miscellaneous other items	\$ 1,335(j)	\$ 1,216(k)	\$ (1,782)(l)	\$ 107(m)	\$

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- (a) Excludes amortization expense associated with deferred financing costs, which is included in the line item entitled Interest expense.
- (b) We recognized pre-tax income of \$18.0 million in fiscal 2006 in connection with the recognition and subsequent resolution of a National Labor Relations Board decision in a litigation matter relating to our collective bargaining agreement with one of our former unions.
- (c) Non-cash deferred rent expense for a period equals our total rent expense recorded under GAAP less cash rent expense actually paid in the period.
- (d) Reflects charges relating to our former CEO, Mr. Cuti, including severance expenses and legal expenses for proceedings relating to Mr. Cuti. For a detailed explanation of these charges, see Notes 2 and 18 to the consolidated audited financial statements, which are contained elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (e) Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc. (an affiliate of Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P.), provides us with financial advisory and management services under a management services agreement. In consideration of these services, Oak Hill Capital Management, Inc. receives an annual fee of \$1.25 million, payable quarterly.
- (f) Represents non-cash charges to reduce the carrying value of certain store assets to fair value.
- (g) This litigation settlement charge relates to two class action lawsuits that we believe are unusual and non-recurring and is more fully described elsewhere in this prospectus.

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- (h) In the normal course of our business, we close store locations. In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for the Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*, we establish reserves for closed store costs anticipated to be incurred in connection with such closings.
- (i) These charges relate to accounting investigations that were completed in the first half of the 2007 fiscal year. For a detailed explanation of these charges see Note 2 to the consolidated audited financial statements, contained elsewhere in this prospectus.
- (j) Includes severance costs relating to our former executives, costs relating to changes in the fair value of outstanding profits interests and executive relocation, recruitment and retention costs. These items were partially offset by benefits resulting from changes in the fair value of the phantom stock liability in respect of certain of our current and former executives.

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- (k) Includes severance costs relating to our former executives, costs relating to a union contract settlement and costs relating to changes in the fair value of the phantom stock liability in respect of certain of our current and former executives, partially offset by benefits resulting from changes in the fair value of outstanding profits interests.

 - (l) Includes benefits resulting from changes in the fair value of the phantom stock liability in respect of certain of our current and former executives and changes in the fair value of outstanding profits interests, partially offset by additional costs relating to a union contract settlement and severance costs relating to our former executives.

 - (m) Represents severance costs relating to our former executives.
- (8) For the fiscal year December 27, 2008 and for the twenty-six-week period ended June 27, 2009, working capital deficit reflects the classification of our asset-based revolving loan facility as a current liability, rather than as long-term debt, because cash receipts controlled by the lenders are used to reduce outstanding debt, and we do not meet the criteria of SFAS No. 6, *Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to be Refinanced* An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A, to classify the debt as long-term. At December 27, 2008 and June 27, 2009, the revolving loan balance was \$144.6 million and \$143.4 million, respectively.

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RISK FACTORS

Your decision whether to acquire the exchange notes will involve risk. You should be aware of, and carefully consider, the following risk factors, along with all of the other information provided or referred to in this prospectus before deciding whether to invest in the exchange notes.

Risks Related to Our Capital Structure

Our substantial indebtedness could prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the exchange notes and may otherwise restrict our activities.

We have a significant amount of indebtedness. As of June 27, 2009, on an as-adjusted basis, we had a total of approximately \$430.3 million of indebtedness outstanding, consisting of approximately \$72.5 million outstanding under the asset-based revolving loan facility, \$300.0 million of outstanding initial notes (which were issued at a discount of approximately \$7.7 million), \$51.7 million of outstanding senior subordinated notes and approximately \$6.1 million of capital lease obligations. See **Description of Other Indebtedness** and **Capitalization**.

Our outstanding indebtedness, including under the notes and the asset-based revolving loan facility, could have important consequences to you. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes;

limit our ability to obtain additional financing for funding our growth strategy, capital expenditures, acquisitions, working capital or other purposes;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our operating cash flow to service our debt, thereby reducing funds available for our growth strategy, capital expenditures, acquisitions, working capital and other purposes;

increase our vulnerability to adverse economic, regulatory and industry conditions;

limit our flexibility in planning for, or responding to, changing business and economic conditions, including reacting to any economic slowdown in the New York greater metropolitan area;

place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors with less indebtedness; and

subject us to financial and other restrictive covenants, and our failure to comply with these covenants could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of all of our indebtedness.

We may be required to refinance our indebtedness. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on, among other things, our financial condition at the time, our financial performance, credit market conditions and the availability of financing. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness could be impaired if debt holders develop a negative perception of our long-term or short-term financial prospects. Such negative perceptions could result if we suffer a decline in the level of our business activity, among other reasons. In addition, because of disruptions in the worldwide credit markets, because of the economic downturn and its impact on our business or for other reasons, we may not be able to obtain refinancing on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Failure to refinance our indebtedness could have a material adverse effect on us and could require us to dispose of assets if we cannot refinance our indebtedness. We may be unable to sell some of our assets, or we may have to sell assets at a substantial discount from market value, either of which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Despite current indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may still be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness. This could further exacerbate the risks associated with our existing substantial indebtedness.

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We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. On an as-adjusted basis, we would be able to incur up to a maximum of \$225.0 million in total indebtedness under

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our asset-based revolving loan facility, of which approximately \$72.5 million would be outstanding as of June 27, 2009. Our ability to borrow under our asset-based revolving loan facility is subject to a borrowing base formula, which would provide for \$143.4 million of remaining availability on an as-adjusted basis (net of outstanding letters of credit). The agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility also allows us to incur additional other indebtedness. The indenture governing the notes contains some limitations on the ability of Duane Reade Inc., Duane Reade GP and their restricted subsidiaries to incur indebtedness; however, they may not prohibit those entities from incurring additional indebtedness. If new indebtedness is added to our and our subsidiaries current indebtedness levels, the related risks that we and our subsidiaries now face would intensify. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants *Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Capital Stock* and Description of Other Indebtedness.

In addition to the covenants under the indenture governing the notes, the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility includes restrictive and financial covenants that may limit our operating and financial flexibility.

The indentures governing the notes and the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility contain covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to take specific actions, even if we believe them to be in our best interest. These include restrictions on the ability of Duane Reade Inc., Duane Reade GP and their restricted subsidiaries (and in case of our asset-based revolving loan facility, Holdings) to:

incur additional indebtedness;

pay dividends or distributions on, or redeem or repurchase, capital stock;

prepay, redeem or repurchase specified indebtedness;

merge, consolidate or sell assets or enter into other business combination transactions;

make acquisitions, capital expenditure investments or other investments;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

incur certain liens;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

use proceeds from sale of assets;

permit restrictions on the payment of dividends by their subsidiaries;

impair the collateral; and

change their business.

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In addition, the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility contains a single fixed charge coverage requirement which only becomes applicable when borrowings exceed 90% of the borrowing base, as defined in the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility. Borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility have not exceeded 90% of the borrowing base and, as a result, the fixed charge covenant has not become applicable. There are no credit ratings related triggers in our asset-based revolving loan facility that would impact the cost of borrowing, annual amortization of principal or related indebtedness maturity.

Issues affecting financial institutions could adversely affect financial markets generally as well as our ability to raise capital or access liquidity.

Factors that we cannot control, such as disruption of the financial markets or negative views about the financial services industry generally could impair our ability to raise necessary funding. The creditworthiness of many financial institutions may be closely interrelated as a result of credit, derivative, trading, clearing or other relationships between the institutions. As a result, concerns about, or a default or threatened default by, one institution could lead to significant market-wide liquidity and credit problems, losses or defaults by other institutions. This may adversely affect the financial institutions, such as banks and insurance providers, with which we interact on a daily basis, and therefore could adversely affect our ability to raise needed funds or access liquidity.

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We are a company whose equity is not publicly traded and which is effectively controlled by a single stockholder. That stockholder may effect changes to our board of directors, management and business plan, and the interests of that stockholder may conflict with the interests of our noteholders.

Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC owns approximately 99% of the outstanding shares of common stock of Holdings, our parent. Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. owns a majority of the voting membership interests in Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC.

Accordingly, Oak Hill indirectly beneficially owns a majority of our outstanding shares of common stock and can determine the outcomes of the elections of members of our board of directors and the outcome of corporate actions requiring stockholder approval, including mergers, consolidations and the sale of all or substantially all of our assets. Oak Hill also controls our management, policies and financing decisions and is in a position to prevent or cause a change of control. The interests of Oak Hill could conflict with those of our public debt holders. For example, if we encounter financial difficulties or are unable to pay our debts as they come due, the interests of Oak Hill as an equity holder might conflict with the interests of our noteholders. Oak Hill may have an interest in pursuing acquisitions, divestitures or financings or other transactions that, in its judgment could enhance its equity investment, even though such transactions may involve significant risks to our noteholders. In addition, Oak Hill and its affiliates may in the future own interests in businesses that compete with ours.

Risks Applicable to the Notes

A court could deem the issuance of the notes or the guarantees to be a fraudulent conveyance and void all or a portion of the obligations represented by the notes or the guarantees.

In a bankruptcy proceeding, a trustee, debtor in possession, or someone else acting on behalf of the bankruptcy estate may seek to recover transfers made or void obligations incurred prior to the bankruptcy proceeding on the basis that such transfers and obligations constituted fraudulent conveyances. Fraudulent conveyances are generally defined to include transfers made or obligations incurred for inadequate consideration when the debtor was insolvent, inadequately capitalized or in similar financial distress, or transfers made or obligations incurred with the intent of hindering, delaying or defrauding current or future creditors. A trustee or such other parties may recover such transfers and avoid such obligations made within two years prior to the commencement of a bankruptcy proceeding. Furthermore, under certain circumstances, creditors may recover transfers or void obligations under state fraudulent conveyance laws, within the applicable limitation period, which may be longer than two years, even if the debtor is not in bankruptcy. In bankruptcy, a representative of the estate may also assert such state law claims. If a court were to find that either an Issuer issued the notes or a guarantor issued its guarantee under circumstances constituting a fraudulent conveyance, the court could void all or a portion of the obligations under the notes or the guarantees, or the pledge of collateral granted in connection therewith. In addition, under such circumstances, the value of any consideration holders received with respect to the notes, including upon foreclosure of the collateral, could also be subject to recovery from such holders and possibly from subsequent transferees. If the pledge of collateral to secure the notes were voided and the issuance of the notes and/or guarantees were not voided, holders of notes would be unsecured creditors with claims that ranked *pari passu* with all other unsecured creditors of the applicable obligor, including trade creditors.

A note could be voided, claims in respect of a note could be subordinated to all other debts of an Issuer or the pledge of collateral securing the notes could be voided, if such Issuer at the time the indebtedness evidenced by the notes was incurred:

intended to hinder, delay, or defraud any existing or future creditor or contemplated insolvency with a design to prefer one or more creditors to the exclusion in whole or in part of others;

received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the issuance of the notes and was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of such issuance or incurrence;

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was engaged in a business or transaction for which such Issuer's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or

intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond the ability to pay those debts as they mature.

Similar risks apply to the incurrence by each guarantor of its guarantee of the notes and its pledge of collateral to secure its guarantee of the notes.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a debtor would be considered insolvent if:

the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;

the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they become absolute and mature; or

it could not pay its debts as they become due.

We cannot assure you as to what standard a court would apply in determining whether an Issuer or a guarantor would be considered to be insolvent. If a court determined that an Issuer or a guarantor was insolvent after giving effect to the issuance of the notes or the applicable guarantee, it could void the notes or the applicable guarantees of the notes (or the pledge of collateral) and require you to return any payments received in respect of the notes or guarantees (or upon the foreclosure on collateral).

If a bankruptcy petition were filed by or against us, holders of notes may receive a lesser amount for their claim than they would have been entitled to receive under the indentures governing the notes.

If a bankruptcy petition were filed by or against us under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code after the issuance of the notes, the claim by any holder of the notes for the principal amount of the notes may be limited to an amount equal to the sum of:

the original issue price for the notes; and

that portion of the original issue discount that does not constitute unmatured interest for purposes of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. Any original issue discount that was not amortized as of the date of the bankruptcy filing would constitute unmatured interest. Accordingly, holders of the notes under these circumstances may receive a lesser amount than they would be entitled to receive under the terms of the indentures governing the notes, even if sufficient funds are available.

The exchange notes should be treated as issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Because the initial notes were issued with original issue discount, the exchange notes should be treated as issued with original issue discount for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Thus, U.S. Holders (as defined in Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences) will be required to include such original issue discount in gross income (as ordinary income) for U.S. federal income tax purposes as it accrues, in accordance with a constant yield method based on a compounding of interest, before the receipt of cash payments attributable to this income and regardless of the U.S. Holder's method of tax accounting. See Certain United States Federal Income Tax Consequences.

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The notes are new issues of securities and the trading market for such notes may be limited.

The notes are new securities for which there currently is no established trading market, and on issuance there will not be any established trading market. We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation in any automated dealer quotation system. In addition, although the initial purchasers have informed us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue such market-making at any time without notice, in their sole discretion. If any of the notes are traded after their initial issuance, they may trade at a discount from their initial issue price or principal amount, depending upon many factors, including prevailing interest rates, the market for similar securities and other factors, including general economic conditions and our financial condition, performance and prospects. Any decline in trading prices, regardless of the cause, may adversely affect the liquidity and trading markets for the notes.

We may not have the ability to purchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon the occurrence of specified change of control events, we will be required to offer to purchase each holder's notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest, unless all notes have been previously called for redemption. The holders of other debt securities that we may issue in the future, which rank equally in right of payment with the notes may also have this right. The occurrence of a change of control could constitute an event of default under agreements governing other indebtedness, some of which will rank effectively senior to the notes, in which case our lenders may terminate their commitments under those agreements and accelerate all amounts outstanding under the relevant facilities. Therefore, we may not have sufficient financial resources to purchase all of the debt securities or other indebtedness with such provisions as a result of a change of control.

The assets of our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes will be subject to prior claims by creditors of those subsidiaries.

You will not have any claim as a creditor against our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the notes. All of our current subsidiaries, other than Duane Reade GP, which is the co-Issuer of the notes, will guarantee the notes, and there are currently no unrestricted subsidiaries under the indenture. Nevertheless, any future unrestricted subsidiaries will not guarantee the notes. In addition, although we currently have no such subsidiaries, certain non-wholly-owned restricted subsidiaries will not be required to guarantee the notes or pledge their assets, subject to certain limitations, as described in Description of Notes Guarantees and Description of Notes Certain Covenants Issuances of Guarantees by New Restricted Subsidiaries and Non-Guarantor Restricted Subsidiaries. Therefore, the assets of our non-guarantor subsidiaries will be subject to prior claims by creditors of those subsidiaries, whether secured or unsecured, including trade claims. Unrestricted subsidiaries under the indentures are also not subject to the covenants in such indenture.

Holders of the notes and guarantees will share most collateral equally and ratably with the lenders under certain additional secured indebtedness that we are permitted by the indenture to incur in the future. If there is a default, the value of that collateral may not be sufficient to repay the holders of all of the debt secured by such collateral under such indebtedness. Furthermore, if there is a default, the collateral agent will be directed by a majority in aggregate principal amount of the notes and such other secured indebtedness, taken as a whole.

Our obligations under the notes and the guarantees are secured by a first-priority lien on all collateral (except for certain excluded assets) that does not secure our obligations under the asset-based revolving loan facility and by a lien on all collateral (except for certain excluded assets) that secures the asset-based revolving loan facility obligations that is junior to the lien securing such asset-based revolving loan facility obligations up to a specified maximum amount. The indenture governing the notes may allow us to incur additional debt that is secured equally and ratably with our obligations under the notes and the guarantees. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Capital Stock and Description of

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Notes Certain Covenants *Liens*. In the event of a bankruptcy, there may not be sufficient collateral value to satisfy our obligations under the notes and the guarantees and such additional parity debt. In addition, upon the occurrence of an event of default, the collateral agency agreement provides that, among other things, all instructions to the collateral agent, including with respect to the exercise of remedies, are to be made pursuant to the vote of holders of a majority of the aggregate outstanding indebtedness under the notes and such additional parity debt, subject to various conditions and exceptions. Therefore, a majority of noteholders may not be sufficient to direct the actions of the collateral agent. See Description of Notes Collateral *Instructions to the Collateral Agent* and Description of Notes Collateral *Foreclosure*.

Some of the collateral securing our obligations under the notes and the guarantees thereof is shared with creditors that have first-priority liens on that Secondary Collateral. If there is a default, the value of that collateral may not be sufficient to repay the first-priority lien creditors and the holders of the notes and related guarantees.

Our obligations under our asset-based revolving loan facility are secured, up to a maximum amount, by a first-priority lien on all present and future:

accounts receivable, inventory, chattel paper, instruments, documents, prescription files, tax refunds and abatements and deposit accounts;

letter of credit rights and supporting obligations related to the items referred to in the previous bullet;

all books and records relating to any of the above;

all payment intangibles constituting proceeds of the above; and

all other products and proceeds of the above (including related insurance proceeds).

Our obligations under the notes and the guarantees are secured by a second-priority lien on all of the collateral securing our obligations under our asset-based revolving loan facility (such assets are referred to herein as Secondary Collateral) up to a specified maximum amount. The relative priority of the liens on the Secondary Collateral is governed by an intercreditor agreement and the related collateral documents. Accordingly, any proceeds received upon a realization of the Secondary Collateral will be applied first to obligations (including expenses and other amounts) under our asset-based revolving loan facility. As a result, if there is a default, the value of that Secondary Collateral may not be sufficient to repay the first-priority lien creditors, the holders of the notes and the guarantees.

Your right to exercise remedies with respect to the Secondary Collateral is limited, even during an event of default under the indenture. In addition, Secondary Collateral will be subject to any exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and other imperfections that are accepted by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility.

The rights of the holders of the notes with respect to the Secondary Collateral are limited, even during an event of default under the indenture. If our asset-based revolving loan facility (or any replacement thereof) is not terminated or our obligations under it or any other obligations secured by first-priority liens are outstanding, any actions that may be taken in respect of any of Secondary Collateral, including the ability to cause the commencement of enforcement proceedings against the Secondary Collateral and to control the conduct of such proceedings are limited and, in most cases, controlled and directed by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility and other obligations secured by first-priority liens. In those circumstances, the trustee, on behalf of the holders of the notes, will not have the ability to control or direct such actions, even if an event of default under the indenture governing the notes has occurred or if the rights of the holders of the notes are or may be adversely affected. The agent and the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility are under no obligation to take into account the interests of holders of the notes and guarantees when determining whether and how to exercise their rights with respect to the Secondary Collateral, subject to the intercreditor agreement, and their interests and rights may be significantly different from or adverse to yours.

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To the extent that Secondary Collateral is released from the first-priority liens in accordance with our asset-based revolving loan facility, the second-priority liens securing the notes and the guarantees will also automatically be released. See Description of Notes Intercreditor Agreement and Description of Notes Possession, Use and Release of Collateral *Release of Collateral*.

The Secondary Collateral will also be subject to any and all exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and other imperfections as may be accepted by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility and other creditors that have the benefit of first-priority liens on the Secondary Collateral from time to time, whether on or after the date the notes and guarantees are issued. The existence of any such exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and other imperfections could adversely affect the value of the Secondary Collateral securing the notes as well as the ability of the collateral agent to realize or foreclose on such Secondary Collateral. We have neither analyzed the effect of, nor participated in any negotiations relating to such exceptions, defects, encumbrances, liens and imperfections and the existence thereof could adversely affect the value of the Secondary Collateral securing the notes as well as the ability of the collateral agent to realize or foreclose on such Secondary Collateral.

There may not be sufficient collateral to pay all or any of the notes, especially if we incur additional senior secured indebtedness, which will dilute the value of the collateral securing the notes and guarantees.

No appraisals of any collateral have been prepared in connection with the issuance of the notes offered hereby. The fair market value of the collateral is subject to fluctuations based on factors that include, among others, the condition of the markets and sectors in which we operate, the ability to sell the collateral in an orderly sale, the condition of the national and local economies, the availability of buyers and similar factors. The value of the assets pledged as collateral for the notes could be also impaired in the future as a result of our failure to implement our business strategy, competition or other future trends. In the event of foreclosure on the collateral, the proceeds from the sale of the collateral may not be sufficient to satisfy in full our obligations under the notes and any additional indebtedness secured equally and ratably with the notes and our asset-based revolving loan facility (in the case of Secondary Collateral). The amount to be received upon such a sale would be dependent on numerous factors, including but not limited to the timing and the manner of the sale. In addition, the book value of the collateral should not be relied on as a measure of realizable value for such assets. By its nature, portions of the collateral may be illiquid and may have no readily ascertainable market value. In particular, the collateral on which the notes and guarantees have a first-priority security interest (including equipment, contracts and intellectual property) is generally more illiquid than the collateral shared with the lenders of our asset-based revolving loan facility (receivables and inventory). Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the collateral can be sold in a short period of time in an orderly manner. A significant portion of the collateral includes assets that may only be usable, and thus retain value, as part of our existing operating business. Accordingly, any such sale of the collateral separate from the sale of certain of our operating businesses may not be feasible or of significant value.

To the extent that pre-existing liens, liens permitted under the indenture and other rights, including liens on excluded assets, such as those securing purchase money obligations and capital lease obligations granted to other parties (in addition to the holders of obligations secured by first-priority liens), encumber any of the collateral securing the notes and the guarantees, those parties have or may exercise rights and remedies with respect to the collateral that could adversely affect the value of the collateral and the ability of the collateral agent, the trustee under the indenture or the holders of the notes to realize or foreclose on the collateral. Consequently, liquidating the collateral securing the notes may not result in proceeds in an amount sufficient to pay any amounts due under the notes after also satisfying the obligations to pay any creditors with prior liens. If the proceeds of any sale of collateral are not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the notes, the holders of the notes (to the extent not repaid from the proceeds of the sale of the collateral) would have only an unsecured, unsubordinated claim against our and the guarantors remaining assets.

We or any guarantor may incur additional secured indebtedness under the indenture, including the issuance of additional notes or the incurrence of other forms of indebtedness secured equally and ratably with the notes

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and borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility, subject to certain specified conditions. See Description of Notes Certain Covenants *Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Capital Stock*. There is no restriction on the ability of Holdings to incur indebtedness. Any such incurrences could dilute the value of the collateral securing the notes and guarantees.

There are circumstances other than repayment or discharge of the notes under which the collateral securing the notes and guarantees will be released automatically, without your consent, the consent of the lenders under our asset-based revolving facility or the consent of the notes trustee.

Under various circumstances, all or a portion of the collateral securing the notes and guarantees will be released automatically, including:

a taking by eminent domain, condemnation or other similar circumstances;

a sale, transfer or other disposal or liquidation of such collateral in a transaction not prohibited under the indenture;

with respect to collateral held by a guarantor, upon the release of such guarantor from its guarantee (and its guarantee of any other indebtedness secured equally and ratably with the notes) in accordance with the indenture;

with respect to any Secondary Collateral, upon any sale or other disposition of such Secondary Collateral (i) by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility or (ii) by us or our subsidiaries with the consent of those lenders.

See Description of Notes Possession, Use and Release of Collateral *Release of Collateral*. The indenture will also permit us to designate one or more of the restricted subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries, subject to certain conditions. If we designate a subsidiary as an unrestricted subsidiary, all of the liens on any collateral owned by the unrestricted subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries and any guarantees of the notes by the unrestricted subsidiary or any of its subsidiaries will be automatically released under the indenture. Designation of an unrestricted subsidiary will therefore reduce the aggregate value of the collateral securing the notes. See Description of Notes Possession, Use and Release of Collateral *Release of Collateral*.

The pledge of the capital stock, other securities and similar items of our subsidiaries that secure the notes will automatically be excluded from the collateral to the extent the pledge of such capital stock or such other securities would require the filing of separate financial statements with the SEC for that subsidiary.

The notes and the guarantees are secured by a pledge of our stock that is owned by Holdings and the capital stock, other securities and similar items of some of our subsidiaries. Under SEC regulations currently in effect, if the par value, book value as carried by us or market value (whichever is greatest) of the capital stock, other securities or similar items of a subsidiary pledged as part of the collateral is greater than or equal to 20% of the aggregate principal amount of the notes then outstanding, such a subsidiary would be required to provide separate financial statements to the SEC. Therefore, the indenture and the collateral documents provide that any capital stock and other securities of any of our principal subsidiaries, Duane Reade GP, DRI I Inc. and Duane Reade International, LLC (f/k/a Duane Reade International, Inc.), will be excluded from the collateral to the extent that the pledge of such capital stock or other securities to secure the notes would cause such subsidiary to be required to file separate financial statements with the SEC pursuant to Rule 3-16 of Regulation S-X (as in effect from time to time). We conduct substantially all of our operations through those subsidiaries, which hold substantially all of our assets on a consolidated basis. In addition, the stock of subsidiaries created or acquired by us after the date of the indenture governing the notes can be excluded assets if the aggregate fair market value of all such subsidiaries does not exceed \$30.0 million. As a result, holders of the notes could lose a portion or all of their security interest in the capital stock or other securities of those subsidiaries. It may be more difficult, costly and time-consuming for holders of the notes to foreclose on the assets of a subsidiary than to foreclose on its capital stock or other securities, so the proceeds realized upon any such foreclosure could be significantly less than those that would have been received upon any sale of the capital stock or other securities of such subsidiary. See Description of Notes Collateral *Excluded Assets*.

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The imposition of certain permitted liens will cause the asset on which such liens are imposed to be excluded from the collateral securing the notes and the guarantees. There are also certain other categories of property that are also excluded from the collateral.

The indenture permits liens in favor of third parties to secure purchase money indebtedness and capital lease obligations, and any assets subject to such liens will be automatically excluded from the collateral securing the notes and the guarantees. Our ability to incur purchase money indebtedness and capital lease obligations is subject to the limitations, as described in *Description of Notes Certain Covenants Incurrence of Indebtedness and Issuance of Disqualified Capital Stock*. Other categories of excluded assets and property include owned and leased real property, certain contracts, certain equipment, assets of unrestricted subsidiaries and foreign subsidiaries, capital stock and other securities of certain of our existing subsidiaries (through which we conduct substantially all of our operations) certain stock of foreign subsidiaries and the proceeds from any of the foregoing. See *Description of Notes Collateral Excluded Assets*. Excluded assets will not be available as collateral to secure the Issuers' and the guarantors' obligations under the notes. As a result, with respect to the excluded assets, the notes and the guarantees will effectively rank equally with any other unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuers and the guarantors that is not itself secured by the excluded assets.

We will in most cases have control over the collateral, and the sale of particular assets by us could reduce the pool of assets securing the notes and the guarantees.

The collateral documents allow us to remain in possession of, retain exclusive control over, to freely operate and to collect, invest and dispose of any income from, the collateral securing the notes and the guarantees.

In addition, we, Duane Reade GP and the guarantors will not be required to comply with all or any portion of Section 314(d) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 if we determine, in good faith based on advice of counsel, that, under the terms of that section and/or any interpretation or guidance as to the meaning thereof of the SEC and its staff, including no action letters or exemptive orders, all or such portion of Section 314(d) of the Trust Indenture Act is inapplicable to the released collateral. For example, so long as no default or event of default under the indenture would result therefrom and such transaction would not violate the Trust Indenture Act, we may, among other things, without any release or consent by the indenture trustee, conduct ordinary course activities with respect to collateral, such as selling, factoring, abandoning or otherwise disposing of collateral and making ordinary course cash payments (including repayments of indebtedness). With respect to such releases, Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade GP must deliver to the collateral agent, from time to time, an officers' certificate to the effect that all releases and withdrawals during the preceding six-month period in which no release or consent of the collateral agent was obtained in the ordinary course of our business were not prohibited by the indenture. See *Description of Notes Possession, Use and Release of Collateral Permitted Ordinary Course Activities with Respect to Collateral*.

The collateral is subject to casualty risks.

We intend to maintain insurance or otherwise insure against hazards in a manner appropriate and customary for our business. There are, however, certain losses that may be either uninsurable or not economically insurable, in whole or in part. Insurance proceeds may not compensate us fully for our losses. If there is a complete or partial loss of any of the pledged collateral, the insurance proceeds may not be sufficient to satisfy all of the secured obligations, including the notes and the guarantees.

Rights of holders of notes in the collateral may be adversely affected by the failure to perfect security interests in certain collateral.

The security interests in the collateral securing the notes include both tangible and intangible assets, whether now owned or acquired or arising in the future. Applicable law requires that certain property and rights acquired after the grant of a general security interest can only be perfected at the time such property and rights are acquired and identified. There can be no assurance that the collateral agent will monitor, or that we will inform

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the collateral agent of, the future acquisition of property and rights that constitute collateral, and that the necessary action will be taken to properly perfect the security interest in such after acquired collateral. The collateral agent does not have any duty to monitor the acquisition of additional property or rights that constitute collateral or perfection of the security interests therein. Such failure may result in the loss of the security interest therein or the priority of the security interest in favor of the holders of notes against third parties. In addition, under certain circumstances, we may not be required to grant or perfect security interests in property acquired after the date of the indenture. For example, we will not be required to grant or perfect a lien on any collateral that consists of rights that are licensed or leased from a third party, if we would be required to obtain the third party's consent for such grant or perfection, and we are unable to do so after use of commercially reasonable efforts. See Description of Notes Collateral *After-Acquired Property*.

Rights of holders of notes in their collateral may be adversely affected by bankruptcy proceedings.

The right of the trustees for the notes to repossess and dispose of the collateral securing the notes upon acceleration is likely to be significantly impaired by federal bankruptcy law if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced by or against us. This could be true even if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced after the applicable trustee has repossessed and disposed of the collateral. Under bankruptcy law, a secured creditor such as a trustee for the notes is prohibited from repossessing its security from a debtor in a bankruptcy case, or from disposing of security repossessed from a debtor, without bankruptcy court approval. Moreover, bankruptcy law permits the debtor to continue to retain and to use collateral, and the proceeds, products, rents, or profits of the collateral, even though the debtor is in default under the applicable debt instruments, provided that the secured creditor is given adequate protection.

The meaning of the term adequate protection varies according to circumstance, but in general the doctrine of adequate protection requires a troubled debtor to protect the value of a secured creditor's interest in the collateral, through cash payments, the granting of an additional security interest or otherwise, if and at such time as the court in its discretion may determine during the pendency of the bankruptcy case. In view of the broad discretionary powers of a bankruptcy court, it is impossible to predict how long payments under the notes could be delayed following commencement of a bankruptcy case, whether or when the trustee would repossess or dispose of the collateral, or whether or to what extent holders of the notes would be compensated for any delay in payment or loss of value of the collateral through the requirements of adequate protection. Furthermore, in the event the bankruptcy court determines that the value of the collateral is not sufficient to repay all amounts due on the notes, the holders of the notes would have unsecured deficiency claims as to the difference. Federal bankruptcy laws do not generally permit the payment or accrual of interest, costs, or attorneys' fees for unsecured claims during the debtor's bankruptcy case.

Certain pledges of collateral might be avoidable by a trustee in bankruptcy.

Any future pledge of collateral, or any future perfection of any other pledge, to secure the notes might be avoidable by the pledgor (as debtor in possession) or by its trustee in bankruptcy if certain events or circumstances exist or occur, including, among others, if the pledgor is insolvent at the time of the pledge, the pledge permits the holders of the notes to receive a greater recovery than if the pledge had not been given, and a bankruptcy proceeding in respect of the pledgor is commenced within 90 days following the pledge, or, in certain circumstances, a longer period. If the pledges of collateral are voided, the collateral will not be available to the holders of the notes or the guarantees to satisfy the obligations under the notes, and the notes and the guarantees will effectively rank equally with the unsecured unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuers and guarantors.

It may be difficult to realize the value of the collateral pledged to secure the notes and the guarantees.

The security interest of the trustee may be subject to practical problems generally associated with the realization of security interests in the collateral. For example, the trustee may need to obtain the consent of a third party or governmental agency to obtain or enforce a security interest in a license or contract or to otherwise

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operate our business. We cannot assure you that the trustee will be able to obtain any such consent. If the trustee exercises its rights to foreclose on certain assets, transferring required government approvals to, or obtaining new approvals by, a purchaser of assets may require governmental proceedings with consequent delays. In addition, any foreclosure on the assets of a subsidiary, rather than upon its capital stock as a result of the stock of such subsidiary being an excluded asset, may result in delays and additional expense, as well as less proceeds than would otherwise have been the case.

The notes may be subject to repurchase by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility or their nominees upon an event of default under the indenture and an acceleration of the notes.

Under the intercreditor agreement, if an event of default under the indenture or any other indebtedness secured equally and ratably with the notes occurs, and the notes or such indebtedness are accelerated, persons designated by the lenders under our asset-based revolving loan facility have the option to purchase all of the notes and such indebtedness. The purchase price will be the full amount then outstanding and unpaid under the notes and such indebtedness (including principal, interest, fees and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees and legal expenses). The option to purchase does not include any premium and is exercisable at any time upon an event of default and acceleration, regardless of whether the notes are otherwise subject to redemption at such time. See Description of Notes Option to Purchase. Depending on the circumstances of such a purchase, the purchase price for the notes may not reflect their actual value at the time.

Risks Related to the Exchange Offer

The issuance of the exchange notes may adversely affect the market for the initial notes.

To the extent the initial notes are tendered and accepted in the exchange offer, the trading market for the untendered and tendered but unaccepted initial notes could be adversely affected. Because we anticipate that most holders of the initial notes will elect to exchange their initial notes for exchange notes due to the absence of restrictions on the resale of exchange notes under the Securities Act, we anticipate that the liquidity of the market for any initial notes remaining after the completion of this exchange offer may be substantially limited. Please refer to the section in this prospectus entitled The Exchange Offer Your Failure to Participate in the Exchange Offer Will Have Adverse Consequences.

Some persons who participate in the exchange offer must deliver a prospectus in connection with resales of the exchange notes.

Based on interpretations of the staff of the SEC contained in Exxon Capital Holdings Corp., SEC no-action letter (April 13, 1988), Morgan Stanley & Co. Inc., SEC no-action letter (June 5, 1991) and Shearman & Sterling, SEC no-action letter (July 2, 1983), we believe that you may offer for resale, resell or otherwise transfer the exchange notes without compliance with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act. However, in some instances described in this prospectus under Plan of Distribution, you will remain obligated to comply with the registration and prospectus delivery requirements of the Securities Act to transfer your exchange notes. In these cases, if you transfer any exchange note without delivering a prospectus meeting the requirements of the Securities Act or without an exemption from registration of your exchange notes under the Securities Act, you may incur liability under this act. We do not and will not assume, or indemnify you against, this liability.

Risks Related to Our Business.

We face a high level of competition in our markets.

We operate in highly competitive markets. In the New York greater metropolitan area, we compete against national, regional and local drugstore chains, discount drugstores, supermarkets, combination food and drugstores, discount general merchandise stores, mass merchandisers, independent drugstores and local

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merchants. Major chain competitors in the New York greater metropolitan area include CVS, Rite Aid and Walgreens. In addition, other chain stores may enter the New York greater metropolitan area and become significant competitors in the future. Many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we do. Currently, we have the largest market share in New York City compared to our competitors in the drugstore business. If any of our current competitors, or new competitors, were to devote significant resources to enhancing or establishing an increased presence in the New York greater metropolitan area, they could make it difficult for us to maintain or grow our market share or maintain our margins, and our advertising and promotional costs could increase. This competition could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition in the future. In addition to competition from the drugstore chains named above, our pharmacy business also competes with hospitals, health maintenance organizations and Canadian imports.

Another adverse trend for drugstore retailing has been the growth in mail-order and internet-based prescription processors. These prescription distribution methods have grown in market share relative to drugstores as a result of the rapid rise in drug costs experienced in recent years. Mail-order prescription distribution methods have been perceived by employers and insurers as being less costly than traditional distribution methods and are being mandated by an increasing number of third party pharmacy benefit managers, many of which also own and manage mail-order distribution operations, as well as a growing number of employers and unions. In addition to these forms of mail-order distribution, there have also been an increasing number of internet-based prescription distributors that specialize in offering certain high demand lifestyle drugs at deeply discounted prices. A number of these internet-based distributors operate illicitly and outside the reach of regulations that govern legitimate drug retailers. Competition from Canadian imports has also created volume and pricing pressure. Imports from foreign countries may increase further if recently introduced legislation seeking to legalize the importation of drugs from Canada and other countries is eventually enacted. These alternate distribution channels have acted to restrain our rate of sales growth in the last several years.

We operate in a concentrated region and, as a result, our business is significantly influenced by the economic conditions and other characteristics of the New York greater metropolitan area.

Substantially all of our stores are located in the greater New York metropolitan area. In addition, in a number of respects, the current economic downturn can affect retailers disproportionately, as consumers may prioritize reductions in discretionary spending on consumer goods in response to the deterioration of the economy. As a result, we are sensitive to, and our success will be substantially affected by, economic conditions and other factors affecting this region, such as the regulatory environment, unemployment levels, cost of energy, real estate, insurance, taxes and rent, weather, demographics, the availability of labor, financial markets and geopolitical factors such as terrorism. We cannot predict economic conditions in this region. During the 1990s, the New York City economy grew substantially, and our business benefited from this high rate of economic growth. As a result of the economic recession and the terrorist attack on the World Trade Center in September 2001, however, the New York City economy was materially and adversely affected. In the latter half of 2008 and the beginning of 2009, economic conditions worsened considerably and the level of national economic activity as measured by a number of recent key economic indicators has shown that the economy entered into a recession in 2008. The New York City economy may be particularly susceptible to a downturn because of difficulties in the financial services industry. Furthermore, to the extent that personal disposable income declines as a result of rising unemployment, higher taxes, reduced bonus income, falling housing prices, higher consumer debt levels, increased energy costs or other macroeconomic factors, we could experience lower profit margins, lower sales (particularly in front-end merchandise) and increased levels of inventory shrink. Because most of our stores are located in the highly urbanized areas throughout New York City and the surrounding metropolitan area, our stores experience a higher rate of inventory shrink than our national competitors.

Our sales and profitability have in the past been affected by events and other factors that affect New York City. Examples include smoking-ban legislation, the August 2003 Northeast power blackout, significant non-recurring increases in real estate taxes and insurance costs and the 2004 Republican National Convention. In

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2005, our results were negatively affected by increased labor costs associated with the ongoing shortage of pharmacists in the New York City metropolitan area and increases in New York state and to a lesser extent New Jersey state minimum wage rates. We have continued to experience cost pressures from increased pharmacist salary and benefit costs as well as further increases in minimum wage rates. Any increases in federal taxes or in city or state taxes in New York City or the Tri-State Area resulting from state or local government budget deficits may further reduce consumers' disposable income, which could have a further negative impact on our business. Any other unforeseen events or circumstances that affect the New York City metropolitan area could also materially adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

In addition, perceived instability in our business and in the financial health of New York City and the surrounding areas may negatively affect our relations with our suppliers and trade creditors. As a result, our suppliers or trade creditors may present us with terms that are materially more disadvantageous to us than those we currently enjoy, which may have a negative impact on our ability to operate our business and manage our liquidity.

Continued volatility and disruption to the global capital and credit markets may adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition, as well as our ability to access credit and the financial soundness of our customers, third party providers and vendors.

Recently, the global capital and credit markets have been experiencing a period of unprecedented turmoil and upheaval, characterized by the bankruptcy, failure, collapse or sale of various financial institutions and an unprecedented level of intervention from the United States federal government. These conditions could adversely affect the demand for our products and services and, therefore, reduce purchases by our customers, which would negatively affect our revenue growth and cause a decrease in our profitability. In addition, reduced consumer spending may drive us and our competitors to offer additional products at promotional prices, which would have a negative impact on our operations. A continued softening in consumer sales may adversely affect our industry, business and results of operations.

In addition, interest rate fluctuations, financial market volatility or credit market disruptions may limit our access to capital and may also negatively affect our customers' and our vendors' ability to obtain credit to finance their businesses on acceptable terms. As a result, our customers' needs and ability to purchase our products may decrease, and our vendors may increase their prices, reduce their output or change their terms of sale. If our third party providers' or vendors' operating and financial performance deteriorates, or if they are unable to make scheduled payments or obtain credit, our third party providers may not be able to pay, or may delay payment of, accounts receivable owed to us, and our vendors may restrict credit or impose different payment terms. Any inability of customers to pay us for our products, or any demands by vendors for different payment terms, may adversely affect our operations and cash flow.

Declining economic conditions may also increase our costs. If the economic conditions do not improve or continue to deteriorate, our results of operations or financial condition could be adversely affected.

We require a significant amount of cash flow from operations and third party financing to pay our indebtedness, to execute our business plan and to fund our other liquidity needs.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow from operations, our suppliers may not continue to extend us normal trade payments terms, and future borrowings may not be available to us under our asset-based revolving loan facility or otherwise in an amount we will need to pay our indebtedness, to execute our business plan or to fund our other liquidity needs. As of June 27, 2009, on an as-adjusted basis, we had \$143.4 million available under our asset-based revolving loan facility. We spent \$47.0 million in 2008 on capital expenditures, lease acquisitions, pharmacy customer file acquisitions and other capital items and expect to invest approximately \$60.0 million in 2009. We also require working capital to support inventory for our existing stores. In addition, we may need to refinance some or all of our indebtedness or our preferred stock at or before

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maturity. We may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Failure to generate or raise sufficient funds may require us to modify, delay or abandon some of our future business initiatives or expenditure plans.

Our operations are subject to trends in the healthcare industry.

Pharmacy sales, which typically generate lower margins than front-end sales, represent a significant percentage of our total sales. Pharmacy sales, including resales of certain retail inventory, accounted for approximately 46.1% of total sales in the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008, approximately 46.0% of total sales in the fiscal year ended December 29, 2007, approximately 46.5% of total sales in the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006, approximately 47.0% of total sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and approximately 45.6% of total sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2008. Pharmacy sales not only have lower margins than non-pharmacy sales but are also subject to increasing margin pressure, as managed care organizations, insurance companies, government funded programs, employers and other third party payers, which collectively we call third-party plans, have become prevalent in the New York greater metropolitan area and as these plans continue to seek cost containment. Also, any substantial delays in reimbursement or significant reduction in coverage or payment rates from third-party plans may have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, an increasing number of employers are now requiring participants in their plans to obtain some of their prescription drugs, especially those for non-acute conditions, through mail-order providers. Medicare Part D benefits for senior citizens that became available in January 2006 resulted in lower reimbursement rates than the non-third party plan and state Medicaid reimbursement rates they replaced. These factors and other factors related to pharmacy sales described below may have a negative impact on our pharmacy sales in the future. See *We face a high level of competition in our markets* for further discussion on drugstore retail trends. Sales to third-party prescription plans, which include government-paid plans, represented 93.4% of our prescription drug sales for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2008, 93.0% of our prescription drug sales for the fiscal year ended December 29, 2007, 92.8% of our prescription drug sales for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2006, 94.0% of our prescription drug sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and 93.2% of our prescription drug sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2008.

The continued conversion of various prescription drugs to over-the-counter medications may materially reduce our pharmacy sales and customers may seek to purchase such medications at non-pharmacy stores. Also, if the rate at which new prescription drugs become available slows or if new prescription drugs that are introduced into the market fail to achieve popularity, our pharmacy sales may be adversely affected. The withdrawal of certain drugs from the market or concerns about the safety or effectiveness of certain drugs or negative publicity surrounding certain categories of drugs may also have a negative effect on our pharmacy sales or may cause shifts in our pharmacy or front-end product mix. For example, the rate of growth in our pharmacy sales declined in 2005 due to a number of factors, including a decline in demand for hormonal replacement medications, increasing third party plan co-payments, negative publicity surrounding certain arthritis medications, conversion of certain prescription drugs to over-the-counter status and increased mail-order and internet-based penetration.

Healthcare reform and enforcement initiatives sponsored by federal and state governments may also affect our revenues from prescription drug sales. These initiatives include:

proposals designed to significantly reduce spending on Medicare, Medicaid and other government programs;

changes in programs providing for reimbursement for the cost of prescription drugs by third-party plans;

the Medicare Modernization Act;

increased scrutiny of, and litigation relating to, prescription drug manufacturers pricing and marketing practices; and

regulatory changes relating to the approval process for prescription drugs.

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These initiatives could lead to the enactment of, or changes to, federal regulations and state regulations in New York and New Jersey that could adversely impact our prescription drug sales and, accordingly, our results of operations. It is uncertain at this time what additional healthcare reform initiatives, if any, will be implemented, or whether there will be other changes in the administration of governmental healthcare programs or interpretations of governmental policies or other changes affecting the healthcare system. Future healthcare or budget legislation or other changes, including those referenced above, may materially adversely impact our pharmacy business.

Changes in reimbursement levels for certain prescription drugs continue to reduce our margins on pharmacy sales and could have a material adverse effect on our overall performance.

During the fiscal years ended December 27, 2008, December 29, 2007 and December 30, 2006 and the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, we were wholly or partially reimbursed by third-party plans for approximately 93.4%, 93.0%, 92.8%, 94.0% and 93.2%, respectively, of the prescription drugs that we sold. The percentage of prescription sales reimbursed by third-party plans has been increasing, and we expect that percentage to continue to increase. Prescription sales reimbursed by third-party plans, including Medicare and Medicaid plans, have lower reimbursement rates than other pharmacy sales. Third-party plans may not increase reimbursement rates sufficiently to offset expected increases in prescription acquisition costs, thereby reducing our margins and adversely affecting our profitability. In addition, continued increases in co-payments by third-party plans may result in decreases in drug usage.

In particular, Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive and prospective reimbursement rate adjustments, administrative rulings, executive orders and freezes and funding restrictions, all of which may significantly impact our pharmacy operations. For the 2008 fiscal year, approximately 27% of our total prescription sales were paid for by Medicaid or Medicare. Over the last several years, a number of states experiencing budget deficits have moved to reduce Medicaid prescription reimbursement rates. Over the past several years, New York State reduced Medicaid and EPIC prescription reimbursement rates, adversely impacting our pharmacy profitability. Under the New York State Medicaid Program, reimbursement for a multiple source prescription drug for which a federal upper limit has been set by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) will be in an amount equal to the specific federal upper limit for the multiple source prescription drug. For a multiple source prescription drug or a brand name prescription drug for which no specific federal upper limit has been set, the lower of the estimated cost of each drug to pharmacies or the dispensing pharmacy s usual and customary price charged to the public will be applied.

In July 2007, CMS issued a final rule that may negatively affect our level of reimbursements for certain generic drugs by setting an upper limit on the amount of reimbursement for such drugs based on the Average Manufacturer Price. As a result of a lawsuit brought by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores and the National Community Pharmacists Association to challenge the implementation of the new rule, a federal court temporarily enjoined the implementation of the new rule pending the outcome of the lawsuit and the lawsuit remains pending. In July 2008, Congress enacted H.R. 6331, the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA). The former President Bush subsequently vetoed MIPPA and, on July 15, 2008, Congress overrode the veto. MIPPA delayed the implementation of the use of Average Manufacturer Price with respect to payments made by State Medicaid Plans for multiple source generic drugs until September 30, 2009. MIPPA also prohibited the Secretary of Health and Human Services from making public any Average Manufacturer Price information that was previously disclosed to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The outcomes of the lawsuit and the impact of MIPPA are uncertain at this time, so we currently are unable to determine what effect the new rule will ultimately have on our business.

The Medicare Modernization Act created a Medicare Part D benefit that expanded Medicare coverage of prescription drugs for senior citizens as well as for certain dual eligible individuals that were previously covered under state administered Medicaid plans. This Medicare coverage has resulted in decreased pharmacy margins resulting from lower reimbursement rates than our current margins on state Medicaid prescriptions. The Medicare Part D program has grown rapidly since taking effect in 2006. The program s growth may continue as more seniors have become eligible and enroll for the coverage.

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In recent years, Congress has passed a number of federal laws that have created major changes in the healthcare system. In December 2000, the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, or BIPA, was signed into law. Generally, BIPA addressed attempts to modify the calculation of average wholesale prices of drugs, or AWP, upon which Medicare and Medicaid pharmacy reimbursement has been based. The federal government has been actively investigating whether pharmaceutical manufacturers have been improperly manipulating average wholesale prices, and several pharmaceutical manufacturers have paid significant civil and criminal penalties to resolve litigation relating to allegedly improper practices affecting AWP. In October 2006, in connection with a class action filed in the United States District for the District of Massachusetts, First Data Bank, which is one of two primary sources of AWP price reporting, announced that it had entered into a settlement agreement related to its reporting of average wholesale prices, subject to final court approval. Under the terms of the proposed settlement agreement, First Data Bank agreed to reduce the reported AWP of certain drugs by four percent and to discontinue the publishing of AWP at a future time. In May 2007, in connection with a separate class action filed in the same court, Medi-Span, the other primary source of average wholesale price reporting, entered into a similar settlement agreement, also subject to final court approval.

In January 2008, the court denied approval of the First Data Bank and Medi-Span settlements as proposed. Subsequently, new settlement agreements were submitted to the court. On March 17, 2009, the court issued an order approving the revised settlements. Some parties appealed the court's ruling. On September 3, 2009, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the District Court approving the settlements. Pursuant to the settlements, as approved, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have agreed to reduce the reported AWP for certain drugs by four percent. Separately, and not pursuant to the settlement agreements, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have indicated that they will also reduce the reported AWP for a large number of additional drugs not covered by the settlement agreements and that they intend to discontinue the reporting of AWP in the future. The settlement agreements became effective on September 26, 2009.

A number of contracts with third-party plans contain provisions that allow us to adjust our pricing to maintain the relative economics of the contract in light of a change in AWP methodology. Most of our contracts with both private and governmental plans also include provisions that allow us to terminate the contracts unilaterally, either because parties cannot renegotiate our pricing to account for the change in AWP methodology or for any reason upon 30 to 90 days' notice. While we are currently negotiating with many of the various governmental and non-governmental third-party plans for adjustments relating to the expected changes to AWP, we cannot be certain that these negotiations will be successful. In addition, the New York State Legislature is currently considering legislation that would modify the formula upon which New York Medicaid bases its reimbursement rates, which, if passed, will move pharmacy reimbursement rates with respect to Medicaid at or near the pre-settlement levels. However, at this time there is no assurance that this legislation would be ultimately passed by the New York State Legislature or if passed, will be in its current form. In late September 2009, New York Medicaid began to implement the AWP reductions. Although there is some uncertainty due to the pending legislation at the New York State Legislature, we expect a moderate impact on the profitability of our pharmacy operations in the remainder of fiscal 2009 and a more significant impact in fiscal 2010.

If we fail to comply with all of the government regulations that apply to our business, we could incur substantial reimbursement obligations, damages, penalties, injunctive relief and/or exclusion from participation in federal or state healthcare programs.

Our pharmacy operations are subject to a variety of complex federal, state and local government laws and regulations, including federal and state civil fraud, anti-kickback, false claims and other laws. We endeavor to structure all of our relationships to comply with these laws. However, if any of our operations are found to violate these or other government regulations, we could suffer severe penalties, including suspension of payments from government programs; loss of required government certifications; loss of authorizations to participate in or exclusion from government reimbursement programs, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs; loss of licenses; and significant fines or monetary penalties for anti-kickback law violations, submission of false claims or other failures to meet reimbursement program requirements. There is an initiative

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announced by the Office of the New York State Medicaid Inspector General to recover and recoup significant amounts of Medicaid payments that were allegedly improperly paid to New York State retail pharmacies. As is the case with most of our competitors, we are undergoing pharmacy audits pursuant to this initiative.

In addition to the regulations relating to the conduct of our pharmacy business, our pharmacists are subject to licensing requirements and are required to comply with various federal and state laws regarding compliance with dispensing procedures, anti-fraud statutes, false claims and other rules and regulations. Although we have a compliance program in place, in the event that a pharmacist is determined to not have a valid license for purposes of processing certain state and federal claims or is listed on a federal or state excluded provider list, we could be subject to significant fines and penalties. On a regular basis, including currently, we are subject to various internal and external reviews regarding pharmacist licensing, excluded provider lists and other such matters. The outcome of such reviews could result in significant refunds, fines and penalties.

Federal and state laws that require our pharmacists to offer free counseling to their customers about medication, dosage, delivery systems, common side effects and other information the pharmacists deem significant can impact our business. Our pharmacists may also have a duty to warn customers regarding any potential negative effects of a prescription drug if the warning could reduce or negate these effects. Violations of federal, state, and common law privacy protections and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, as amended (HIPAA), and other similar state statutes and regulations could give rise to significant damages, penalties, and/or injunctive relief. Additionally, we are subject to federal and state regulations relating to our pharmacy operations, including purchasing, storing and dispensing of controlled substances. Laws governing our employee relations, including minimum wage requirements, overtime and working conditions also impact our business. Increases in the federal minimum wage rate, employee benefit costs or other costs associated with employees could significantly increase our cost of operations, which could materially adversely affect our level of profitability.

The various governmental agencies with which we do business may seek to reduce health care expenditures or change the terms of their payments to us. Any such reductions could negatively impact our business.

Both state and federal government sponsored payers may seek to reduce their health care expenditures by renegotiating the terms of their payments with us.

Over the past several years, New York State reduced Medicaid and EPIC prescription reimbursement rates, and increased the number of generic drugs subject to maximum allowable cost reimbursement limitations. These actions have adversely impacted our pharmacy profitability. The current economic downturn may result in additional similar reductions in prescription reimbursement rates or a further increase in the number of generic drugs subject to limitations on maximum allowable cost reimbursement. Any such reductions or changes could have a further adverse effect on our business and our revenues, profitability and results of operations.

We could be materially and adversely affected if either of our distribution centers is shut down.

We operate two centralized distribution centers, one in Queens, New York and the other in North Bergen, New Jersey. We ship most of our non-pharmacy products to our stores through our distribution centers. If either of our distribution centers is destroyed, or shut down for any other reason, including because of weather or labor issues, we could incur significantly higher costs and longer lead times associated with distributing our products to our stores during the time it takes for us to reopen or replace the centers. We maintain business interruption insurance to protect us from the costs relating to matters such as a shutdown, but our insurance may not be sufficient, or the insurance proceeds may not be timely paid to us, in the event of a shutdown.

We rely on a primary supplier of pharmaceutical products to sell products to us on satisfactory terms. A disruption in our relationship with this supplier could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are party to multi-year, merchandise supply agreements in the normal course of business. The largest of these is with AmerisourceBergen, our primary pharmaceutical supplier, which supplied most of our pharmaceutical products during the first half of 2009 and in fiscal 2008 and 2007. Management believes that if

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any of these agreements were terminated or if any contracting party were to experience events precluding fulfillment of its obligations, we would be able to find a suitable alternative supplier. However, we may not be able to do so without significant disruption to our business. Finding suitable alternative suppliers could take a significant amount of time and result in a loss of customers.

We may be unable to attract, hire and retain qualified pharmacists, which could harm our business.

As our business expands, we believe that our future success will depend greatly on our continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified pharmacists. The competition for qualified pharmacists and other pharmacy professionals may make it difficult for us to attract, hire and retain qualified pharmacists. Although we generally have been able to meet our pharmacist staffing requirements in the past, our inability to do so in the future at costs that are favorable to us, or at all, could negatively impact our revenue, and our customers could experience lower levels of customer care.

Most of our employees are covered by collective bargaining agreements. A failure to negotiate new agreements when the existing agreements terminate could disrupt our business.

As of June 27, 2009, we had approximately 7,000 employees. Unions represent approximately 5,200 of our employees. Non-union employees include employees at corporate headquarters, store and warehouse management and all of our store pharmacists. The distribution facility employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 210 under a collective bargaining agreement that expires on August 31, 2011. Local 210 represents approximately 400 employees in our Maspeth, New York and North Bergen, New Jersey warehouse facilities. At June 27, 2009, employees in 140 stores were represented by the RWDSU/Local 338 and employees in 113 stores were represented by Local 340A New York Joint Board, UNITE AFL-CIO. The collective bargaining agreements with RWDSU/Local 338 and Local 340A will expire on December 31, 2012.

Although we believe that our relations with our employees are satisfactory, no assurance can be given that we will be able to successfully extend or renegotiate our collective bargaining agreements as they expire from time to time, and we may be unable to reach new collective bargaining agreements on terms favorable to us. Our business operations may be interrupted as a result of labor disputes, strikes, work stoppages or difficulties and delays in the process of renegotiating our collective bargaining agreements.

Costs related to multiemployer pension plans could increase, which could negatively affect our results of operations.

We contribute to three union-sponsored multiemployer defined benefit pension plans pursuant to obligations arising under our collective bargaining agreements, which are regulated by ERISA. These multiemployer pension plans are not administered by or controlled by us and have actuarial liabilities for accumulated benefits that are in excess of plan assets. Our required contributions to these plans could increase or decrease, depending upon the outcome of collective bargaining, actions taken by trustees who manage the plans, governmental regulations, market conditions, the actual return on assets held in the plans and the continued viability and contributions of other employers which contribute to the plans. Under certain circumstances, we could be required to contribute more than the negotiated contributions in order to help one or more of the plans satisfy ERISA's minimum funding requirements, and we would face penalty taxes if we failed to do so. Because of financial market conditions and the condition of the economy, we may be required to make such extra contributions in the future.

In addition, under ERISA, an employer that withdraws or partially withdraws from a multiemployer pension plan may incur a withdrawal liability to the plan, which represents the portion of the plan's underfunding that is allocable to the withdrawing employer. A withdrawal liability may be incurred under a variety of circumstances, including selling, closing or substantially reducing employment at a facility (such as a warehouse or the stores) or if the plan is terminated. If incurred, a withdrawal liability is generally payable in installments

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over a period of years, the amount and duration of the installments being determined under relevant statutory rules. Potential exposure to withdrawal liabilities may influence business decisions and could cause us to forgo business opportunities. Increased contributions to plans and/or the occurrence of withdrawal liabilities could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may be subject to significant liability should the consumption of any of our products cause injury, illness or death.

Products that we sell could become subject to contamination, product tampering, mislabeling or other damage requiring us to recall our private label products. In addition, errors in the dispensing and packaging of pharmaceuticals could lead to serious injury or death. Product liability claims may be asserted against us with respect to any of the products or pharmaceuticals we sell and we may be obligated to recall our private label products. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We depend on our management team, and the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends to a large extent on the continued service of our executive management team. Departures by our executive officers could have a negative impact on our business, as we may not be able to find suitable management personnel to replace departing executives on a timely basis. We do not maintain key-man life insurance on any of our executive officers.

Continued volatility in insurance related expenses and the markets for insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on us.

The costs of employee health, workers' compensation, property and casualty, general liability, director and officer and other types of insurance could rise, while the amount and availability of coverage can decrease. These conditions are exacerbated by rising healthcare costs, legislative changes, economic conditions and the threat of terrorist attacks such as that which occurred on September 11, 2001. If our insurance-related costs increase significantly, or if we are unable to obtain adequate levels of insurance, our financial position and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Certain risks are inherent in providing pharmacy services, and our insurance may not be adequate to cover any claims against us.

Pharmacies are exposed to risks inherent in the packaging, dispensing and distribution of pharmaceuticals and other healthcare products. Although we maintain professional liability and errors and omissions liability insurance, the coverage limits under our insurance programs may not be adequate to protect us against future claims, and we may not have the ability to maintain this insurance on acceptable terms in the future, which could materially adversely affect our business.

We are subject to trends in the retail industry and changes in consumer preferences, and a failure to anticipate such changes or react to such changes in a timely manner may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our success depends on our ability to respond to changing trends and shifting consumer demand. If we misjudge trends and are unable to adjust our product offerings in a timely manner, our sales may decline or fail to meet expectations and any excessive inventory may need to be sold at lower prices. For instance, over the past several years, our overall photofinishing business and sales of film have experienced significant declining sales as the industry as a whole experiences declines in the use of traditional technologies and as we have made the transition to digital photofinishing. We have placed self-serve kiosks in several of our store locations in an

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attempt to respond to the transition to digital photofinishing but our digital photofinishing business may not grow as expected. As a result, our business and prospects could suffer. Trends other than changes in product demand in the retail industry may also adversely affect our business. For example, changing demands for customer and ancillary services, developments in our loyalty card programs and other such trends may also affect the business.

Our operations are also impacted by consumer spending levels, which are affected by general economic conditions, consumer confidence, employment levels, availability of consumer credit and interest rates on that credit, consumer debt levels, cost of consumer staples, including food and energy, cost of other goods, adverse weather conditions and other factors over which we have little or no control.

The outcome of current and future litigations and other proceedings in which we are involved may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow.

We are subject to various litigations and other proceedings in our business, which if determined unfavorably to us, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow. In addition, any of the current or possible future civil or criminal actions in which we may be involved could require significant management and financial resources, which could otherwise be devoted to the operation of our business. For a more detailed discussion of these litigations and other proceedings, see Business Legal Proceedings.

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CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements relate to future events or our future financial performance with respect to our financial condition, results of operations, business plans and strategies, operating efficiencies or synergies, competitive positions, growth opportunities for existing products such as private label merchandise, plans and objectives of management, capital expenditures, growth and maturation of our stores and other matters. These forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as may, could, would, should, expect, plan, anticipate, intend, believe, estimate, predict, potential, pro forma, as-adjusted, seek, or continue or the negative of those terms or comparable terminology. These statements are only predictions and such expectations may prove to be incorrect. Some of the things that could cause our actual results to differ substantially from our expectations are:

the ability to open and operate new stores on a profitable basis, the maturation of those stores and the ability to increase sales in existing stores;

the competitive environment in the drugstore industry in general and in the New York greater metropolitan area;

our significant indebtedness;

the continued efforts of health maintenance organizations, managed care organizations, pharmacy benefit management companies and other third party payers to reduce prescription reimbursement rates and pricing pressure from internet-based and mail-order-based providers;

the continued efforts of federal, state and municipal government agencies to reduce Medicaid reimbursement rates, modify Medicare benefits and/or reduce prescription drug costs and/or coverages;

the impact of the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-179), or the Medicare Modernization Act, and the Medicare Part D benefit created thereunder;

the impact of the initiative announced by the Office of the New York State Medicaid Inspector General to recover and recoup significant amounts of Medicaid payments that were allegedly improperly paid to New York State retail pharmacies;

changes in pharmacy prescription reimbursement rates attributable to modifications in the definition of indexed pricing terms such as Average Wholesale Price or Average Manufacturer Price, including the impact of the court-approved settlement in the First Data Bank litigation relating to the reporting of Average Wholesale Prices;

the impact of the changing regulatory environment in which our pharmacy department operates, especially the proposed implementation of the federally approved change in the pricing formula for generic pharmaceuticals supplied to Medicaid beneficiaries based on the use of Average Manufacturer Price, which could negatively affect the profitability of filling Medicaid prescriptions;

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the impact of aggressive enforcement by federal, state and local law enforcement agencies of federal and state laws dealing with past and future matters related to submission of false claims, fraud and abuse, pharmacist licensing and excluded provider lists;

the strength of the economy in general and the economic conditions in the New York greater metropolitan area including, in particular, employment and income-related factors, seasonal and weather-related factors, special events, changes in consumer purchasing power and/or spending patterns;

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changes in the cost of goods and services;

trends in the healthcare industry, including the continued conversion of various prescription drugs to over-the-counter medications, negative publicity and the related sales declines for certain categories of drugs including, without limitation, certain pain medications and the increasing market share of internet-based and mail-order-based providers;

employment disputes and labor relations;

our ability to prevent fraud and limit inventory shrink;

changes in federal and state laws and regulations, including the potential impact of changes in regulations surrounding the importation of pharmaceuticals from foreign countries and changes in laws governing minimum wage requirements;

our ability to successfully execute our business plan;

the outcome of the arbitration proceeding that has been instituted against us by Anthony J. Cuti, a former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer;

the progress and outcome of the criminal indictments against former executives of ours by the United States District Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the civil securities fraud charges filed by the SEC;

liability and other claims asserted against us, including the items discussed in [Business Legal Proceedings](#) ;

changes in our operating strategy or development plans;

our ability to attract, hire and retain qualified personnel, including our ability to attract qualified pharmacists at acceptable wage rates;

interest rate fluctuations and changes in capital market conditions or other events affecting our ability to obtain necessary financing on favorable terms to operate and fund the anticipated growth of our business or to refinance our existing debt;

the continuation or further deterioration of current credit market conditions under which business credit is severely restricted;

exposure to multiemployer pension plans as a result of current market conditions, including without limitation, possible increases in contributions and recorded expense related to our multiemployer pension funds if financial markets decline or asset values in the funds deteriorate, if other employers withdraw from these funds without providing for their share of the liability or should estimates prove to be incorrect;

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the effects of the current economic recession on our customers and the markets we serve, particularly the difficulties in the financial services industry and the general economic downturn that began in the latter half of 2007 and which has significantly deteriorated during the fourth quarter of 2008 and the beginning of 2009;

the effects of increased energy, transportation or other costs, increased unemployment, decreases in housing prices, decreases in wages or other similar factors that may have a negative effect on the disposable income or spending patterns of our customers;

natural and man-made disasters and the continued impact of, or new occurrences of, terrorist attacks in the New York greater metropolitan area and any actions that may be taken by federal, state or municipal authorities in response to or in anticipation of such events and occurrences;

changes in levels of vendor rebates, allowances and related payment terms;

changes in timing of our acquisition of stores and prescription files and capital expenditure plans;

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changes in real estate market conditions and our ability to continue to renew expiring leases or to secure suitable new store locations under acceptable lease terms;

our ability to successfully implement and manage new computer systems and technologies;

demographic changes; and

other risks and uncertainties detailed elsewhere in this prospectus and from time to time in our filings with the SEC.

All of the forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by reference to the factors discussed under the caption Risk Factors.

We caution you that the areas of risk described above may not be exhaustive. We operate in a continually changing business environment, and new risks emerge from time to time. Management cannot predict such new risks, nor can it assess the impact, if any, of such risks on our businesses or the extent to which any risk or combination of risks may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, you should keep in mind that any forward-looking statement made in this prospectus might not occur.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

We will not receive any cash proceeds from the issuance of the exchange notes in exchange for the outstanding initial notes. We are making this exchange solely to satisfy our obligations under the registration rights agreements entered into in connection with the offering of the initial notes. In consideration for issuing the exchange notes, we will receive initial notes in like aggregate principal amount.

The gross proceeds from the offering of the initial notes were approximately \$292.3 million. The sources and uses of funds in connection with the offering of the initial notes are set forth below:

(dollars in millions)

Sources of Funds		Uses of Funds	
Initial notes(1)	\$ 292.3	Purchase of the senior secured floating rate notes(2)	\$ 210.0
Proceeds of the equity investment	125.0	Purchase of the senior subordinated notes	125.4
		Temporary repayment of the asset-based revolving loan facility	70.9
		Transaction costs and interest payments(3)	11.0
Total Sources	\$ 417.3	Total Uses	\$ 417.3

(1) The initial notes were offered at a price of 97.417% of their face value, resulting in approximately \$292.3 million of gross proceeds.

(2) Includes the payment of approximately \$205.0 million for the senior secured floating rate notes purchased in the offers to purchase and the optional redemption of the remaining approximately \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes on September 8, 2009 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof.

(3) Includes the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the notes purchased in the offers to purchase through (but not including) August 7, 2009 and the payment of accrued and unpaid interest on the remaining senior secured floating rate notes that were called for redemption, through (but not including) September 8, 2009.

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The following table sets forth, as of June 27, 2009:

- (1) our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization on an actual basis; and
- (2) our cash and cash equivalents and capitalization on an as-adjusted basis to give effect to the offering of the initial notes, the offers to purchase and the equity investment taking into account:

the issuance of \$300.0 million of the initial notes at a discount of approximately \$7.7 million;

the payment of approximately \$206.6 million for the senior secured floating rate notes purchased in the offers to purchase, together with accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) August 7, 2009 and the optional redemption of the remaining \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes on September 8, 2009 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) September 8, 2009;

the payment of approximately \$125.6 million for the senior subordinated notes purchased in the offers to purchase, which includes a consent payment, and the payment of accrued and unpaid interest through (but not including) August 7, 2009;

a \$125.0 million equity investment by entities associated with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P.;

the temporary repayment of approximately \$70.9 million in outstanding principal under our asset-based revolving loan facility using a portion of the proceeds of the equity investment; and

the payment of \$9.2 million in estimated fees and expenses.

	As of June 27, 2009	
	Actual	As-Adjusted
	(in thousands)	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,365	\$ 1,365
Debt (including current portion):		
Asset-based revolving loan facility(1)	\$ 143,380	\$ 72,497
11.75% senior secured notes due 2015(2)		292,251
Senior secured floating rate notes due 2010(3)	210,000	
9.75% senior subordinated notes due 2011	195,000	51,709
2.1478% senior convertible notes due 2022	34	34
Capitalized lease obligations	6,097	6,097
Total debt (including current portion)	554,511	422,588
Total stockholders' deficit(4)	\$ (175,336)	\$ (138,211)
Total capitalization, excluding redeemable preferred stock	\$ 379,175	\$ 284,377

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Redeemable preferred stock(5)	\$ 39,400	\$ 164,400
Total Capitalization	\$ 418,575	\$ 448,777

- (1) Our asset-based revolving loan facility uses a pre-determined percentage of the current value of our inventory, selected accounts receivable and pharmacy prescription files to calculate the availability of funds eligible to be borrowed up to an aggregate principal amount of \$225.0 million, which includes a \$50.0 million sublimit for the issuance of letters of credit and a \$25.0 million sublimit for swingline loans. Subject to the satisfaction of certain requirements, including those under the instruments governing our outstanding indebtedness, and to obtaining the agreement of the lender to provide such incremental commitments, we have an option to request that total commitments be increased to \$250.0 million. The facility matures on July 21, 2011. As of June 27, 2009, on a historical basis, there was \$67.5 million available and, on an as-adjusted basis, \$143.4 million available under our asset-based revolving loan facility, net of outstanding letters of credit.

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- (2) The initial notes have a face value of \$300.0 million, but were offered at a discount of approximately \$7.7 million. This discount will accrete and be included in interest expense while the notes are outstanding.

- (3) Represents \$160.0 million aggregate principal amount of the senior secured floating rate notes issued in December 2004 and \$50.0 million aggregate principal amount of the senior secured floating rate notes issued in August 2005 (which were issued at an issue price of 95.5%).

- (4) The as-adjusted stockholders deficit balance reflects (i) interest expense through (but not including) August 7, 2009, which includes regularly-scheduled interest payments on the existing notes, (ii) interest expense through (but not including) September 8, 2009 for the remaining \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes called for redemption on September 8, 2009, (iii) amortization of deferred financing costs through August 6, 2009, (iv) an estimated gain on the repurchase of \$143.3 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes at a 12.5% discount to the par value and (v) a portion of the proceeds from the fair value of warrants associated with the equity investment.

- (5) Represents the liquidation preference value of the redeemable preferred stock, exclusive of any accrued but unpaid dividends as of the redemption date. Each series of the preferred stock will be immediately redeemable from time to time without penalty at our option, and we will also be required to redeem all outstanding shares of the preferred stock upon a change of control. The Series A redeemable preferred stock has a mandatory redemption date of 12 years after the date of issuance and the Series B redeemable preferred stock has a mandatory redemption date of December 27, 2018. Each of the 525,334 shares of Series A redeemable preferred stock is immediately redeemable without penalty, at our option prior to the mandatory redemption date, at a liquidation preference of \$75.00, per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends as of the redemption date. Each of the 1,250,000 shares of Series B redeemable preferred stock is immediately redeemable without penalty, at our option prior to the mandatory redemption date, at a liquidation preference of \$100 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends through the date of redemption subject to a minimum aggregate return on capital (including the value of the warrants) of two times the investment amount. We will not be required to redeem either series of preferred stock, upon a change of control or on the mandatory redemption date, or pay cash dividends at any time when such redemption or payment is expressly prohibited under the asset-based revolving loan facility.

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SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

The selected historical financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our consolidated financial statements and the notes related to those statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus.

Duane Reade Inc. and its subsidiaries were acquired by affiliates of Oak Hill Capital Partners L.P. on July 30, 2004 (Acquisition). As a result of the Acquisition and the resulting change in control and change in historical cost basis of accounting, our operating results are presented separately for the predecessor period December 28, 2003 through July 30, 2004 and the successor periods following the closing date of the Acquisition (July 31, 2004 through December 25, 2004 and the fiscal years ending December 31, 2005, December 30, 2006, December 29, 2007 and December 27, 2008 and the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008 and June 27, 2009). The financial statements and operating results identified as belonging to the predecessor, which are stated below, are those of Duane Reade Inc., the parent entity existing for all periods shown prior to the completion of the Acquisition. For the period following the Acquisition, the financial statements and operating results of the successor, which are stated below, are those of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc., the parent of Duane Reade Inc. Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. was formed in December 2003 to acquire Duane Reade Inc. and its subsidiaries. Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. had nominal activity and no operations prior to the completion of the Acquisition. Except where the context otherwise requires, all references to we, us, and our (and similar terms) in the data below and the related footnotes mean the successor for periods ending after July 30, 2004 and the predecessor for periods ending on or prior to July 30, 2004.

The selected historical consolidated financial and other data set forth below as of and for the periods from December 28, 2003 to July 30, 2004 and from July 31, 2004 to December 25, 2004 and for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, December 30, 2006, December 29, 2007 and December 27, 2008 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected consolidated financial and other data set forth below as of and for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008 and June 27, 2009 have been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements. To conform to our current presentation, we have removed the gross profit caption from the statement of operations data. The financial data set forth below as of and for the twenty-six-week periods are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would be achieved over the course of a full fiscal year.

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	Predecessor		Successor				(Unaudited)	
	Period from December 28, 2003 through July 30, 2004(2)	Period from July 31, 2004 through December 25, 2004(2)	Fiscal Year(1)				Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	
			2005	2006	2007	2008	June 28, 2008	June 27, 2009
(dollars in thousands, except percentages and store data)								
Statement of Operations Data								
Net sales	\$ 927,801	\$ 670,568	\$ 1,589,451	\$ 1,584,778	\$ 1,686,752	\$ 1,774,029	\$ 878,532	\$ 923,573
Costs and expenses:								
Cost of sales(3)	668,271	485,961	1,135,596	1,108,727	1,176,376	1,227,129	606,405	640,496
Selling, general & administrative expenses	219,970	162,067	425,931	426,532	446,696	476,574	236,450	244,415
Transaction expenses(4)	3,005	37,575	681					
Labor contingency expense (income)(5)	2,611	1,789	4,400	(18,004)				
Depreciation and amortization	21,396	27,009	70,594	71,932	73,080	68,539	35,593	35,342
Store pre-opening expenses	470	365	364	305	600	797	247	235
Gain on sale of pharmacy files					(1,337)			
Other expenses(6)		26,433	31,761	14,747	15,948	16,808	4,149	6,283
Operating income (loss)	12,078	(70,631)	(79,876)	(19,461)	(24,611)	(15,818)	(4,312)	(3,198)
Interest expense, net	7,977	15,880	50,004	56,947	60,977	54,915	27,281	24,191
Debt extinguishment(7)		7,525						
Income (loss) before income taxes	4,101	(94,036)	(129,880)	(76,408)	(85,588)	(70,733)	(31,593)	(27,389)
Income taxes	(1,046)	36,499	29,492	(2,956)	(2,192)	(2,045)	1,478	1,407
Net income (loss)	\$ 3,055	\$ (57,537)	\$ (100,388)	\$ (79,364)	\$ (87,780)	\$ (72,778)	\$ (33,071)	\$ (28,796)
Operating and Other Data								
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 20,694	\$ (11,561)	\$ 3,004	\$ 11,616	\$ 19,271	\$ 44,317	\$ 26,767	\$ 30,996
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (31,619)	\$ (437,249)	\$ (26,629)	\$ (29,070)	\$ (41,921)	\$ (47,001)	\$ (25,965)	\$ (27,513)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ 11,011	\$ 448,801	\$ 23,658	\$ 17,487	\$ 22,635	\$ 2,734	\$ (810)	\$ (3,548)
Number of stores at end of period	N/A	255	251	248	242	251	241	253
Same store sales growth(8)	N/A	0.6%	1.9%	4.6%	7.4%	4.2%	4.6%	1.4%
Pharmacy same store sales growth(8)	N/A	5.0%	0.8%	2.6%	5.9%	3.1%	2.5%	3.6%
Front-end same store sales growth(8)	N/A	-2.8%	2.8%	6.2%	8.6%	5.0%	6.3%	(0.3)%
Average store size (selling square feet) at end of period	N/A	7,035	6,955	6,987	6,813	6,764	6,799	6,768
Sales per square foot	N/A	\$ 813	\$ 862	\$ 881	\$ 975	\$ 1,010	N/A	N/A
Pharmacy sales as a % of net sales(9)	N/A	51.0%	48.1%	46.5%	46.0%	46.1%	45.6%	47.0%
Third party plan sales as a % of prescription sales	N/A	92.3%	92.7%	92.8%	93.0%	93.4%	93.2%	94.0%
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(10)	1.1	(1.6)	(0.3)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period)								
Working capital (deficit)(11)	N/A	\$ 67,073	\$ 50,384	\$ 6,204	\$ 8,611	\$ (13,316)	\$ (4,000)	\$ (21,559)

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Total assets	N/A	\$ 953,918	\$ 869,602	\$ 798,581	\$ 742,489	\$ 712,600	\$ 719,911	\$ 701,655
Total debt and capital lease obligations	N/A	\$ 511,690	\$ 554,222	\$ 572,464	\$ 555,853	\$ 555,652	\$ 554,766	\$ 554,511
Stockholders equity (deficit)	N/A	\$ 181,961	\$ 81,834	\$ 2,737	\$ (73,323)	\$ (146,701)	\$ (105,497)	\$ (175,336)

- (1) The 2005 fiscal year contains 53 weeks. All other fiscal years shown contain 52 weeks.

- (2) Statistics shown in the successor period reflect data for the 12 months ended December 25, 2004, as we do not provide these statistics on a partial year basis. Items identified as N/A are not reported by us for the 2004 predecessor period.

- (3) Shown exclusive of depreciation expense for our distribution centers which is included in the separate line item captioned depreciation and amortization.

- (4) We incurred pre-tax expenses of approximately \$0.7 million in fiscal 2005, \$37.6 million in the period from July 31, 2004 through December 25, 2004 and \$3.0 million in the period from December 28, 2003 through July 30, 2004 related to the Acquisition.

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- (5) We recognized pre-tax income of \$18.0 million in fiscal 2006 and incurred pre-tax charges of \$4.4 million in fiscal 2005, \$1.8 million in the period from July 31, 2004 through December 25, 2004 and \$2.6 million in the period from December 28, 2003 through July 30, 2004 in connection with the recognition and subsequent resolution of a National Labor Relations Board decision in a litigation matter relating to our collective bargaining agreement with one of our former unions.
- (6) Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements and Note 10 to the consolidated unaudited interim financial statements provide a detailed explanation of these charges.
- (7) We incurred pre-tax expenses of approximately \$7.5 million in the period from July 31, 2004 to December 25, 2004 related to the retirement of a portion of our debt.
- (8) Same-store sales figures include stores that have been in operation for at least 13 months.
- (9) Includes resales of certain retail inventory.
- (10) In order to achieve a ratio of 1:1, we would have to have generated additional pre-tax income from continuing operations of \$94.1 million, \$130.0 million, \$76.6 million, \$88.1 million and \$75.2 million in the period July 31, 2004 through December 25, 2004, fiscal years ended December 31, 2005, December 30, 2006, December 29, 2007 and December 27, 2008, respectively, and \$33.8 million and \$29.8 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008 and June 27, 2009, respectively.
- (11) For the twenty-six-week period ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 and for the successor periods ended December 27, 2008, December 29, 2007, December 30, 2006, December 31, 2005 and December 25, 2004, working capital (deficit) reflects the classification of our asset-based revolving loan facility as a current liability, rather than as long-term debt, because cash receipts controlled by the lenders are used to reduce outstanding debt, and we do not meet the criteria of SFAS No. 6, *Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to be Refinanced An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A*, to classify the debt as long-term. At such dates, the revolving loan balance was \$143.4 million, \$142.2 million, \$144.6 million, \$141.4 million, \$157.1 million, \$135.7 million and \$153.9 million, respectively.

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

The following discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for the fiscal years ended December 27, 2008, December 29, 2007 and December 30, 2006 and twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008 should be read in connection with the more detailed financial information contained in our consolidated financial statements and notes related thereto included elsewhere in this prospectus. Certain of the statements in this section are forward-looking statements and involve numerous risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to, those described under the caption Risk Factors. See also Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information.

Executive Summary

General Description

Our business consists of the sale of a wide variety of health and beauty care products, convenience oriented food and general merchandise items and a pharmacy operation managed to supply customers with their prescription needs. We refer to the non-prescription portion of our business as front-end sales because most of these sales are processed through the front check-out sections of our stores. This portion of our business consists of brand name and private label health and beauty care items, food and beverages, tobacco products, cosmetics, housewares, greeting cards, photofinishing services, photo supplies, seasonal and general merchandise and other products for our customers' daily needs. Health and beauty care products, including over-the-counter items, represent our highest volume categories within front-end sales. The front-end portion of our business represented 53.9% and 54.0% of our sales in fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively, and 53.0% and 54.4% of our net sales in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, respectively. Our front-end business is generally more profitable as compared to our pharmacy or back-end business.

Because of our numerous convenient locations in high-traffic commercial and residential areas and the lack of other convenience-oriented retailers in our core market areas, our front-end business is generally a larger proportion of our total sales than for other major conventional drugstore chains, whose front-end sales average between 30% and 40% of total sales. Over the last few years, pharmacy sales growth has been adversely impacted by increases in third-party plan co-payments, reduced third-party reimbursement rates resulting from changes in regulations or cost-saving measures, limitations on maximum reimbursements for certain generic medications by third-party plans, increases in the percentage of sales represented by lower-priced generic medications and increased penetration by mail-order and internet-based pharmacies. In addition, growth in pharmacy sales has been adversely impacted by the slowing pace of approvals from the Food and Drug Administration. Our pharmacy sales include all items we sell by prescriptions filled at our retail locations or deliver direct to customers. In addition, we include in our pharmacy sales certain resales of retail pharmaceutical inventory. Sales processed through third-party, private and government-sponsored plans that contract with us as an authorized provider of prescriptions represented 93.4% of our pharmacy retail sales in 2008, 93.0% of our pharmacy retail sales in 2007, 94.0% of our pharmacy retail sales in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and 93.2% of our pharmacy retail sales in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008.

The Medicare Modernization Act created a Medicare Part D benefit that expanded Medicare coverage of prescription drugs for senior citizens as well as for certain dual eligible individuals that were previously covered under state administered Medicaid plans. This Medicare coverage has resulted in decreased pharmacy margins resulting from lower reimbursement rates than our current margins on state Medicaid prescriptions. The Medicare Part D program has grown rapidly since taking effect in 2006. The program's growth may continue as more seniors have become eligible and enroll for the coverage. While the program has had an adverse impact on our pharmacy margins, we expect that increased utilization of prescription drugs by senior citizens participating in the new programs who previously were cash paying customers will partially offset the effect of the lower margins, although we are not certain this will be the case. The Medicare Part D program represented approximately 13.0% of our retail pharmacy sales for the year ended December 27, 2008, 12.0% of our retail

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pharmacy sales for the year ended December 29, 2007, 13.0% of our retail pharmacy sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and 12.6% of our retail pharmacy sales for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008.

State administered Medicaid programs which provide prescription benefits to low income households and individuals represented approximately 14.0% of our retail pharmacy sales in 2008 and 2007, approximately 16.4% of our retail pharmacy sales in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and approximately 14.0% of our retail pharmacy sales in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008. Over the past several years, New York State reduced Medicaid and Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) prescription reimbursement rates, and increased the number of generic drugs subject to maximum allowable cost reimbursement limits, adversely impacting our pharmacy profitability. Under the Medicaid guidelines, providers cannot refuse to dispense prescriptions to Medicaid recipients who claim they do not have the means to pay the required co-payments. Most Medicaid recipients do in fact decline to make the co-payments, resulting in the requirement for the provider to absorb this cost. The current economic downturn may result in additional reductions in New York Medicaid prescription reimbursements. The economic stimulus package passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama could provide states with additional Medicaid funding and may reduce the extent of each state's proposed reductions in Medicaid reimbursements. Under the economic stimulus package, over \$80 billion would be allocated to help states with Medicaid. In addition, the economic stimulus package includes provisions to subsidize health care insurance premiums for the unemployed under the COBRA program and provisions that will aid states in defraying budget cuts.

In July 2007, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, issued a final rule that may negatively affect our level of reimbursements for certain generic drugs by setting an upper limit on the amount of reimbursement for such drugs based on the Average Manufacturer Price. As a result of a lawsuit brought by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores and the National Community Pharmacists Association to challenge the implementation of the new rule, a federal court temporarily enjoined the implementation of the new rule pending the outcome of the lawsuit and the lawsuit remains pending. In July 2008, Congress enacted H.R. 6331, the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA). The former President Bush subsequently vetoed MIPPA and, on July 15, 2008, Congress overrode the veto. MIPPA delayed the implementation of the use of Average Manufacturer Price with respect to payments made by State Medicaid Plans for multiple source generic drugs until September 30, 2009. MIPPA also prohibited the Secretary of Health and Human Services from making public any Average Manufacturer Price information that was previously disclosed to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The outcome of the lawsuit and the impact of MIPPA are uncertain at this time, so we currently are unable to determine what effect the new rule will ultimately have on our business. See Business Company Operations Pharmacy.

In October 2006, in connection with a class action filed in the United States District for the District of Massachusetts, First Data Bank, which is one of two primary sources of AWP price reporting, announced that it had entered into a settlement agreement related to its reporting of average wholesale prices, subject to final court approval. Under the terms of the proposed settlement agreement, First Data Bank agreed to reduce the reported AWP of certain drugs by four percent and to discontinue the publishing of AWP at a future time. In May 2007, in connection with a separate class action filed in the same court, Medi-Span, the other primary source of average wholesale price reporting, entered into a similar settlement agreement, also subject to final court approval.

In January 2008, the court denied approval of the First Data Bank and Medi-Span settlements as proposed. Subsequently, new settlement agreements were submitted to the court. On March 17, 2009, the court issued an order approving the revised settlements. Some parties appealed the court's ruling. On September 3, 2009, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the District Court approving the settlements. Pursuant to the settlements, as approved, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have agreed to reduce the reported AWP for certain drugs by four percent. Separately, and not pursuant to the settlement agreements, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have indicated that they will also reduce the reported AWP for a large number of additional drugs not covered by the settlement agreements and that they intend to discontinue the reporting of AWP in the future. The settlement agreements became effective on September 26, 2009.

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A number of contracts with third-party plans contain provisions that allow us to adjust our pricing to maintain the relative economics of the contract in light of a change in AWP methodology. Most of our contracts with both private and governmental plans also include provisions that allow us to terminate the contracts unilaterally, either because parties cannot renegotiate our pricing to account for the change in AWP methodology or for any reason upon 30 to 90 days' notice. While we are currently negotiating with many of the various governmental and non-governmental third-party plans for adjustments relating to the expected changes to AWP, we cannot be certain that these negotiations will be successful. In addition, the New York State Legislature is currently considering legislation that would modify the formula upon which New York Medicaid bases its reimbursement rates, which, if passed, will move pharmacy reimbursement rates with respect to Medicaid at or near the pre-settlement levels. However, at this time there is no assurance that this legislation would be ultimately passed by the New York State Legislature or if passed, will be in its current form. In late September 2009, New York Medicaid began to implement the AWP reductions. Although there is some uncertainty due to the pending legislation at the New York State Legislature, we expect a moderate impact on the profitability of our pharmacy operations in the remainder of fiscal 2009 and a more significant impact in fiscal 2010.

In an effort to offset some of the adverse impact on our pharmacy profitability from the trends discussed above, there has been an intensified effort on the part of retailers to support increased utilization of lower priced but higher margin generic prescriptions in place of branded medications. New generic drug introductions have also enabled retailers to increase the proportion of generic prescriptions to total prescriptions dispensed. Improved generic utilization rates as well as a combination of direct purchases and contractual wholesaler purchases enabled us to partially offset the adverse impact of Medicare Part D and reduced state Medicaid reimbursement rates during 2008 and 2007. In addition, we believe that the higher volume of pharmacy sales to third party plan customers helps to offset the related lower profitability and allows us to leverage other fixed store operating expenses. We believe that increased third-party plan sales also generate additional front-end sales by increasing customer traffic in our stores.

We are also impacted by legislation to increase the minimum hourly wages. New York State increased its minimum hourly wage from \$5.15 to \$6.00 on January 1, 2005, to \$6.75 on January 1, 2006, and again to \$7.15 on January 1, 2007. New Jersey increased its minimum hourly wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 on October 1, 2005 and again to \$7.15 on October 1, 2006. In addition, the federal minimum hourly wage was increased to \$7.25 in July 2009. As a result, both New York State and New Jersey have increased their minimum hourly wage to \$7.25 effective July 24, 2009. While these increases have impacted our cost of labor, we have, and believe we can continue to, offset a significant portion of these cost increases through initiatives designed to further improve our labor efficiency.

As of June 27, 2009, we operated approximately 90% of our 253 stores in New York City and the remainder in the surrounding areas, and our financial performance is therefore heavily influenced by the local economy. We analyze a number of economic indicators specific to New York City to gauge the health of this economy, including unemployment rates, job creation, gross city product, hotel occupancy rates and bridge and tunnel commuter traffic volumes. We also analyze market share data, same-store sales trends, average store sales and sales per square foot data among other key performance indicators to monitor our overall performance.

Our primary assets are our ownership of 100% of the outstanding capital stock of Duane Reade Inc., which in turn owns 99% of the outstanding partnership interest of Duane Reade GP and all of the outstanding common stock of DRI I Inc. DRI I Inc. owns the remaining 1% partnership interest in Duane Reade GP. Substantially all of our operations are conducted through Duane Reade GP. In August 1999, we established two new subsidiaries, Duane Reade International, Inc. and Duane Reade Realty, Inc. Duane Reade GP distributed to Duane Reade Inc. and DRI I Inc. all rights, title, and interest in all its trademarks, trade names and all other intellectual property rights. In turn, Duane Reade Inc. and DRI I Inc. made a capital contribution of these intellectual property rights to Duane Reade International. This change created a controlled system to manage and exploit these intellectual property rights separate and apart from the retail operations. In addition, Duane Reade GP distributed some of its store leases to Duane Reade Inc. and DRI I Inc., which in turn made a capital contribution of these leases to

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Duane Reade Realty. Duane Reade Realty is the lessee under certain store leases entered into after its creation. Duane Reade Realty subleases to Duane Reade GP the properties subject to those leases.

Considerations Related to Operating in the New York City Marketplace

All of our operations are conducted within the New York greater metropolitan area. As a result, our performance will be substantially affected by economic conditions and other factors affecting the region such as the regulatory environment, unemployment levels, cost of energy, real estate, insurance, taxes and rent, weather, demographics, availability of labor, financial markets, levels of tourism and geopolitical factors such as terrorism.

Since the second half of 2004, the New York City economy began a gradual improvement from the economic downturn experienced in the aftermath of the 2001 World Trade Center attack to the point where it had essentially achieved a full recovery by the latter part of 2006. Strength in employment rates, tourism and overall commerce continued throughout 2007. In 2008, economic conditions worsened considerably, particularly so during the fourth quarter, and the level of national economic activity as measured by a number of key economic indicators shows that the economy entered into a recession in 2008. The recession has continued through the first half of 2009. The July 2009 unemployment data for New York City indicated an unemployment rate of 9.8%, compared to 7.2% in December 2008. The national rate of unemployment increased from 7.2% in December 2008 to 9.4% in July 2009.

Furthermore, because most of our stores are located in the highly urbanized areas throughout New York City and the surrounding metropolitan area, our stores experience a higher rate of inventory shrink than our national competitors.

Our sales and profitability have in the past been affected by events and other factors that affect New York City. Examples include smoking-ban legislation, the August 2003 Northeast power blackout, significant non-recurring increases in real estate taxes and insurance costs and the 2004 Republican National Convention. In 2005, our results were negatively affected by increased labor costs associated with the ongoing shortage of pharmacists in the New York City metropolitan area and increases in New York state and to a lesser extent New Jersey state minimum wage rates. We may also experience cost pressures from increased pharmacist salary and benefit costs as well as further increases in minimum wage rates. Any increases in federal taxes or in city or state taxes in New York City or the Tri-State Area resulting from state or local government budget deficits may further reduce consumers' disposable income, which could have a further negative impact on our business. Any other unforeseen events or circumstances that affect the New York City metropolitan area could also materially adversely affect our revenues and profitability.

In addition, perceived instability in our business and in the financial health of New York City and the surrounding areas may negatively affect our relations with our suppliers and trade creditors. As a result, our suppliers or trade creditors may present us with terms that are materially more disadvantageous to us than those we currently enjoy, which may have a negative impact on our ability to operate our business and manage our liquidity.

Recent Developments

Offers to Purchase Prior Debt Securities

On August 7, 2009, pursuant to offers to purchase, we completed the repurchase of approximately \$205.0 million of our senior secured floating rate notes due 2010 for total consideration of approximately \$206.6 million and approximately \$143.3 million of our 9.75% senior subordinated notes due 2011, for a total consideration of approximately \$125.6 million, in each case, including accrued and unpaid interest. On the same day, we called for redemption the remaining approximately \$5.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes, which we purchased on September 8, 2009 for approximately \$5.0 million. In connection with the offers to purchase, we

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eliminated substantially all of the restrictive covenants in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes, of which approximately \$51.7 million remain outstanding. The proceeds from the sale of the initial notes were used to fund, in part, the consideration for the above transactions.

Credit Agreement Amendment

On August 7, 2009, we entered into an amendment to our asset-based revolving loan facility. The credit agreement amendment permitted, among other things, the completion of the offers to purchase, the offering of the initial notes and other related transactions. In addition, as a result of the credit agreement amendment, the applicable margins on LIBOR-based loans increased from a range of 1.00% to 2.00% to a range of 2.25% to 3.25%, and the applicable margins on prime rate loans increased from a range of 0.00% to 0.50% to a range of 1.25% to 1.75%. Also, line fees and commitment fees increased from 0.30% to 0.50% per year.

Equity Investment

Concurrently with the completion of the offers to purchase, entities associated with Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P. invested \$125.0 million of redeemable preferred equity in Holdings. A portion of the proceeds of the equity investment was used to pay the total consideration in the offers to purchase. The remaining proceeds from the equity investment were used to reduce temporarily the amount of outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility.

Expected Effects of the Recent Transactions

As a result of the recent transactions described above, we expect that our annual interest expense payable in respect of our debt securities will increase during the remainder of 2009 and the first half of 2010 from approximately \$29.8 million per year to approximately \$40.3 million per year. Our overall level of indebtedness has decreased substantially as a result of the use of the proceeds of the equity investment to retire the senior subordinated notes at a discount and to reduce the amount outstanding under our asset-based revolving loan facility. As a result of the completion of the transactions described above, we expect to increase our 2009 capital spending to approximately \$60 million, primarily to support growth-oriented projects.

Certain Line Items Presented

Net sales: Net sales include all front-end and pharmacy sales as well as certain resales of retail pharmaceutical inventory that are required to be reported on a gross basis in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 99-19, *Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent*. We refer to net sales excluding such resale activity as net retail sales and pharmacy sales excluding such resale activity as pharmacy net retail sales. Same-store sales represent sales for stores that have been open for at least 13 months and exclude any resale activity.

Cost of goods sold: Cost of goods sold includes all costs of products sold, net of any promotional income or rebates received from manufacturers or wholesalers. Cost of goods sold is shown exclusive of depreciation and amortization expense for our distribution centers, which is included in the separate line item captioned depreciation and amortization. Inventory shrink losses are also recorded in cost of goods sold.

Selling general & administrative expenses: SG&A includes employee wages and related costs, professional fees, store occupancy costs, advertising expenses, credit card fees and all other store and office-related operating expenses. In addition, real estate-related income is included in store occupancy costs.

Depreciation and amortization: Depreciation and amortization consists primarily of depreciation of store fixtures and equipment and amortization of leasehold improvements as well as intangible assets, including pharmacy files and lease acquisition costs.

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Store pre-opening expenses: These expenses primarily represent the labor costs we incur related to our employees performing various tasks associated with the opening of a new location.

Results Of Operations

Overview of the Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 27, 2009

For the first six months of 2009, we achieved net sales of \$923.6 million and incurred a net loss of \$28.8 million, as compared to net sales of \$878.5 million and a net loss of \$33.1 million in the first six months of 2008. Pharmacy resale activity included in net sales was \$46.6 million in the first six months of 2009, compared to \$31.5 million in the first half of 2008. The improvement in our net loss is primarily attributable to the following factors:

the benefits of the \$45.0 million increase in net sales of which \$30 million was in our net retail store sales; and

a \$3.1 million decrease in interest expense resulting from lower interest rates applicable to our variable rate borrowings as compared to the prior year.

The positive impact of these items was partially offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$8.0 million, primarily due to an increase in store occupancy costs for our new stores as well as additional payroll and related selling costs associated with the new stores and increased sales. In addition, other expenses increased \$2.1 million in the first half of 2009, as compared to the first half of 2008, primarily due to additional expenses relating to litigation activities associated with a former CEO and additional closed store costs.

2008 Overview

For the 2008 fiscal year, we achieved net sales of \$1.774 billion and incurred a net loss of \$72.8 million, as compared to net sales of \$1.687 billion and a net loss of \$87.8 million in the 2007 fiscal year. The reduction in our net loss for the 2008 fiscal year, as compared to fiscal 2007, was primarily attributable to the following factors:

the benefits of the \$87.3 million increase in net sales, of which \$66.5 million was in our net retail store sales;

a decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales, primarily attributable to improved front-end assortments, higher rates of generic drug utilization and reductions in the level of inventory shrink losses;

a decrease in interest expense of \$6.1 million that was primarily due to lower interest rates applicable to our variable rate debt and reduced levels of borrowing on our revolving credit facility; and

a decrease in non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses of \$4.5 million in 2008. The decrease is primarily due to reduced amortization expense for certain intangible assets which became fully amortized.

The positive impact of the above items was partially offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$29.9 million, primarily due to the following factors:

an increase of \$14.4 million for additional store payroll and related costs associated with an increased number of stores as well as wage and salary rate increases;

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an increase of \$10.2 million in store occupancy costs related to new stores, relocations and reduced real estate related income; and

higher general and administrative costs associated with a \$3.5 million litigation settlement charge for two class action lawsuits and additional recruitment fees and relocation costs paid in connection with the hiring of senior management executives.

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The 2007 fiscal year also included a \$1.3 million gain from the sale of several pharmacy prescription files, which did not recur in the 2008 fiscal year.

2007 Overview

For the 2007 fiscal year, we achieved net sales of \$1.687 billion and incurred a net loss of \$87.8 million, as compared to net sales of \$1.585 billion and a net loss of \$79.4 million in the 2006 fiscal year. The increased net loss sustained in the 2007 fiscal year was primarily attributable to a pre-tax labor contingency credit of \$18.0 million recorded in 2006 that resulted from the favorable settlement of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) litigation. Excluding the impact of this credit, our net loss would have declined by \$9.6 million as compared to the 2006 fiscal year. Following are the other major factors impacting our results in fiscal 2007, compared to fiscal 2006:

an increase in net sales of \$102.0 million, of which \$92.8 million was in our net retail store sales;

a decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales, reflecting a continuation of the improved trend of front-end sales and product mix assortments, partially offset by lower pharmacy reimbursement rates;

an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses of \$20.2 million, primarily reflecting increased pharmacist's labor costs, increases in minimum wage rates, union contract wage increases and payroll costs associated with additional corporate staffing to support the continued implementation of the Duane Reade Full Potential program;

the sale of several pharmacy prescription files in 2007 that resulted in a separately reported gain of \$1.3 million;

an increase in other expenses of \$1.2 million in 2007, which consists of increases in our closed store costs of \$4.3 million, expenses related to a former CEO, Mr. Cuti, of \$4.7 million and accounting investigation costs of \$1.4 million. This was partially offset by a decrease in asset impairment charges of \$9.3 million in 2007;

an increase in non-cash depreciation and amortization expenses of \$1.1 million in 2007. The increase is primarily due to the recent new store openings, renovations, and other capital spending in recent periods as well as the \$1.0 million cumulative depreciation adjustment recorded in the third quarter of 2006 resulting from the Audit Committee's accounting investigations. For further discussion, see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus;

an increase in interest expense of \$4.0 million that was primarily attributable to higher non-cash interest expense associated with the preferred stock offering completed during the second quarter of 2007; and

a decrease in the income tax provision of \$0.8 million that was primarily attributable to a lower estimated effective tax rate.

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The following sets forth our results of operations in dollars (in thousands) and as a percentage of sales for the periods indicated.

	Fiscal Year Ended December 27, 2008		Fiscal Year Ended December 29, 2007		Fiscal Year Ended December 30, 2006		(Unaudited) For the 26 Weeks Ended June 27, 2009		(Unaudited) For the 26 Weeks Ended June 28, 2008	
	Dollars	% of Sales	Dollars	% of Sales	Dollars	% of Sales	Dollars	% of Sales	Dollars	% of Sales
Net sales	\$ 1,774,029	100.0%	\$ 1,686,752	100.0%	\$ 1,584,778	100.0%	\$ 923,573	100.0%	\$ 878,532	100.0%
Costs and expenses:										
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below)	1,227,129	69.2%	1,176,376	69.7%	1,108,727	70.0%	640,496	69.3%	606,405	69.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	476,574	26.9%	446,696	26.5%	426,532	26.9%	244,415	26.5%	236,450	26.9%
Labor contingency expense		0.0%		0.0%	(18,004)	-1.1%		0.0%		0.0%
Depreciation and amortization	68,539	3.9%	73,080	4.3%	71,932	4.5%	35,342	3.8%	35,593	4.1%
Store pre-opening expenses	797	0.0%	600	0.0%	305	0.0%	235	0.0%	247	0.0%
Gain on sale of pharmacy files		0.0%	(1,337)	-0.1%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%
Other expenses	16,808	0.9%	15,948	0.9%	14,747	0.9%	6,283	0.7%	4,149	0.5%
Operating loss	(15,818)	-0.9%	(24,611)	-1.5%	(19,461)	-1.2%	(3,198)	-0.3%	(4,312)	-0.5%
Interest expense, net	54,915	3.1%	60,977	3.6%	56,947	3.6%	24,191	2.6%	27,281	3.1%
Loss before income taxes	(70,733)	-4.0%	(85,588)	-5.1%	(76,408)	-4.8%	(27,389)	-3.0%	(31,593)	-3.6%
Income tax expense	2,045	0.1%	2,192	0.1%	2,956	0.2%	1,407	0.2%	1,478	0.2%
Net loss	\$ (72,778)	-4.1%	\$ (87,780)	-5.2%	\$ (79,364)	-5.0%	\$ (28,796)	-3.1%	\$ (33,071)	-3.8%

The Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 27, 2009 as Compared to the Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2008

Net sales were \$923.6 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, representing an increase of 5.1% as compared to net sales of \$878.5 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008. Resale activity accounted for 1.7% of the increase, while an increase in net retail store sales represented the remaining 3.4%. Total 2009 same-store sales increased by 1.4% over the first half of 2008.

Pharmacy sales increased from \$400.7 million in the first half of 2008 to \$433.6 million in the first half of 2009, an increase of 8.2%, and represented 47.0% of total sales, as compared with 45.6% of total sales in the first half of 2008. Resale activity accounted for 3.8% of the pharmacy sales increase, while retail pharmacy sales accounted for the remaining 4.4% of the increase. Pharmacy same-store sales increased by 3.6% and the average same-store weekly prescriptions filled per store increased 1.3% during the first half of 2009. The percentage of generic drugs dispensed increased by 2.8% over the prior year, negatively impacting the pharmacy same-store sales increase by approximately 3.5%. Generic drugs generally have lower retail sales prices but are more profitable than branded drugs.

Front-end sales increased from \$477.8 million in the first half of 2008 to \$489.9 million in the first half of 2009, an increase of 2.5%, and represented 53.0% of total sales, as compared to 54.4% of total sales in the first half of 2008. Front-end same-store sales decreased by 0.3% for the first half of 2009, primarily due to the difficult economy, which has resulted in higher unemployment rates and lower levels of tourism, and poor weather patterns. The previously discussed increase in the sales price on our cigarettes positively impacted front-end same-store sales by 0.8% during the first half of 2009.

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Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 69.3% in the first half of 2009 from 69.0% in the first half of 2008 primarily due to an increase in pharmacy resale activity. Excluding pharmacy resale activity, cost of sales as a percentage of net retail sales decreased to 67.7% in the first half of 2009, compared to 67.9% in the first half of 2008. This decrease was attributable to improved front-end product mix and reduced front-end inventory shrink losses partially offset by lower third party pharmacy reimbursement rates.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$244.4 million, or 26.5% of net sales, and \$236.5 million, or 26.9% of net sales, in the first six months of 2009 and 2008, respectively. As a percentage of net retail sales, selling, general and administrative expenses was 27.9% for both periods. The \$8.0 million increase in selling, general and administrative is primarily due to an increase in store occupancy costs for our new stores and the additional payroll and related selling costs associated with the new stores and increased sales.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and intangible assets decreased slightly in the first six months of 2009 to \$35.3 million, as compared to \$35.6 million in the first six months of 2008.

We incurred \$0.2 million of store pre-opening expenses during the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008. During the first half of 2009 and 2008 we opened four stores and five stores, respectively.

For the six months ended June 27, 2009, other expenses totaled \$6.3 million and included costs associated with closed stores (\$2.8 million), costs associated with matters related to a former CEO, Mr. Cuti (\$2.9 million) and Oak Hill management fees (\$0.6 million). For the six months ended June 28, 2008, other expenses totaled \$4.1 million and included costs associated with closed stores (\$2.1 million), costs associated with matters related to Mr. Cuti (\$1.3 million), Oak Hill management fees (\$0.6 million), and other expenses (\$0.1 million).

Net interest expense for the first six months of 2009 was \$24.2 million, as compared to \$27.3 million in the first six months of 2008. The \$3.1 million decrease was primarily attributable to lower interest rates on our variable-rate debt.

In the first half of 2009, we recorded an income tax provision of \$1.4 million, reflecting an estimated effective tax rate of 5.1%. This expense is inclusive of an incremental valuation allowance of \$10.5 million that largely offset the tax benefit generated by our operating loss in the six month period. In the first half of 2008, we recorded an income tax provision of \$1.5 million, reflecting an estimated effective tax rate of 4.7%. This expense is inclusive of an incremental valuation allowance of \$13.4 million that largely offset the tax benefit generated by our operating loss in the six month period. The valuation allowances reflect the significant losses incurred in each period, as well as the anticipated financial performance over the next several years and the unlikelihood of recognizing the future tax benefits of our accumulated losses.

The Twelve Months Ended December 27, 2008 Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 29, 2007

Net sales were \$1.77 billion in 2008 and \$1.69 billion in 2007. The 2008 net sales increased by 5.2% as compared to the prior year net sales. Resale activity increased by \$20.8 million as compared to 2007, which represented a 1.2% increase in overall net sales, while net retail sales to customers increased by 4.1% over this same period. Total same-store sales in 2008 increased by 4.2% over the prior year.

Pharmacy sales increased to \$817.5 million in 2008 from \$776.4 million in 2007, an increase of 5.3%, and represented 46.1% of total sales, as compared with 46.0% of total sales in 2007. Resale activity accounted for 2.7% of the pharmacy sales increase, while pharmacy net retail sales accounted for the remaining 2.6% of the increase. Pharmacy same-store sales increased by 3.1% from last year, and third-party reimbursed pharmacy sales represented 93.4% and 93.0% of total prescription sales in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The percentage of generic drugs dispensed increased by 3.9% over the prior year, negatively impacting the pharmacy same-store sales increase by approximately 3.7% but contributing to increased profitability per prescription dispensed. Generic drugs generally have lower retail sales prices but are more profitable for us than branded drugs. The switch of Zyrtec, a prescription allergy medication, to over-the-counter status negatively impacted pharmacy same-store sales by 0.4% during 2008.

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Front-end sales increased to \$956.5 million in 2008 from \$910.3 million in 2007, an increase of 5.1%, and represented 53.9% of total sales, as compared to 54.0% of total sales in 2007. Front-end same-store sales increased by 5.0%, due to improved merchandise offerings and the strong performance in the food and beverage categories, over-the-counter products and health and beauty items. The aforementioned switch of Zyrtec to over-the-counter status positively impacted front-end same-store sales by approximately 0.3% in 2008. Additionally, in June 2008 we raised the sales price on our cigarettes commensurate with an increase in cigarette excise taxes in New York State. Although such additional sales do not result in any additional profit to us, the June 2008 increase in the sales price on our cigarettes positively impacted front-end sales by 0.5%.

As of December 27, 2008, we operated 251 stores, 15 of which were opened during fiscal 2008. We closed six stores in 2008. In fiscal 2007, we opened ten stores and we closed 16 stores.

Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was 69.2% and 69.7% in 2008 and 2007, respectively. Excluding pharmacy resale activity, cost of sales as a percentage of net retail sales decreased to 67.6% in 2008, compared to 68.6% in 2007. This decrease was primarily attributable to improved front-end assortments, higher rates of generic drug utilization and reductions in the level of inventory shrink losses. Cost of sales includes a LIFO provision of \$4.0 million in 2008 as compared to a LIFO provision of \$1.6 million in 2007.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$476.6 million, or 26.9% of net sales, and \$446.7 million, or 26.5% of net sales, in 2008 and 2007, respectively. The increase in the 2008 expense percentage as compared to 2007 is primarily due to an increase of 0.2% in store occupancy costs related to new stores, relocations and reduced real estate related income, a 0.9% increase in store payroll and related costs associated with an increased number of stores, as well as wage and salary rate increases, and higher general and administrative costs associated with a \$3.5 million litigation settlement for two class action lawsuits and additional recruitment and relocation fees paid in connection with the hiring of senior management executives. These items were partially offset by improved leveraging of costs against strong same-store sales growth in both pharmacy and front-end. Excluding the litigation settlement charge, selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales were 26.7% in 2008.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and intangible assets decreased \$4.5 million to \$68.5 million in 2008, as compared to \$73.1 million in 2007. The decrease in 2008 is due primarily to reduced amortization expense for certain intangible assets becoming fully amortized. The decrease was partially offset by the additional depreciation and amortization for the 15 stores opened during 2008.

We incurred store pre-opening expenses of \$0.8 million in 2008, attributable to the opening of 15 stores, as compared to \$0.6 million in 2007, reflecting ten new stores opened during that period.

The prior year period included a \$1.3 million gain from the sale of several pharmacy prescription files, which did not recur in the current year.

In 2008, we incurred other expenses of \$16.8 million, including asset impairment charges (\$7.7 million), costs associated with the closing of various stores (\$3.6 million), Oak Hill management fees (\$1.25 million), and costs associated with various matters related to a former CEO, Mr. Cuti (\$6.0 million). The asset impairment charges are non-cash expenses and are necessary to reduce the carrying value of certain store assets to their estimated fair value. The 2008 other expenses also includes a \$1.8 million net benefit related to fair value adjustments to reverse excess liabilities for the phantom stock liability and the profits interest liability as well as additional pension benefit costs related to a March 2006 union contract settlement. In the corresponding 2007 period, we incurred other expenses of \$15.9 million, including costs associated with the completed audit committee investigations (\$2.3 million) and various other matters related to Mr. Cuti (\$6.0 million), costs associated with the closing of various stores (\$4.4 million), Oak Hill management fees (\$1.25 million), asset impairment charges (\$0.9 million) and other costs (\$1.2 million).

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Net interest expense for 2008 was \$54.9 million, as compared to \$61.0 million in 2007. The decrease of \$6.1 million was primarily attributable to lower outstanding borrowings on our asset-based revolving loan facility and lower interest rates on our variable rate debt. At December 27, 2008, the weighted average interest rate on our variable rate debt was 5.2%, as compared to 8.4% at December 29, 2007.

In 2008, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2.0 million, inclusive of a valuation allowance of \$30.9 million, while in 2007, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2.2 million, inclusive of a valuation allowance of \$43.5 million. The valuation allowances reflect the significant losses incurred in these years, as well as the anticipated financial performance over the next several years and the unlikelihood of recognizing the future tax benefits of the accumulated losses.

The Twelve Months Ended December 29, 2007 Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 30, 2006

Net sales were \$1.69 billion in 2007 and \$1.58 billion in 2006. The 2007 net sales increased by 6.4% as compared to the prior year net sales. Resale activity increased by \$9.1 million as compared to 2006, which represented a 0.6% increase in overall net sales, while net retail sales to customers increased by 5.9% over this same period. Total same store sales in 2007 increased by 7.4% over the prior year.

Pharmacy sales increased to \$776.4 million in 2007 from \$736.1 million in 2006, an increase of 5.5%, and represented 46.0% of total sales, as compared with 46.5% of total sales in 2006. Resale activity accounted for 1.2% of the pharmacy sales increase, while pharmacy net retail sales accounted for the remaining 4.3% of the increase. Pharmacy same-store sales increased by 5.9% from 2006, and third-party reimbursed pharmacy sales represented 93.0% and 92.8% of total prescription sales in 2007 and 2006, respectively. In addition, our pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by lower New York Medicaid reimbursement rates that went into effect in July 2007. The percentage of generic drugs dispensed increased by 3.6% over the prior year, negatively impacting the pharmacy same-store sales increase by approximately 3.1% but contributing to increased profitability per prescription dispensed. Generic drugs generally have lower retail sales prices but are more profitable for us than branded drugs. The average weekly prescriptions filled per store during 2007 increased 1.6% as compared to the prior year.

Front-end sales increased to \$910.3 million in 2007 from \$848.6 million in 2006, an increase of 7.3%, and represented 54.0% of total sales, as compared to 53.5% of total sales in 2006. Front-end same-store sales increased by 8.6%, due to improved merchandise offerings, enhanced customer service reflecting the continuing implementation of our Full Potential initiative and our store renovation program. Additionally, the stronger New York City economy, a generally improved level of consumer demand resulting from increased tourism and favorable weather patterns positively influenced our front-end same-store sales. Front-end sales were driven by strong performance in our food and beverage categories, over-the-counter products and health and beauty categories.

As of December 29, 2007, we operated 242 stores, ten of which were opened during fiscal 2007. We closed 16 stores in 2007. In fiscal 2006, we opened five stores and we closed eight stores.

Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales was 69.7% and 70.0% in 2007 and 2006, respectively. The decrease in cost of sales as a percentage of net sales in 2007 is primarily due to a more favorable mix of front-end promotional and regularly-priced products and a lower LIFO charge. The positive impact of those items was offset in part by higher inventory shrink losses, modestly reduced levels of vendor allowances and an increase in Medicare Part D sales, which generally have lower reimbursement rates than other third-party plans. Cost of sales includes a LIFO provision of \$1.6 million in 2007 as compared to a LIFO provision of \$3.0 million in 2006.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$446.7 million, or 26.5% of net sales, and \$426.5 million, or 26.9% of net sales, in 2007 and 2006, respectively. Approximately 0.2% of the decrease in the 2007 expense percentage as compared to 2006 was attributable to improved leveraging of our store occupancy expenses and

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higher real estate related income. The remaining 0.2% was due to improved leveraging of costs against strong same-store sales growth in both pharmacy and front-end, process related improvements, reduced advertising costs and lower legal and professional fees, partially offset by increased minimum wage rates and higher costs associated with pharmacist salaries.

Depreciation and amortization of property and equipment and intangible assets was \$73.1 million in 2007, as compared to \$71.9 million in 2006. The increase reflects depreciation and amortization due to new store openings, renovations and other capital spending as well as the cumulative depreciation adjustment recorded in the third quarter of 2006 resulting from the Audit Committee's accounting investigations. For further discussion of the accounting investigations, see Note 2 of the notes to our annual consolidated financial statements.

We incurred store pre-opening expenses of \$0.6 million in 2007, attributable to the opening of ten stores, as compared to \$0.3 million in 2006, reflecting five new stores opened during that period.

During 2007, we sold several pharmacy prescription files that resulted in a separately reported gain of \$1.3 million.

In 2007, we incurred other expenses of \$15.9 million, including costs associated with the completed audit committee investigations (\$2.3 million) and various other matters related to a former CEO, Mr. Cuti (\$6.0 million), costs associated with the closing of various stores (\$4.4 million), Oak Hill management fees (\$1.25 million), asset impairment charges (\$0.9 million) and other costs (\$1.2 million). In the corresponding prior year period, we incurred other expenses of \$14.8 million, including asset impairment charges (\$10.2 million), Oak Hill management fees (\$1.25 million), costs associated with audit committee investigations (\$0.8 million) and costs associated with various matters related to Mr. Cuti (\$1.3 million), as well as other miscellaneous costs associated with our management reorganization and the reversal of the excess liability for our phantom shares (\$1.2 million).

Net interest expense for 2007 was \$61.0 million, as compared to \$56.9 million in 2006. This \$4.1 million increase was primarily attributable to higher non-cash interest expense associated with the accretion of the discount on the liability recorded for the preferred stock offering completed during the second quarter of 2007.

In 2007, we recorded an income tax provision of \$2.2 million, inclusive of a valuation allowance of \$43.5 million, while in 2006, we recorded an income tax provision of \$3.0 million, inclusive of a valuation allowance of \$38.1 million. The valuation allowances reflect the significant losses incurred in these years, as well as the anticipated financial performance over the next several years and the unlikelihood of recognizing the future tax benefits of the accumulated losses.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working Capital

We had a working capital deficit of \$21.6 million as of June 27, 2009, as compared to a working capital deficit of \$13.3 million as of December 27, 2008 and a working capital balance of \$8.6 million as of December 29, 2007 and \$6.2 million as of December 30, 2006. Working capital reflects the classification of outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility of \$143.3 million at June 27, 2009, \$144.6 million at December 27, 2008, \$141.4 million at December 29, 2007 and \$157.1 million at December 30, 2006 as current liabilities. This current classification is required because cash receipts controlled by the lenders are used to reduce outstanding debt, and we do not meet the criteria of SFAS No. 6, *Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to be Refinanced An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A* to classify the debt as long-term, but is not an indication that this credit facility is expected to be retired within the next year. The asset-based revolving loan facility expires in July of 2011, and we intend to continue to access it for our working capital needs throughout its remaining term.

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The increase in our working capital deficit as of June 27, 2009, as compared to December 27, 2008, is primarily due to an increase in accounts payable at June 27, 2009, which reflects the timing of merchandise receipts at quarter-end. The decrease in our working capital balance as of December 27, 2008, as compared to December 27, 2008, is primarily due to the timing of merchandise receipts versus the previous year, the increased revolving loan borrowings at December 27, 2008 compared to December 29, 2007 and increases in our December 27, 2008 accrued expenses for a \$3.5 million litigation settlement for two class action lawsuits, which was paid in August 2009, and a \$4.7 million liability related to our interest rate collar.

Cash Flow for the Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 27, 2009 as Compared to the Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2008

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$31.0 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$26.8 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008. The change is primarily attributable to our improved operating results during the first half of 2009 compared to the first half of 2008 and reduced cash interest payments due to lower interest rates on our variable-rate debt.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$27.5 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, compared to \$26.0 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008. In the first six months of 2009, we spent \$22.5 million on capital expenditures, primarily related to new stores and the remodeling of existing locations, and \$5.0 million on lease acquisition and other costs, including capitalized software costs. In the first six months of 2008, we spent \$16.3 million on capital expenditures, primarily related to new stores and the remodeling of existing locations, and \$10.2 million on lease acquisition and other costs, including capitalized software costs. These costs were partially offset by \$0.5 million of proceeds received from the disposition of certain assets.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$3.5 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$0.8 million in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008. The financing activity in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 reflects a net decrease of \$1.3 million in outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility and capital lease payments of \$2.3 million. The financing activity in the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008 reflects a net increase of \$0.8 million in outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility and capital lease payments of \$1.9 million. During the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008, Oak Hill reimbursed us for a portion of our legal costs incurred in connection with the proceedings relating to a former CEO, Mr. Cuti, which is discussed in Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus. The reimbursements totaled \$0.3 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008 and are reflected as an additional capital contribution within financing activities.

Cash Flow for the Twelve Months Ended December 27, 2008 as Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 29, 2007

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$44.3 million in fiscal 2008 as compared to \$19.3 million in the 2007 fiscal year. The increase against the prior year reflects the improved operating results in 2008, during which our operating loss was reduced by \$8.8 million to \$15.8 million from \$24.6 million. Our operating losses include non-cash asset impairment charges of \$7.7 million in fiscal 2008 and \$0.9 million in the 2007 fiscal year. While the asset impairment charges increase our operating loss, they are non-cash in nature. During fiscal 2008, we also benefited from reduced interest expense due to lower interest rates and lower average outstanding borrowings on our asset-based revolving loan facility.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2008 was \$47.0 million, as compared to \$41.9 million in 2007. The increase is primarily due to capital expenditures for new store openings during 2008. We opened 15 new stores in 2008, compared to ten new stores in 2007. Our capital expenditures in 2008 were \$33.1 million compared to \$26.1 million in 2007. We had lease acquisition and other investing activities of \$14.4 million in 2008, compared

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to \$19.2 million in 2007. Fiscal 2008 cash flow used in investing activities included \$0.5 million of proceeds related to the disposition of certain properties, while fiscal 2007 cash flow used in investing activities included \$3.3 million of proceeds resulting from similar property dispositions.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2008 was \$2.7 million, as compared to \$22.6 million in 2007. The prior year net cash provided by financing activities reflects the issuance of \$39.1 million in preferred stock and warrants (net of expenses of \$0.3 million), a portion of which was used to fund the acquisition of six Gristedes supermarket leases. As of December 27, 2008, we have opened new stores at each location. Our agreement with Gristedes has expired and we are not obligated to acquire any additional leases. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding this transaction.

Cash Flow for the Twelve Months Ended December 29, 2007 as Compared to the Twelve Months Ended December 30, 2006

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$19.3 million in fiscal 2007 as compared to \$11.6 million in the 2006 fiscal year. The increase over the prior year primarily reflects improved operating results (which exclude the non-cash labor contingency credit recorded in 2006) and the benefits of our working capital management initiatives.

Net cash used in investing activities in 2007 was \$41.9 million, as compared to \$29.1 million in 2006. Capital expenditures in 2007 of \$26.1 million were \$0.9 million higher than 2006, while lease acquisition, pharmacy customer file and other costs in 2007 of \$19.2 million were higher than 2006 by \$12.7 million, principally due to five Gristedes supermarket lease acquisitions completed during the year. Fiscal 2007 cash flow used in investing activities included \$3.3 million of proceeds related to the disposition of certain properties, while fiscal 2006 cash flow used in investing activities included \$2.5 million of proceeds resulting from similar property dispositions.

Net cash provided by financing activities in 2007 was \$22.6 million, as compared to \$17.5 million in 2006. The increase in cash provided by financing activities in 2007 reflects the issuance of \$39.1 million in preferred stock and warrants (net of expenses of \$0.3 million), a portion of which was used to fund the acquisition of five Gristedes supermarket leases and other capital expenditures. This was partially offset by repayments of borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility with unspent proceeds from the issuance of the preferred stock and warrants as well as the improvement in cash flow from operations. See Note 14 to our consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding this transaction.

Operating Capital Requirements

Our operating capital requirements primarily result from opening new stores, remodeling and renovating existing retail locations, purchasing pharmacy files and the continuing development of management information systems. We opened four new stores in the first six months of 2009, five new stores during the first six months of 2008, 15 new stores in fiscal 2008 and ten new stores in fiscal 2007. In light of improved liquidity due to the completion of our August 2009 financing transaction (described below), our current capital spending plans include approximately \$60 million of capital spending in both 2009 and 2010, with approximately \$40 to \$43 million related to strategic growth during each period. In addition, this growth strategy will support 10 to 15 major store renovations in each of 2009 and 2010. The capital plan includes between 10 to 12 new store openings in 2009 and between 10 to 15 new stores in 2010. We also require working capital to support inventory for our existing and new stores. Historically, we have been able to lease almost all of our store locations, so acquisitions of real estate are not expected to have a significant impact on our capital requirements.

As a result of the current economic recession, we experienced declines in consumer demand that accelerated during the fourth quarter of 2008 and are expected to continue throughout fiscal 2009. Higher rates of unemployment, reduced levels of tourism and decreased commercial activity are factors impacting our outlook

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for the current year. We are implementing certain measures to mitigate the impact of these recessionary economic conditions. These actions include the implementation of a number of strategic cost savings initiatives to improve efficiency and eliminate non-value added activities. The total cost savings associated with the program is expected to be in the range of \$7.0 to \$10.0 million in fiscal 2009.

Liquidity Assessment

Duane Reade Holdings is a holding company formed in connection with the Acquisition by Oak Hill in July 2004 to hold the common stock of Duane Reade Inc. Duane Reade Holdings operates all of its business through Duane Reade Inc. and its subsidiaries and has no other independent assets, liabilities or operations. To the extent it has liquidity requirements, it will depend on distributions of cash from Duane Reade Inc., to the extent permitted by the various agreements to which Duane Reade Inc. is a party. Currently, we do not expect Duane Reade Holdings to have any material liquidity requirements.

We have incurred losses since the Acquisition date due primarily to the additional depreciation and amortization expense relating to the stepped-up fair value of our assets on the Acquisition date, and increased interest expense resulting from Acquisition indebtedness. We have an accumulated deficit of \$426.6 million at June 27, 2009. We have generated positive net cash flows from operations of \$31.0 million during the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, \$44.3 million in fiscal 2008, \$19.3 million in fiscal 2007 and \$11.6 million in fiscal 2006. Our asset-based revolving loan facility contains a single fixed charge coverage requirement which only becomes applicable when borrowings exceed 90 percent of the borrowing base, as defined in the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility. We have never been subject to the financial coverage requirement. Historically, our borrowings have never exceeded 90 percent of the borrowing base, and we do not expect to exceed this threshold during the remainder of 2009. If the fixed charge coverage ratio had been in effect during the first half of 2009, we would have been in full compliance with the covenant.

On August 7, 2009, we completed a number of related financing transactions, including:

through a cash tender offer and an optional redemption of the remaining non-tendered securities, we retired all of the existing \$210.0 million aggregate principal amount of our senior secured floating rate notes due 2010;

through a cash tender offer, we retired \$143.3 million aggregate principal amount of our 9.75% senior subordinated notes due 2011, leaving \$51.7 million outstanding;

we issued \$300.0 million of the initial notes to provide portion of the total consideration for the purchase of the senior secured floating rate notes and senior subordinated notes;

Oak Hill invested \$125.0 million in the form of redeemable preferred equity to provide a portion of the consideration for the purchase of the senior subordinated notes;

we amended our asset-based revolving loan facility to permit the transactions;

we paid \$9.2 million in fees and expenses; and

we temporarily repaid \$70.9 million of outstanding borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility with the remaining proceeds of the Oak Hill equity investment.

As a result of these transactions, we reduced our overall leverage, improved our financial flexibility and increased our available liquidity, which will allow us to continue to implement our business plan. As of June 27, 2009, we had \$67.5 million available for borrowing under our asset-based revolving loan facility. On an as-adjusted basis as of June 27, 2009, we had \$143.4 million available for borrowing under our asset-based revolving loan facility.

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Also as a result of these transactions, our annual cash interest expense payable in respect of our outstanding debt securities will increase during the remainder of 2009 and the first half of 2010, since we expect to pay

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approximately \$40.3 million of annual cash interest on the initial notes and the remaining senior subordinated notes, compared to approximately \$29.8 million of annual cash interest on the previously outstanding senior secured floating rate notes and senior subordinated notes (based on the interest rates in effect as of June 27, 2009 and without giving effect to our current hedging arrangements).

As a result of the amendment of our asset-based revolving loan facility, the rate of interest payable under our asset-based revolving loan facility is expected to increase, since the applicable margins on LIBOR-based loans increased from a range of 1.00% to 2.00% to a range of 2.25% to 3.25%, and the applicable margins on prime rate loans increased from a range of 0.00% to 0.50% to a range of 1.25% to 1.75%. Also, line fees increased from 0.30% to 0.50% per year.

We believe that, based on current levels of operations and anticipated growth, cash flow from operations, together with other available sources of funds, including revolving loan borrowings under the asset-based revolving loan facility, will be adequate to make required payments on our indebtedness, to fund anticipated capital expenditures and to satisfy our working capital requirements for fiscal 2009. We base this belief on our recent levels of cash flow from operations, projected improvements in working capital management, anticipated levels of capital expenditures and the available borrowing capacity under the \$225.0 million asset-based revolving loan facility, which was approximately \$67.5 million at June 27, 2009. Our stockholders' deficit is expected to increase in 2009 due to continued losses; however, this deficit does not impact our liquidity as noted above and has no impact on our debt covenants.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations and reduce or refinance our total debt will depend upon our future performance and financial condition, credit market conditions and the availability of financing which, in turn, will be subject to general economic, financial, business, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other conditions, many of which are beyond our control. In addition, our operating results, cash flow and capital resources may not be sufficient for repayment of our indebtedness in the future. Some risks that could adversely affect our ability to meet our debt service obligations include, but are not limited to, reductions in third party prescription reimbursement rates, declines in the New York City economy, increases in competitive activity, adverse changes in vendor credit terms, changes in drug consumption patterns, additional adverse legislative changes or a major disruption of business in our markets from a terrorist event, natural disaster or other unexpected events. Other factors that may adversely affect our ability to service our debt are described above under "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Information."

We or our affiliates may, from time to time, seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt in open market purchases, in privately negotiated transactions, or otherwise. Such retirement or purchase of debt may be funded from the operating cash flows of the business or other sources and will depend upon prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors, and the amounts involved may be material.

During 2006, we extended the maturity of the asset-based revolving loan facility from July 21, 2008 to July 21, 2011. As a condition of this extension, we are required to refinance any outstanding amounts under the \$210.0 million of the senior secured floating rate notes not later than 120 days prior to their maturity date of December 15, 2010. As a result of the completion of the offering of the initial notes and the offers to purchase related repurchases, this condition precedent is deemed to have been satisfied.

Borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility bear interest at floating rates. Therefore, our financial condition will be affected by changes in prevailing interest rates. On April 30, 2008, we entered into a hedging transaction through the acquisition of a no cost collar. Under this arrangement, we capped our exposure on \$210.0 million of LIBOR-based borrowings at a maximum LIBOR rate of 5.2%. In addition, we established a minimum floor LIBOR rate of 2.6%, in line with then current LIBOR rates. At June 27, 2009, the LIBOR rate in effect was approximately 0.6%, which was below the minimum rate specified under the no cost

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collar. As a result, the no cost collar increased the effective annual interest rate on our LIBOR-based borrowings by approximately 1.2%. This hedging arrangement expires on December 15, 2010. As a result of our successful repurchase of our \$210.0 million senior secured floating rate notes described above under the caption Recent Developments Offers to Purchase Prior Debt Securities, the no cost interest rate collar no longer qualifies for hedge accounting and we will be required to reclassify the amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings. In addition, all future changes in the fair value of the no cost interest rate collar will be recognized in our future earnings.

There are no credit ratings related triggers in our asset-based revolving loan facility that would impact the cost of borrowing, annual amortization of principal or related indebtedness maturity.

Debt

Asset-Based Revolving Loan Facility. Our asset-based revolving loan facility has a maximum borrowing capacity of \$225.0 million, subject to a borrowing base calculation based on specified advance rates against the value of our inventory, pharmacy prescription files and accounts receivable. Our asset-based revolving loan facility matures on July 21, 2011.

Our asset-based revolving loan facility includes a \$50.0 million sub-limit for the issuance of letters of credit. Obligations under the revolving loan facility are collateralized by a first-priority interest in inventory, receivables, pharmacy prescription files, deposit accounts and certain other current assets. Under our asset-based revolving loan facility, Duane Reade GP is the sole obligor. However, our asset-based revolving loan facility is guaranteed on a full and unconditional basis by Holdings, Duane Reade Inc. and each of Holdings other domestic subsidiaries other than the obligor.

Our asset-based revolving loan facility contains a single fixed charge coverage requirement which only becomes applicable when borrowings exceed 90 percent of the borrowing base, as defined in the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility. Borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility have not exceeded 90 percent of the borrowing base and, as a result, the fixed charge covenant has not become applicable. There are no credit ratings related triggers in our asset-based revolving loan facility that would impact the cost of borrowing, annual amortization of principal or related indebtedness maturity.

On September 28, 2007, our asset-based revolving loan facility was amended to exclude from the definition of Capital Expenditures any expenditure made with the proceeds of any equity securities issued or capital contributions received by us.

On August 7, 2009, the asset-based revolving loan facility was amended to, among other things, increase the applicable margins. Giving effect to those amendments, revolving loans under our asset-based revolving loan facility, at our option, bear interest at either:

a rate equal to LIBOR plus a margin of from 2.25% to 3.25% (increased from 1.00% to 2.00%), determined based on levels of borrowing availability reset each fiscal quarter; or

a rate equal to the prime rate of Banc of America Retail Group Inc. plus a margin of from 1.25% to 1.75% (increased from 0.00% to 0.50%), determined based on levels of borrowing availability reset each fiscal quarter.

The August 7, 2009 amendment also increased line fees and commitment fees from 0.30% per year to 0.50% per year. Borrowings under the asset-based revolving loan facility continue to be primarily LIBOR-based. At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, our asset-based revolving loan facility bore interest at a weighted average annual rate of 2.00%, 3.51% and 6.72%, respectively. As of August 22, 2009, giving effect to the August 7, 2009 amendment, LIBOR-based borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility bore interest at an annual rate of 3.6%.

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At June 27, 2009, there was \$143.4 million outstanding under our asset-based revolving loan facility, and approximately \$67.5 million of remaining availability, net of \$9.1 million reserved for outstanding standby letters of credit. The \$9.1 million reserved for outstanding letters of credit includes a \$3.5 million letter of credit required for the litigation settlement agreement relating to two class action lawsuits, which we paid in August 2009. Obligations under this facility have been classified as current liabilities because cash receipts controlled by the lenders are used to reduce outstanding debt and we do not meet the criteria of SFAS No. 6, Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to be Refinanced An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A, to classify the debt as long-term. We intend to continue to utilize this facility for our working capital needs through the date of its maturity in July 2011.

11.75% Senior Secured Notes due 2015. On August 7, 2009, Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade GP co-issued \$300.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.75% senior secured notes due 2015. The proceeds from the offering of the initial notes, together with the proceeds from the equity investment as described under the caption, Use of Proceeds, were used to retire the outstanding senior secured floating rate notes and a portion of the outstanding senior subordinated notes.

The notes bear a fixed interest at 11.75%. Interest on the notes is payable semi-annually on each February 1 and August 1. The notes mature on August 1, 2015.

The notes rank equally in right of payment with any of our unsubordinated indebtedness and senior in right of payment to any of our subordinated or senior subordinated indebtedness. All obligations under the notes are guaranteed on a senior basis by Holdings and by each of Duane Reade Inc.'s existing subsidiaries, other than Duane Reade GP, which is a co-obligor under the notes, and will be guaranteed by future subsidiaries of Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade GP, except certain foreign and certain domestic subsidiaries.

The notes and the guarantees are secured by a second priority lien on the collateral securing the asset-based revolving loan facility subject only to a first priority security interest securing the revolving loan obligations up to the maximum revolving debt amount (as defined in the agreement governing our asset-based revolving loan facility) and a first priority lien on the collateral securing the asset-based revolving loan facility with respect to that portion of the revolving loan obligations exceeding the maximum revolving debt amount. The notes are not secured by certain excluded assets, such as assets constituting real property, assets securing purchase money obligations or capital lease obligations incurred in compliance with the indenture, which obligations effectively rank senior to the notes to the extent of the value of such excluded assets.

Upon the occurrence of specified change of control events, we will be required to make an offer to repurchase all of the initial notes at 101% of the outstanding principal amount of the initial notes plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of repurchase. The indenture governing the initial notes contains certain affirmative and negative covenants that limit the ability of Duane Reade Inc., Duane Reade GP and their restricted subsidiaries, as defined, to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, make repayments on indebtedness that is subordinated to the initial notes and to make certain other restricted payments, incur certain liens, use proceeds from sales of assets, enter into business combination transactions (including mergers, consolidations and asset sales), enter into sale-leaseback transactions, enter into transactions with affiliates and permit restrictions on the payment of dividends by restricted subsidiaries. Such indenture also contains customary events of default, which, if triggered, may result in the acceleration of the indebtedness outstanding under the indenture. There are no credit ratings related triggers in the indenture governing the initial notes that would impact the cost of borrowing, annual amortization of principal or related indebtedness maturity. The indenture governing the initial notes does not contain financial maintenance covenants.

Senior Subordinated Notes due 2011. On July 30, 2004, Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade GP co-issued \$195.0 million of the 9.75% senior subordinated notes due 2011. The senior subordinated notes mature on August 1, 2011 and bear interest at 9.75% per annum payable in semi-annual installments on February 1 and August 1. The senior subordinated notes are uncollateralized obligations and subordinated in right of payment to

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all Duane Reade Inc. s and Duane Reade GP s existing and future unsubordinated indebtedness, including borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility and the notes. The senior subordinated notes rank equally with any future senior subordinated indebtedness and senior to any future subordinated indebtedness. The senior subordinated notes are guaranteed on an uncollateralized, senior subordinated basis by Holdings and all of Duane Reade Inc. s existing direct and indirect domestic subsidiaries other than Duane Reade GP, which is a co-obligor under the senior subordinated notes.

As a result of the completion of the offers to purchase and the related solicitation of consents, on August 7, 2009 we retired \$143.3 million of the outstanding principal amount of the senior subordinated notes and amended the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants and certain events of default in such indenture. Subsequent to the completion of the offers to purchase and the related solicitation of consents, \$51.7 million of the senior subordinated notes remains outstanding.

There are no credit ratings related triggers in the indenture governing the senior subordinated notes that would impact the cost of borrowing, annual amortization of principal or related indebtedness maturity.

Other Factors Influencing our Liquidity

At June 27, 2009, five of our stores, which generated approximately 2.0% of our net sales for fiscal 2008, have leases scheduled to expire before the end of fiscal 2010. While none of these leases have options to extend the term of the lease, we believe that we will be able to renew the expiring leases on economically favorable terms or, alternatively, find other economically attractive locations to lease.

As of June 27, 2009, approximately 5,200 of our approximately 7,000 employees were represented by various labor unions and were covered by collective bargaining agreements. Pursuant to the terms of the collective bargaining agreements covering these employees, we are required, in some instances, to pay specified annual increases in salary and benefits contributions relating to the member employees. We do not believe that these increases will have a material impact on our liquidity or results of operations. Our collective bargaining agreements with the RWDSU/Local 338 and Local 340A unions, who, on a combined basis represent approximately 4,800 of our employees in all of our stores, will expire on December 31, 2012.

Approximately 400 of our employees in our two distribution centers in Maspeth, Queens, NY and North Bergen, NJ are represented by Local 210, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen, under a collective bargaining agreement that expires on August 31, 2011.

In June 2005, the appraisal panel in the World Trade Center insurance claim litigation determined the amount of our business interruption loss as a result of the events of September 11, 2001. This determination by the panel is subject to existing appeals and potentially additional appeals, and on June 22, 2005, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the trial court, with modifications, including modifications to certain of the legal tests on which the appraisal panel s decision was based. Based on this decision and related modifications, the appraisal panel revised its previously issued determination to require an additional \$5.6 million payment from the insurance carrier in addition to the \$9.9 million previously paid by the insurance carrier in 2002. As a result of the insurer s refusal to pay this amount and also as a result of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals interpretation of our insurance policy, in January 2007, we commenced another action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to recover both the appraisal panel s award and additional amounts under the policy. In August 2007, the District Court entered judgment in the amount of \$0.8 million plus interest, and both parties appealed. The appeals have been briefed and oral argument in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has been held. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that this appeal will be successful. See Note 12 to the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus for a more detailed explanation of this matter.

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The following table presents details of our significant commitments and obligations as at June 27, 2009 on an actual and as-adjusted basis, except that the data provided with respect to operating leases is as of December 27, 2008:

Contractual Cash Obligations	Payments due by Period									
	Total		Within 1 year		Within 2-3 years		Within 4-5 years		After 5 years	
	Actual	As-Adjusted	Actual	As-Adjusted	Actual	As-Adjusted	Actual	As-Adjusted	Actual	As-Adjusted
Long-Term Debt(1)	\$ 405,034	\$ 351,743	\$	\$	\$ 405,000	\$ 51,709	\$	\$	\$ 34	\$ 300,034
Asset-Based Revolving Loan Facility(2)	143,380	72,497			143,380	72,497				
Capital Lease Obligations(3)	6,097	6,097	5,022	5,022	1,075	1,075				
Operating Leases(4)	1,602,254	1,602,254	145,772	145,772	290,147	290,147	275,236	275,236	891,099	891,099
Closed Store Costs(5)	7,085	7,085	2,702	2,702	2,128	2,128	811	811	1,444	1,444
Fixed Interest Payments(6)	47,532	224,942	19,013	40,292	28,519	75,962		70,500		38,188
Variable Interest Payments(7)	22,557	1,571	13,705	1,450	8,852	121				
Severance Payments(8)	685	685	570	570	16	16	15	15	84	84
Redeemable Preferred Stock(9)	39,400	164,400							39,400	164,400
Redeemable Preferred Stock Dividends(9)	89,496	474,959							89,496	474,959
Total Contractual Cash Obligations(10)	\$ 2,363,520	\$ 2,906,233	\$ 186,784	\$ 195,808	\$ 879,117	\$ 493,655	\$ 276,062	\$ 346,562	\$ 1,021,557	\$ 1,870,208

- (1) These amounts include (x) on an actual basis \$210.0 million of outstanding senior secured floating rate notes due 2010, \$195.0 million of outstanding senior subordinated notes due 2011, and \$34,000 outstanding under the senior convertible notes due 2022 and (y) on as-adjusted basis \$300.0 million of outstanding notes due 2015, \$51.7 million of outstanding senior subordinated notes due 2011, and \$34,000 outstanding under the senior convertible notes due 2022.
- (2) At June 27, 2009 (x) on an actual basis approximately \$143.4 million was outstanding and a further \$67.5 million was available for borrowing under our asset-based revolving loan facility and (y) on as-adjusted basis approximately \$72.5 million was outstanding and a further \$143.4 million was available for borrowing under our asset-based revolving loan facility. Obligations under this facility have been classified as current liabilities because cash receipts controlled by the lenders are used to reduce outstanding debt and we do not meet the criteria of SFAS No. 6, *Classification of Short-Term Obligations Expected to be Refinanced* An Amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 3A to classify the debt as long-term. However, this is not an indication that this credit facility is expected to be retired within the next year. We intend to continue to use this facility for our working capital needs through the date of its maturity in July 2011.
- (3) Please refer to Note 12 to the annual consolidated financial statements included in this prospectus for further detail on capital lease obligations.
- (4) Please refer to Note 18 to the annual consolidated financial statements inserted in this prospectus for further detail on operating lease obligations.
- (5) In the normal course of its business, we will close store locations and establish reserves for costs to be incurred in connection with such store closings. The balance of the reserve is expected to be utilized primarily for occupancy-related costs in the closed stores.
- (6) Reflects (x) on an actual basis interest payable on \$195.0 million outstanding senior subordinated notes and (y) on as-adjusted basis interest payable on \$300.0 million of outstanding notes and \$51.7 million of outstanding senior subordinated notes.
- (7)

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The estimated interest payments for our variable rate debt are calculated using the outstanding balances and interest rates applicable as of June 27, 2009. Borrowings under our variable rate debt are primarily LIBOR-based. At June 27, 2009, our hedging activity consists of a no cost interest rate collar designed to hedge interest rate variability on portions of our LIBOR-based borrowings. At June 27, 2009, the LIBOR rate in effect was approximately 0.6%, which was below the minimum rate specified under the no cost collar. The fair value of the interest rate collar resulted in a hedge liability of \$5.0 million at June 27, 2009. We expect approximately \$3.4 million associated with the interest rate collar to be recognized as additional interest expense during the next twelve months. The potential payments due under the interest rate collar are not included in the above table since the actual payments will vary with LIBOR rates. This hedging arrangement expires on December 15, 2010.

- (8) Includes amounts owed to former employees and also reflects future health insurance premium payments specified under the employment contract with a former CEO, Mr. Cuti, which are required to be made by us in connection with his replacement on November 21, 2005. In an ongoing arbitration between Mr. Cuti and us (explained in more detail in Note 12 to the unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus), we are seeking, among other forms of relief,

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rescission of employment agreements entered into between us and Mr. Cuti, the return of all compensation paid under the employment agreements, including the benefits described in this footnote, and other monetary damages.

(9) The Series A redeemable preferred stock has a 12-year mandatory redemption date from the issuance date and provides for an annual cash dividend of 10% payable quarterly, subject to being declared by our Board of Directors. Series B redeemable preferred stock has a mandatory redemption date of December 27, 2018 and provides for an annual cash dividend of 15% payable quarterly, subject to being declared by our Board of Directors. To the extent the dividends are not paid in cash, the dividends will cumulate on a quarterly basis to the extent not paid quarterly. The payments of these dividends are currently restricted under the agreements governing our outstanding indebtedness, so we have reflected the dividends in the table above as not being payable until the mandatory redemption date. Both series of preferred stock will be immediately redeemable from time to time without penalty at our option, and we will also be required to redeem all outstanding shares of the preferred stock upon a change of control. Each of the 525,334 shares of Series A redeemable preferred stock is immediately redeemable without penalty, at our option prior to the mandatory redemption date, at a liquidation preference of \$75.00, per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends as of the redemption date. Each of the 1,250,000 shares of Series B redeemable preferred stock is immediately redeemable without penalty, at our option prior to the mandatory redemption date, at a liquidation preference of \$100 per share plus any accrued and unpaid dividends through the date of redemption subject to a minimum aggregate return on capital (including the value of the warrants) of two times the investment amount. We will not be required to redeem either series of preferred stock, upon a change of control or on the mandatory redemption date, or pay cash dividends at any time when such redemption or payment is expressly prohibited under the asset-based revolving loan facility.

(10) This table excludes contributions under our various multi-employer pension plans, which totaled \$3.2 million in 2008. The following table presents details of our other significant commercial commitments as at June 27, 2009:

Other Commercial Commitments	Total Amounts Committed	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period			After 5 years
		Within 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years	
Standby Letters of Credit(1)	\$ 9,142	\$ 9,142	\$	\$	\$
Total Commercial Commitments	\$ 9,142	\$ 9,142	\$	\$	\$

(1) Standby letters of credit at June 27, 2009 include a \$3.5 million letter of credit required for the fiscal 2008 litigation settlement agreement relating to two class action lawsuits, which we paid in August 2009. See Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding this litigation settlement. The standby letters of credit are renewed on an annual basis, unless otherwise requested by the beneficiary.

We are party to multi-year, merchandise supply agreements in the normal course of business. The largest of these agreements is with AmerisourceBergen, our primary pharmaceutical supplier. Generally, these agreements provide for certain volume commitments and may be terminated by us, subject in some cases to specified termination payments, none of which we believe would constitute a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows. It is the opinion of management that if any of these agreements were terminated or if any contracting party was to experience events precluding fulfillment of its obligations, we would be able to find a suitable alternative supplier.

In connection with the November 21, 2005 replacement of Mr. Cuti as our CEO, Mr. Cuti's employment contract specified payments to Mr. Cuti in cash totaling up to \$6.6 million. We have paid the full amount through December 27, 2008. In addition, the employment contract provides for continued health insurance coverage for Mr. Cuti during the 25-month period following termination and, upon expiration of that period, if Mr. Cuti is not otherwise eligible under another employer's comparable medical plan, lifetime retiree medical benefits at a cost not to exceed \$50,000 annually. In an ongoing arbitration between Mr. Cuti and us (explained in more detail in Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus), we are seeking, among other forms of relief, rescission of employment agreements entered into between us and Mr. Cuti, the return of all compensation paid under the employment agreements, including the benefits described in this paragraph, and other monetary damages.

In connection with the Acquisition, Mr. Cuti was granted equity interests in Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC and Duane Reade Holdings, Inc., consisting of options to purchase shares of our common stock and a

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profits interest in Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC. Mr. Cuti's employment contract provides that, as a result of his replacement on November 21, 2005, he had the right to require us to purchase for cash, to be paid over a two year period, all or a portion of these equity interests as he may designate, at a value determined in accordance with a formula. In connection with his replacement, we have treated all of his equity interests as having vested. The options have expired unexercised, and the profits interest will have no value unless the value of Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC and Duane Reade Holdings, Inc., respectively, appreciate following the Acquisition. Mr. Cuti's purchase right will be suspended at any time when the exercise of such purchase rights would result in a default under the financing arrangements of Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC, Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. or Duane Reade Inc. On December 21, 2005, Mr. Cuti provided notice to Duane Reade Inc. that he was exercising his repurchase right to cause us to repurchase 5% of his profits interest. Pursuant to the procedures outlined in the new employment agreement, Duane Reade Inc. has advised him that his profits interest as of December 21, 2005 was determined to have no value. The benefits described in this paragraph were all granted under an employment agreement between Mr. Cuti and us. In an ongoing arbitration between Mr. Cuti and us (explained in more detail in Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated interim financial statements contained elsewhere in this prospectus), we are seeking, among other forms of relief, rescission of employment agreements entered into between us and Mr. Cuti and the return of all compensation paid under the employment agreements, including the benefits described in this paragraph. The determination that Mr. Cuti's profits interest as of December 21, 2005 had no value is also one of several subjects specifically at issue in the arbitration.

In connection with the assignment of certain store leases to third parties during 2008 and 2007, we continue to provide secondary guarantees on the lease obligations for the assigned stores. The respective purchasers have assumed our obligations under these leases and are primarily liable for these obligations. Although we believe it to be unlikely, assuming that each respective purchaser became insolvent, management estimates that we could settle these obligations for amounts substantially less than the aggregate obligation of \$26.2 million as of June 27, 2009. The obligations are for varying terms dependent upon the respective lease, the longest of which lasts through May 31, 2022.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We are not a party to any agreements with, or commitments to, any special purpose entities that would constitute material off-balance sheet financing other than the items listed above.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion of results of operations and financial condition relies on our consolidated financial statements that are prepared based on certain critical accounting policies that require management to make judgments and estimates that are subject to varying degrees of uncertainty. We believe that investors need to be aware of these policies and how they impact our financial reporting to gain a more complete understanding of our consolidated financial statements as a whole, as well as our related discussion and analysis presented herein. While we believe that these accounting policies are grounded on sound measurement criteria, actual future events can and often do result in outcomes that can be materially different from these estimates or forecasts. The accounting policies and related risks described in the paragraphs below are those that depend most heavily on these judgments and estimates.

Receivables Reserves for Uncollectible Accounts

At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, accounts receivable included \$34.5 million, \$40.7 million and \$37.7 million, respectively, representing amounts due from various insurance companies, pharmacy benefit management companies and governmental agencies under third party payment plans for prescription sales made prior to those dates. Our accounting policy, which is based on our past collection experience, is to fully reserve for all pharmacy receivables over 120 days old that are unpaid at the evaluation date and deemed uncollectible, as well as any other pharmacy receivables deemed potentially uncollectible.

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Pharmacy receivables other than New York Medicaid are adjudicated at the point of sale and do not generally have issues of collectability. There was approximately \$0.9 million reserved for uncollectible pharmacy receivables at June 27, 2009, and approximately \$0.1 million reserved for uncollectible pharmacy receivables at each of December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007. Other receivables, which primarily consist of amounts due from vendors, are reserved for based upon a specific application of our historical collection experience to the total aged receivable balance. We have an aggregate allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$2.4 million at June 27, 2009, and approximately \$1.7 million at December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007.

Inventory Shrink Estimates

We perform front-end and pharmacy physical inventories in all of our stores at least once per year on a staggered cycle basis and we cycle count inventories at our distribution centers throughout the year. Inventories are valued using the average specific item cost, last-in, first-out (LIFO) method reduced by estimated inventory shrink losses for the period between the last physical inventory in each store and the balance sheet date. These inventory shrink estimates are based on the latest store trends. At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, a change in this inventory shrink estimate of 1.0% of front-end sales would impact year-to-date pre-tax earnings and related reserves by approximately \$3.2 million, \$3.6 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. To the extent that personal disposable income declines as a result of rising unemployment, higher taxes, reduced bonus income, falling housing prices, higher consumer debt levels, increased energy costs or other macroeconomic factors, we may encounter increased levels of inventory shrink. Because most of our stores are located in the highly urbanized areas throughout New York City and the surrounding metropolitan area, our stores experience a higher rate of inventory shrink than our national competitors.

Insurance Liabilities and Reserves

At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, there were \$4.9 million, \$4.7 million and \$4.8 million of accrued general liability claim costs, respectively, that primarily related to the gross amount payable for customer accident claims. Our policy is to recognize a liability for the estimated projected ultimate settlement value of these claims as well as a provision for incurred but unreported claims as of each balance sheet date. These estimates are made based on a review of the facts and circumstances of each individual claim using experienced third party claims adjusters. These estimates are also reviewed and monitored on an ongoing basis by management. For a majority of the claims, the maximum self-insured portion of any individual claim amounts to \$250,000, although our historical claim settlement experience is significantly lower. We carry primary general liability insurance coverage (above the self-insured limit) of \$15 million and also have a general liability umbrella policy that provides an additional \$100 million of insurance coverage beyond the primary limit. At June 27, 2009, there were 257 outstanding claims with an average projected settlement value of approximately \$19,066, as compared to 234 outstanding claims with an average projected settlement value of approximately \$20,274 at December 27, 2008, and 231 outstanding claims with an average projected settlement value of approximately \$20,850 at December 29, 2007.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

At June 27, 2009, we had net fixed assets of \$190.0 million and other net intangible assets consisting of favorable leases and other lease acquisition costs of \$62.6 million, customer lists of \$22.9 million, capitalized software of \$19.3 million and non-competition agreements of \$0.2 million. Our policy is to evaluate our intangible and long-lived assets, exclusive of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, for impairment when circumstances indicate that impairment may have occurred. These circumstances include, but are not limited to, a significant adverse change in legal factors or in the business climate, adverse action or assessment by a regulator, unanticipated competition or the loss of key personnel. When evaluating long-lived assets for potential impairment, we first compare the carrying value of the asset to the asset's estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges). If the estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, we calculate the amount of the impairment loss. The impairment loss calculation compares the carrying

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value of the asset to the asset's estimated fair value, which may be based on estimated future cash flows. We recognize an impairment loss if the amount of the asset's carrying value exceeds the asset's estimated fair value. Any such write downs would result in a non-cash operating loss. Our impairment loss calculations can be affected by uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flows and asset fair values, including forecasting useful lives of the assets and selecting the discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows. Using the impairment evaluation methodology described, we recorded long-lived asset impairment charges totaling \$7.7 million and \$0.9 million, in the aggregate, during fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2007, respectively. With respect to the testing of our long-lived assets for impairment, we may be required to record additional asset impairment charges in the future if the general economic downturn persists and if there is a prolonged period of economic weakness in the markets we serve.

Impairment of Goodwill and Intangible Assets

At December 27, 2008, the carrying value of our goodwill and our trade name was approximately \$69.5 million and \$46.0 million, respectively. Goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles are not amortized but are evaluated annually as of the year end balance sheet date and between annual tests in certain circumstances as required under SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. The process of evaluating our goodwill and our trade name for impairment involves the determination of fair value. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates, including a projection of future cash flows, the interpretation of economic indicators and market valuations, assumptions in our business plans and other quantitative and qualitative analyses.

We assess our goodwill and our trade name for impairment annually at the end of our fiscal year and in interim periods if certain events occur indicating the carrying value may be impaired. We perform our analysis for potential impairment in accordance with SFAS No. 142, which requires that a two-step impairment test be performed on goodwill. In the first step, the fair value of the reporting unit is compared to its carrying value. If the fair value exceeds its carrying value, goodwill is not impaired, and no further testing is required. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, then a second step must be performed in order to determine the implied fair value of the goodwill and compare it to the carrying value of the goodwill. If the carrying value of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value then an impairment loss is recorded equal to the difference. To calculate the fair value of our reporting unit for goodwill impairment testing, we utilize a discounted cash flow approach. A comparable company market value approach is utilized to corroborate the concluded fair value of the reporting unit by comparing the trading multiples of selected publicly traded benchmark companies to our implied multiples based on the results of the discounted cash flow analysis. To calculate the fair value of the trade name, we utilize a royalty savings methodology. Execution of the royalty savings methodology requires a projection of expected future annual revenue of the business as well as the selection of an appropriate discount rate to present value the royalty savings.

Our most recent evaluation of goodwill and our trade name as of December 27, 2008 resulted in no impairment charge to these assets. A one percentage point increase in the discount rate utilized in the first step of our most recent analysis of goodwill would not have resulted in an indication of impairment and the performance of the second step of the analysis. A one percentage point increase in the discount rate utilized in our most recent analysis of our trade name would have resulted in a partial trade name impairment of approximately \$0.3 million. We may be required to perform an additional interim impairment review if circumstances similar to those listed above, under the caption *Impairment of Long-Lived Assets*, indicate that impairment may have occurred. We may be required to recognize an impairment charge at the time an interim or future annual impairment review is performed, depending in part on our estimated fair value. These types of analyses can be affected by uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flows and to estimate industry economic factors, as well as the profitability of future business strategies and the selection of an appropriate discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows. If actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, we may be exposed to an impairment charge that could be material.

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We occasionally vacate store locations prior to the expiration of the related lease. For vacated locations that are under long-term leases, we record an expense for the difference between our future lease payments and related costs (e.g., real estate taxes and common area maintenance) from the date of closure through the end of the remaining lease term, net of expected future sublease rental income. Our closed store reserve contains uncertainties because management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate the duration of future vacancy periods, the amount and timing of future settlement payments, and the amount and timing of potential sublease rental income. When making these assumptions, management considers a number of factors, including historical settlement experience, the owner of the property, the location and condition of the property, the terms of the underlying lease, the specific marketplace demand and general economic conditions. At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, we had a total closed store reserve of \$7.1 million, \$8.2 million and \$7.7 million, respectively. We may be required to recognize additional charges in our closed store reserve in a future period if we decide to vacate a store location prior to the expiration of the related lease.

Other Loss Contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable. Loss contingencies often take years to resolve and can involve complicated litigation matters and potential regulatory actions, the outcomes of which are difficult to predict. Our estimates are developed in consultation with in-house and outside counsel, and are based upon our current litigation and settlement strategies. To the extent additional information arises or our strategies change, it is possible that our best estimate of the probable liability may also change. At December 27, 2008, we recorded loss contingencies for legal settlement costs of \$3.8 million, of which \$3.5 million relates to a litigation settlement for two class action lawsuits that was recorded in the fourth quarter of 2008 and subsequently paid in August 2009.

Fair Value Measures

We have certain financial instruments that are accounted for at fair value. Since the financial instruments are not traded, they are valued using valuation models that require judgment and inputs that are generally unobservable. Since judgment and unobservable inputs are involved in determining the fair value of these financial instruments, there is a risk that the carrying value of financial instruments may be overstated or understated. In 2007, we issued preferred stock and common stock warrants in connection with the acquisition of Gristedes store leases. In accordance with SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, we have recorded the portion of the proceeds that are attributable to the preferred stock (\$30.7 million) as a liability because of the mandatory redemption feature. The remaining amount of \$8.4 million (net of \$0.3 million of expenses) was ascribed to the warrants, based on a relative fair value basis, and is recorded within additional paid-in capital. At June 27, 2009, December 27, 2008 and December 29, 2007, we recorded a liability of \$5.8 million, \$5.6 million and \$3.2 million, respectively for the mandatory redemption feature of the preferred stock. The valuation of the mandatory redemption feature requires us to estimate the probability of events which may require the mandatory redemption of our preferred stock. Other significant financial instruments whose fair value is recorded within our consolidated financial statements include a liability for an interest rate collar, a liability for phantom stock, compensation expense for stock options granted by the Company and a liability for the profits interest of a former CEO, Mr. Cuti.

The valuations of these items contain uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate industry economic factors and the profitability of future business strategies as well as selecting the appropriate discount rate. If actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, we may be required to record additional charges or reverse previously recorded charges that could be material. Additionally, there are inherent uncertainties in any fair value measurement technique, and changes in the underlying assumptions could materially affect the fair value measurement amounts. Due to the significant

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judgment applied in the valuation approaches, the valuations cannot be determined with precision, cannot be substantiated by comparison to quoted prices in active markets, and may not represent the amounts that would be realized in a current sale or immediate settlement of the asset or liability.

Seasonality

In general, sales of drugstore items such as prescription drugs, over-the-counter drugs and health and beauty care products exhibit limited seasonality in the aggregate, but do vary by product category. Quarterly results are primarily affected by the timing of certain holidays, the timing of new store openings and the sale of seasonal products, with the Christmas holiday season normally generating a higher proportion of sales and earnings than other periods.

Inflation

We believe that inflation has not had a material impact on our results of operations during the three years ended December 27, 2008 or twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 168, *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification and the Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. SFAS No. 168 identifies the FASB Accounting Standards Codification as the authoritative source of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States. Rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under federal securities laws are also sources of authoritative GAAP for SEC registrants. SFAS No. 168 is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. We do not expect adoption of SFAS No. 168 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 165, *Subsequent Events*. SFAS No. 165 establishes general standards of accounting for and disclosure of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or available to be issued. SFAS No. 165 is effective for interim or annual financial periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. The adoption of SFAS No. 165 did not have a material impact on our consolidated interim financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB issued SFAS No. 167, *Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*. SFAS No. 167 requires a qualitative approach to identifying a controlling financial interest in a variable interest entity, and requires ongoing assessment of whether an entity is a variable interest entity and whether an interest in a variable interest entity makes the holder the primary beneficiary of the variable interest entity. SFAS No. 167 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The adoption of SFAS No. 167 is not currently anticipated to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*. This standard is intended to improve financial reporting by identifying a consistent framework, or hierarchy, for selecting accounting principles to be used in preparing financial statements that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States for non-governmental entities. SFAS No. 162 became effective on November 15, 2008. The adoption of SFAS No. 162 did not have a material impact on the preparation of the consolidated interim financial statements.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our financial results are subject to risk from interest rate fluctuations on the portion of our debt that carries variable interest rates. Variable rate debt outstanding at June 27, 2009 included \$143.4 million of borrowings under our asset-based revolving loan facility and \$210.0 million of senior secured floating rate notes. At June 27,

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2009, the weighted average combined interest rate in effect on all variable rate debt outstanding, including the effect of our no cost collar as detailed below, was approximately 5.0%. A 0.50% change in interest rates applied to the \$353.4 million balance of floating rate debt would affect pre-tax annual results of operations by approximately \$1.8 million, excluding the impact, if any, of the no cost collar. In addition, we also have \$195.0 million of the senior subordinated notes and \$34.0 thousand of senior convertible notes outstanding at June 27, 2009. The senior subordinated notes bear interest payable semi-annually at a fixed rate of 9.75% and are therefore not subject to risk from interest rate fluctuations. The senior convertible notes accrete interest at an annual fixed rate of 3.75% and are also not subject to interest rate fluctuations.

On April 30, 2008, we entered into a hedging transaction through the acquisition of a no cost collar. Under this arrangement, we capped our exposure on \$210.0 million of LIBOR-based borrowings at a maximum LIBOR rate of 5.2%. In addition, we established a minimum floor LIBOR rate of 2.6%, in line with then current LIBOR rates. The changes in the fair value of the hedge agreement are reflected within other comprehensive loss on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss (Unaudited) contained elsewhere in this prospectus. At June 27, 2009, the LIBOR rate in effect was approximately 0.6%, which was below the minimum rate specified under the no cost collar. As a result, the no cost collar increased the effective annual interest rate on our LIBOR-based borrowings by approximately 1.2%. The calculation of the fair value of the no cost collar resulted in a hedge liability of \$5.0 million at June 27, 2009. This hedging arrangement expires on December 15, 2010. As a result of our successful repurchase of our \$210.0 million senior secured floating rate notes described above under the caption Recent Developments Offers to Purchase Prior Debt Securities, the no cost interest rate collar no longer qualifies for hedge accounting and we will be required to reclassify the amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings. In addition, all future changes in the fair value of the no cost interest rate collar will be recognized in our future earnings.

The principal objective of our investment management activities is to maintain acceptable levels of interest rate and liquidity risk to facilitate our funding needs. As part of our risk management, we may continue to use derivative financial products such as interest rate hedges and interest rate swaps in the future.

Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

We have not had any changes in or disagreements with our accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

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BUSINESS

The Acquisition

On July 30, 2004, the acquisition of Duane Reade Inc., or the Acquisition, was completed by a group of investors, including Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., and both former and certain current members of our management team. As part of the Acquisition, Duane Reade Acquisition Corp., our wholly-owned subsidiary, merged with and into Duane Reade Inc., with Duane Reade Inc. remaining as the surviving corporation.

As a result of the Acquisition, Duane Reade Inc.'s shares ceased to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange, and we operate as a privately held company. Each share of Duane Reade Inc.'s common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Acquisition was converted into the right to receive \$16.50 per share, without interest, in cash.

General

We are the largest drugstore chain in New York City, which is the largest sales volume drugstore market in the United States. In 2008, we believe that we led the drugstore market in New York City in sales of both back-end (pharmacy) and front-end (non-pharmacy) categories. As of June 27, 2009, we operated 150 of our 253 stores in Manhattan's high-traffic business and residential districts, representing over twice as many stores as our next largest competitor in Manhattan. In addition, as of June 27, 2009, we operated 78 stores in New York's densely populated outer boroughs and 25 stores in the surrounding New York and New Jersey suburbs, including the Hudson River communities of northeastern New Jersey, as well as Westchester, Nassau and Suffolk counties in New York. Since opening our first store in 1960, we have executed a marketing and operating strategy tailored to the unique characteristics of New York City, the most densely populated major market in the United States. Sales of higher margin front-end items accounted for approximately 54% of our total sales in fiscal 2008, one of the highest ratios in the chain drug industry.

Our name is derived from our first successful full-service drugstore, which opened in 1960 on Broadway, between Duane and Reade Streets in Manhattan. We enjoy strong brand name recognition in the New York greater metropolitan area, which we believe results from our many locations in high-traffic areas of New York City, promotional advertising, and our Dollar Rewards Loyalty Card program.

We have developed an operating strategy designed to capitalize on the unique characteristics of the New York greater metropolitan area, which include high-traffic volume, complex distribution logistics, and high costs of occupancy, advertising and personnel. The key elements of our operating strategy are:

- a convenient and value-oriented shopping experience;

- a low-cost operating structure supported by high sales per square foot store locations and relatively low warehouse, distribution and advertising costs; and

- a differentiated real estate strategy using flexible store formats.

We believe that our customer service orientation, competitive price format, broad product offerings and Dollar Rewards Loyalty Card program provide a convenient and value-oriented shopping experience for our customers and help to build customer loyalty.

Despite the high costs of operating in the New York greater metropolitan area, our high sales per square foot stores generally allow us to effectively leverage occupancy costs, payroll and other store expenses. Our approximately 506,000 square foot primary distribution facility is centrally located in Maspeth, Queens, New York City. The facility is located within ten miles of approximately 90% of our stores, and none of our retail locations are farther than 50 miles from this facility. We also operate a second, smaller warehouse facility in North Bergen, New Jersey for the distribution of certain seasonal and other promotional merchandise. This approximately 114,000 square foot support facility enjoys similar proximity to most of our New York City

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locations while providing additional capacity and closer proximity to our stores located in New Jersey. We believe that these two central locations allow us to maintain relatively low warehouse and distribution costs as a percentage of sales.

As of December 27, 2008, we operated 251 stores, 15 of which were opened during fiscal 2008, and as of June 27, 2009, we operated 253 stores. During fiscal 2007 and 2006, we opened ten stores and five stores, respectively. We closed six stores in 2008, 16 stores in 2007 and eight stores in 2006. During the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 and June 28, 2008, we closed two and six stores, respectively. Among the 15 new stores we opened during 2008, 11 were in Manhattan, three were in the densely populated outer boroughs of New York City and one was in New Jersey. As of June 27, 2009, approximately 59% of our stores were in Manhattan, 31% were in the outer boroughs of New York City and 10% were located outside New York City. As of June 27, 2009, we occupied approximately 1.7 million square feet of retail space, approximately 0.9% more than at the end of fiscal 2008. Approximately 47% of the stores we operated at June 27, 2009 had been opened since the beginning of fiscal 2001.

In March 2006, as part of an expansion and realignment of the senior management team that started in November 2005, we implemented a six-point strategic plan to transform our business and improve performance, known as Duane Reade Full Potential. The successful implementation of Duane Reade Full Potential allowed us to stabilize our business performance and resulted in improved sales and margin performance during 2008, 2007 and 2006, compared to 2005, as well as improved leveraging of costs and improved working capital management. In April 2008, John A. Lederer was appointed as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

We believe that our current market position provides us with an opportunity to become one of the New York metropolitan area's most recognized and trusted brands. During 2008, we sought to further strengthen our management team and build upon the success we have achieved by adding new senior management executives in operations, supply chain and merchandising to execute several strategic plans that we believe will return us to profitability and further strengthen our brand in the New York metropolitan area. Our strategic plan for 2009 includes:

Improving the pharmacy through maintenance of improved in-stock conditions, more convenient operating hours, faster customer prescription fulfillment and enhanced accessibility and interaction between our customers and pharmacists;

Enhancing the customer's experience by providing our store personnel with additional training on planning, directing and organizing the store for success;

Improving our merchandise and private label offerings and differentiating ourselves from competitors through the use of exclusive brand products, improved presentations and a strengthened loyalty program; and

Modernizing our store locations through store renovations, new interior and exterior design graphics and décor. Several of our 2008 and all of our 2009 store openings reflect these new store design concepts.

Our strategic plan will focus on serving the needs of our customers by providing them with the products they need to look and feel better and will offer them a wide assortment of products designed to meet their everyday needs. The implementation of this strategic plan began in the second half of 2008 and will continue throughout 2009.

Company Operations

Front-End Merchandising

Our overall front-end merchandising strategy is to provide a broad selection of competitively priced, branded and private label drugstore products in convenient, customer-friendly presentations. To further enhance customer service and loyalty, we attempt to maintain a consistent in-stock position in all merchandise categories.

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We offer brand name and private label health and beauty care products (including over-the-counter items), food and beverage items (including beer in all stores which have obtained the appropriate licenses), tobacco products, cosmetics, housewares, greeting cards, photofinishing services, photo supplies, seasonal and general merchandise and other products. Health and beauty care products represent our highest volume product categories within front-end sales, and we allocate ample shelf space to popular brands of these items. We place convenience items, such as candy, snacks and seasonal goods, near the check-out registers to provide all customers with optimum convenience and to stimulate impulse purchases. To further enhance our health and beauty offerings, we operate Skin Wellness Centers in many of our stores. Our Skin Wellness Centers are staffed by trained beauty advisors and offer our customers high-end skin care brands.

In addition to a wide array of branded products, we also offer our own private label products under various names including 5 Avenue, Apt. 5, Christmas in New York and Duane Reade. Private label products provide customers with high-quality, lower priced alternatives to brand name products, while generating generally higher profits than brand name products. These offerings also enhance our reputation as a value-oriented retailer, build customer loyalty and differentiate ourselves from competitors. We believe that our strong brand image, reputation for quality and reliability in the New York City market, and our economies of scale in purchasing allow us to effectively manage an improved assortment of private label goods that offer an alternative for increased value to the consumer with higher profitability than comparable branded products. In fiscal 2008, our private label products accounted for approximately 8.9% of non-pharmacy sales.

We further complement our product offerings with additional customer services such as ATMs, sales of lottery tickets and postage stamps, money transfer services and acceptance of food stamps and other government-sponsored benefits. We also offer convenient on-site photofinishing services in many of our stores.

Pharmacy

Our pharmacy business is central to our customer identity and provides a critical link to our health and wellness business and sales in over-the-counter front-end products. Sales of prescription medications are expected to experience strong long-term growth trends attributable to the aging population, new drug discoveries, and increased use of quality of life prescription products. Increased prescription coverage through various private and government sponsored plans such as the Medicare Part D program as well as other favorable demographic trends are expected to result in strong growth for all aspects of this business. Our same-store prescription retail drug sales grew by 3.6% in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009 as compared to the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2008, 3.1% in 2008 as compared to 2007 and by 5.9% in 2007 as compared to 2006. Sales of prescription drugs represented 47.0% in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, 46.1% of total sales in 2008, compared to 46.0% of total sales in 2007 and 46.5% of total sales in 2006. The number of generic prescriptions filled represented 61.9% in the twenty-six weeks ended June 27, 2009, 59.6% of total prescriptions filled in 2008 as compared to 55.7% of total prescriptions filled in 2007 and 52.1% of total prescriptions filled in 2006. While the increase in the percentage of generic prescriptions filled reduces the rate of pharmacy same-store sales growth overall, it increases our overall profitability per prescription filled since lower cost generic prescriptions are generally more profitable than their branded equivalents. The trend of increases in generic prescriptions filled is the result of several high volume branded drug patent expirations that have enabled the introduction of lower cost generic alternatives and the conversion of certain popular prescription drugs to over-the-counter drugs. We have also continued to emphasize the value of using lower cost generic products to our customers.

We believe that our extensive network of conveniently located stores, strong local market position and reputation for high quality healthcare products help in attracting pharmacy business from individual customers as well as managed care organizations, insurance companies, employers and other third party payers. The percentage of our total prescription drug sales covered by third-party plans, which include government-paid plans, increased to approximately 93.4% in 2008, as compared to approximately 93.0% in 2007 and approximately 92.8% in 2006. We generally earn less on sales covered by third-party plans when compared to prescription drug sales because of the highly competitive nature of pricing for this business.

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The Medicare Modernization Act created a Medicare Part D benefit that expanded Medicare coverage of prescription drugs for senior citizens as well as for certain dual eligible individuals that were previously covered under state administered Medicaid plans. This Medicare coverage has resulted in decreased pharmacy margins resulting from lower reimbursement rates than our current margins on state Medicaid prescriptions. The Medicare Part D program has grown rapidly since taking effect in 2006. The program's growth may continue as more seniors have become eligible and enroll for the coverage.

In July 2007, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, issued a final rule that may negatively affect our level of reimbursements for certain generic drugs by setting an upper limit on the amount of reimbursement for such drugs based on the Average Manufacturer Price (AMP). As a result of a lawsuit brought by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores and the National Community Pharmacists Association to challenge the implementation of the new rule, a federal court temporarily enjoined the implementation of the new rule pending the outcome of the lawsuit and the lawsuit remains pending. In July 2008, Congress enacted H.R. 6331, the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA). The former President Bush subsequently vetoed MIPPA and, on July 15, 2008, Congress overrode the veto. MIPPA delayed the implementation of the use of Average Manufacturer Price with respect to payments made by State Medicaid Plans for multiple source generic drugs until September 30, 2009. MIPPA also prohibited the Secretary of Health and Human Services from making public any Average Manufacturer Price information that was previously disclosed to the Secretary of Health and Human Services. The outcomes of the lawsuit and the impact of MIPPA are uncertain at this time, so we currently are unable to determine what effect the new rule will ultimately have on our business.

In an effort to offset some of the adverse impact to pharmacies from the trends discussed above, there has been an intensified effort on the part of retailers to support increased utilization of lower priced but higher margin generic prescriptions in place of branded medications. New generic drug introductions have also enabled retailers to increase the proportion of generic prescriptions to total prescriptions dispensed. Improved generic utilization rates as well as a combination of direct purchases and contractual wholesaler purchases enabled us to offset the adverse margin impact of Medicare Part D and reduced state Medicaid reimbursement rates during 2008 and 2007. In addition, we believe that the higher volume of pharmacy sales to third party plan customers helps to offset the related lower reimbursement rates and allows us to leverage other fixed store operating expenses. We believe that increased third party plan sales also generate additional general merchandise sales by increasing customer traffic in our stores. As of December 27, 2008, we had contracts with over 370 third-party plans, including virtually all major third-party plans in our market areas. During fiscal 2008, New York Medicaid represented approximately 14% and 6% of our retail pharmacy and net retail store sales, respectively.

Over the past several years, New York State reduced Medicaid and Elderly Pharmaceutical Insurance Coverage (EPIC) prescription reimbursement rates, adversely impacting our pharmacy profitability. Under the New York State Medicaid program, reimbursement for multiple source prescription drugs for which an upper limit has been set by CMS will be an amount equal to the specific upper limit set by CMS. For a multiple source prescription drug or a brand-name prescription drug for which CMS has not set a specific upper limit, the lower of the estimated acquisition cost of such drug to pharmacies or the dispensing pharmacy's usual and customary price charged to the general public will be applied. Under the Medicaid guidelines, providers cannot refuse to dispense prescriptions to Medicaid recipients who claim they do not have the means to pay the required co-payments. Most Medicaid recipients do in fact decline to make the co-payments resulting in the requirement for the provider to absorb this cost.

The current economic downturn may result in additional reductions in New York Medicaid prescription reimbursements. The economic stimulus package recently passed by Congress and signed into law by President Obama could provide states with additional Medicaid funding and may reduce the extent of each state's proposed reductions in Medicaid reimbursements. Under the economic stimulus package, over \$80 billion would be allocated to help states with Medicaid. In addition, the economic stimulus package includes provisions to subsidize health care insurance premiums for the unemployed under the COBRA program and provisions that will aid states in defraying budget cuts.

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In 2008, we experienced pharmacy sales growth due to increased utilization of Medicare Part D, pharmacy same-store sales growth of 3.1% and increases in average price per prescription. Previous factors that have influenced our pharmacy sales are the level of third party plan co-payments, publicity surrounding certain medications, conversion of certain prescription drugs to over-the-counter status and increased mail order and internet based penetration.

Our pharmacies are linked by a central computer system that makes central patient records available in real time, so that our customers can fill prescriptions at any Duane Reade pharmacy. The system provides customers with a broad range of services, including concurrent, prospective and retrospective drug reviews. Our pharmacy computer network profiles customer medical and other relevant information, supplies customers with information concerning their drug purchases for income tax and insurance purposes and prepares prescription labels and receipts. The computer network also expedites transactions with third-party plans by electronically transmitting prescription information directly to the third party plan and providing on-line adjudication. At the time of sale, on-line adjudication confirms customer eligibility, prescription coverage, pricing and co-payment requirements and automatically bills the respective plan. On-line adjudication also reduces losses from rejected claims and eliminates a portion of our administrative burden related to the billing and collection of receivables and related costs.

In 2007, in partnership with Consumer Health Services, Inc., we launched DR Walk-in Medical Care. These sites are designed to provide customers with convenient access to high-quality, urgent and non-emergency medical services at affordable prices, with the option to see on-site physicians on a walk-in basis for immediate examination and treatment. We currently have three of these DR Walk-in Medical Care centers in our stores and believe these services enhance our convenience image, promote stronger customer loyalty and assist us in addressing the wellness needs of our customers.

Internet

Our interactive website, www.duanereade.com, is a convenient and efficient means that customers may use to access our Duane Reade ePharmacy. Customers can register to have access to view their prescription records, print insurance and tax reports, order refills, order new prescription and transfers, access drug information and ask our pharmacists a question.

Our website also allows our customers to:

View our latest circular and company information.

Obtain information about our customer loyalty program and our Dollar Rewards card.

Place orders for contact lenses.

View our durable medical equipment catalog.

Our strategy has been to develop the website as an additional vehicle to deliver superior customer service, enhance our brand recognition and to supplement our convenient store locations. We believe www.duanereade.com provides one more important touch point to provide pharmacy services as well as allowing customers to contact us through the internet.

Store Operations

Our stores range in size from under 500 to approximately 12,700 square feet, with an average of approximately 6,768 square feet per store as of June 27, 2009. Our stores are designed to facilitate customer convenience. We attempt to group merchandise logically in order to enable customers to locate items quickly and conveniently. During 2008 and the first half of 2009, we undertook an initiative to modernize our store locations through several store renovations, new interior and exterior design graphics and décor. Several of our 2008 store openings and all of our 2009 store openings reflect these new store design concepts.

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We establish each store's hours of operation in an attempt to best serve customer traffic patterns and purchasing habits. Most stores in Manhattan's business districts are generally open six days per week. In residential and certain business/shopping districts, most stores are open seven days per week, with a heavy emphasis on convenient, early morning openings and late evening closings. We intend to continue to identify stores where we believe extended operating hours would improve customer service and convenience and contribute to our profitability. Most of our stores offer delivery services as an added customer convenience. Customers can arrange for delivery via phone, fax or internet. Each store is supervised by a store manager and one or more assistant store managers. Our stores are supplied up to five times per week from our two warehouses which enables us to maintain a high in-stock position, maximizes store selling space and minimizes our inventory investment per store.

Purchasing and Distribution

In total, we purchase from over 1,000 vendors. We believe that there are ample sources of supply for the merchandise we currently sell, and that the loss of any one non-pharmacy supplier would not have a material effect on our business. We distribute approximately 84% of our non-pharmacy merchandise through our warehouses and receive direct-to-store deliveries for approximately 16% of our non-pharmacy purchases. Direct-to-store deliveries are made primarily for greeting cards, photofinishing, convenience foods, beverages and various categories of general merchandise.

We generally purchase prescription medications under long-term supply agreements. Approximately \$30 million of our pharmacy inventory at December 27, 2008 was shipped directly to our stores on a consignment basis.

Advertising and Promotion

We advertise for our stores in a number of traditional and non-traditional ways. We use circulars, radio, direct mail, subway and bus advertising, the internet and electronic indoor and outdoor advertising which highlight promotional items, special service offerings and programs. To promote our brand within our trade area, we provide customers with distinctive shopping bags bearing our Duane Reade logo.

To maximize the benefits of membership, many of our promotions are linked to our Dollar Rewards Loyalty Card and are targeted towards our most frequent shoppers. Dollar Rewards was the first loyalty card program in the U.S. chain drug store industry. Approximately one-half of our front-end sales are attributable to the approximately 2.6 million card members who used the loyalty card in fiscal 2008.

Management Information Systems

We have computerized pharmacy and inventory management information systems. We use scanning point-of-sale (POS) systems in each of our stores. These systems allow better control of pricing, inventory and inventory shrink. POS also provides sales analysis that allows for improved labor scheduling and helps optimize product shelf space allocation and design by allowing detailed analysis of stock-keeping unit sales.

We utilize a fully automated computer-assisted merchandise replenishment system for store front-end and pharmacy orders sourced through our distribution centers and our primary pharmacy supply distributor. These systems use item-specific and store-specific sales history to produce suggested orders for each store, which can be accepted or modified by the stores before being released.

We also use radio frequency hand held scanning devices to communicate directly with our central processing facilities that permit real-time updates of our perpetual inventory information. These devices are also used to support inventory ordering, transfers, price changes and direct store deliveries. We utilize a chain-wide specific item cost-based inventory tracking and valuation system which provides improved controls over

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inventory management and inventory shrink-related losses. Our in-store shelf labeling system is designed to improve pricing accuracy, upgrade our ability to communicate item prices to our customers and reduce the costs associated with processing weekly price changes.

Competition

Our stores compete on the basis of convenience of location and store layout, product mix, selection, customer service and price. The New York City drugstore market is highly fragmented due to the complexities and costs of doing business in the most densely populated area of the country. We believe the diverse labor pool, local customer needs and the complex real estate market in New York City all favor regional chains that are familiar with the market. We tailor our store format to meet all of these requirements, which has proven successful in the business and residential neighborhoods of Manhattan, the outer boroughs and surrounding areas. Currently, we have the largest market share in New York City compared to our chain drug competitors in the drugstore business. Our primary competition comes from over 1,400 independent pharmacies located in New York City, as well as stores operated by major drugstore chains including CVS, Rite Aid and Walgreens. We believe that we have significant competitive advantages over independent drugstores in New York City. These include purchasing economies of scale, two strategically located warehouses that minimize store inventory and maximize selling space, a broad line of in-stock, brand name merchandise, the ability to offer a broad range of value-oriented private label products and a convenient store format. Against major drug chain competition, we enjoy the advantages of strategically located warehouses, a larger number of convenient locations and greater experience operating stores in the New York greater metropolitan area. In addition to competition from the drugstore chains named above, our pharmacy business also competes with hospitals, health maintenance organizations and Canadian imports.

We also compete to a lesser extent with other classes of retail trade, including supermarkets and mass merchants. We believe that our concentration in the densely populated New York City market limits the ability of big box retailers and supermarkets to expand meaningfully in many of our prime trading areas.

An adverse trend for drugstore retailing has been the growth in mail-order and internet-based prescription processors. These prescription distribution methods have grown in market share relative to drugstores as a result of the rapid rise in drug costs experienced in recent years. Mail-order prescription distribution methods have been perceived by many employers and insurers as being less costly than traditional distribution methods and have been mandated by an increasing number of third party pharmacy benefit managers, many of which also own and manage mail-order distribution operations. In addition to these forms of mail-order distribution, there have also been an increasing number of internet-based prescription distributors that specialize in offering certain high demand lifestyle drugs at deeply discounted prices. A number of these internet-based distributors operate illicitly and outside the reach of regulations that govern legitimate drug retailers. Competition from Canadian imports has also created volume and pricing pressure. Imports from foreign countries may increase further if recently introduced legislation seeking to legalize the importation of drugs from Canada and other countries is eventually enacted. We believe these alternate distribution channels have acted to restrain the rate of sales growth for traditional chain drug retailers in the last several years.

Since 1996, the national market share of prescription drug sales attributable to drugstore chains have remained flat at approximately 40%, while industry data shows the mail-order market share increasing from approximately 12% in 1996 to a current market share of approximately 21%. We expect the increase in market share for mail-order to continue, which will continue to restrain growth for market participants and cause negative pricing pressure. While mail-order market share is expected to continue to increase, we believe that the use of mail-order is limited due to the time delay associated with mail-order sales, which limits the ability of customers to use this channel to obtain drugs to treat acute conditions. Approximately 56% of our new prescriptions are for acute cases. Further, we believe the cost savings associated with mail-order prescriptions are generally achieved through large volume orders, and typically orders of less than a 90-day supply will cost the same or more than a retail purchase due to shipping costs.

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Government Regulation

Our business is subject to extensive federal, state and local regulations. These regulations cover required qualifications, day to day operations, reimbursement and documentation of activities. We continuously monitor the effects of regulatory activity on our pharmacy and non-pharmacy related operations.

Licensure and Registration Laws

New York and New Jersey require that companies operating a pharmacy within the state be licensed by the state board of pharmacy. We currently have pharmacy licenses for each pharmacy we operate in New York and New Jersey. Pharmacists who provide services on our behalf are required to obtain and maintain professional licenses and are subject to state regulations regarding professional standards of conduct. Each of our pharmacists located in New York is required to be licensed by the State of New York. The State of New Jersey requires the pharmacists employed at our stores in New Jersey to be licensed in New Jersey.

Medicare and Medicaid

The pharmacy business operates under regulatory and cost containment pressures from federal and state legislation primarily affecting Medicaid and, to a lesser extent, Medicare.

We receive reimbursement from government sponsored third-party plans, including Medicaid and Medicare, non-government third-party plans such as managed care organizations and also directly from individuals (i.e. private-pay). For the 2008 fiscal year, our pharmacy payer mix, as a percentage of total prescription sales, was approximately 66% managed care organizations, 27% Medicaid/Medicare and 7% private-pay. Pricing for private-pay patients is based on prevailing regional market rates. However, federal laws and regulations contain a variety of requirements relating to the reimbursement and furnishing of prescription drugs under Medicaid. First, states are given authority, subject to applicable standards, to limit or specify conditions for the coverage of some drugs. Second, as discussed below, federal Medicaid law establishes standards for pharmacy practice, including patient counseling and drug utilization review. Third, federal regulations impose reimbursement requirements for prescription drugs furnished to Medicaid beneficiaries. Prescription drug benefits under Medicare are paid pursuant to the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-173), or the Medicare Modernization Act. In addition to requirements mandated by federal law, individual states have substantial discretion in determining administrative, coverage, eligibility and reimbursement policies under their respective state administered Medicaid programs that may affect our pharmacy operations.

The Medicare and Medicaid programs are subject to statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive and prospective rate adjustments, administrative rulings, executive orders and freezes and funding restrictions, all of which may significantly impact our pharmacy operations. We cannot assure you that payments for pharmaceuticals under the Medicare and Medicaid programs will continue to be based on current methodologies or even remain similar to present levels. We may be subject to rate reductions as a result of federal or state budgetary constraints or legislative or other changes related to the Medicare and Medicaid programs including, but not limited to, the Medicare Part D drug benefit. Over the past several years, New York State has reduced Medicaid and EPIC prescription reimbursement rates, adversely impacting our pharmacy sales and profitability.

Fraud, Waste and Abuse Laws

We are subject to federal and state laws and regulations governing financial and other arrangements between healthcare providers. Commonly referred to as the fraud, waste and abuse laws, these laws prohibit certain financial relationships between pharmacies and physicians, vendors and other referral sources. Violations of fraud, waste and abuse laws and regulations could subject us to, among other things, significant fines, penalties, injunctive relief, pharmacy shutdowns and possible exclusion from participation in federal and state healthcare programs, including Medicare and Medicaid. Changes in healthcare laws or new interpretations of existing laws

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may significantly affect our pharmacy business. Some of the fraud, waste and abuse laws that have been applied in the pharmaceutical industry include:

Federal Anti-Kickback Statute: The federal anti-kickback statute, Section 1128B(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a-7b(b)), prohibits, among other things, the knowing and willful offer, payment, solicitation or acceptance of remuneration, directly or indirectly, in return for referring an individual to a provider of services for which payment may be made in whole or in part under a federal healthcare program, including the Medicare or Medicaid programs. In addition, the federal anti-kickback statute prohibits the knowing and willful solicitation or receipt of any remuneration, directly or indirectly, in return for purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for or recommending the purchasing, leasing or ordering of any good, facility, service or item for which payment may be made in whole or in part under a federal health care program, including Medicare or Medicaid. Remuneration has been interpreted to include any type of cash or in-kind benefit, including long-term credit arrangements, gifts, supplies, equipment, prescription switching fees, or the furnishing of business machines. Several courts have found that the anti-kickback statute is violated if any purpose of the remuneration, not just the primary purpose, is to induce referrals.

Potential sanctions for violations of the anti-kickback statute include felony convictions, imprisonment, substantial criminal fines and exclusion from participation in any federal healthcare program, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Violations may also give rise to civil monetary penalties in the amount of \$50,000 per violation, plus treble damages. In addition to the federal anti-kickback statute, many states, including New Jersey, have enacted State Medicaid anti-kickback statutes that are similar to the prohibitions of the federal anti-kickback statute. Potential sanctions and violations of state anti-kickback statutes are similar to those of federal anti-kickback statutes. Although we believe that our relationships with vendors, physicians, and other potential referral sources have been structured in compliance with fraud, waste and abuse laws, including the federal and state anti-kickback statutes, the Department of Health and Human Services has acknowledged in its pharmaceutical industry compliance guidance that many common business activities potentially implicate the anti-kickback statute. We cannot offer any assurance that a government enforcement agency, private litigant, or court will not interpret our business relations to violate the fraud, waste and abuse laws.

The False Claims Act: Under the False Claims Act, civil penalties may be imposed upon any person who, among other things, knowingly or recklessly submits, or causes the submission of false or fraudulent claims for payment to the federal government, for example, in connection with Medicare and Medicaid. Any person who knowingly or recklessly makes or uses a false record or statement in support of a false claim, or to avoid paying amounts owed to the federal government, may also be subject to damages and penalties under the False Claims Act.

Moreover, private individuals may bring *qui tam*, or whistle blower, suits under the False Claims Act, and may receive a portion of amounts recovered on behalf of the federal government. Such actions must be filed under seal pending their review by the Department of Justice. Penalties of between \$5,500 and \$11,000 and treble damages may be imposed for each violation of the False Claims Act. Several federal district courts have held that the False Claims Act may apply to claims for reimbursement when an underlying service was delivered in violation of other laws or regulations, including the anti-kickback statute.

In addition to the False Claims Act, the federal government has other civil and criminal statutes, which may be utilized if the government suspects that we have submitted false claims. Criminal provisions that are similar to the False Claims Act provide that if a corporation is convicted of presenting a claim or making a statement that it knows to be false, fictitious or fraudulent to any federal agency, it may be fined not more than twice any pecuniary gain to the corporation, or, in the alternative, no more than \$500,000 per offense. Many states also have similar false claims statutes that impose liability for the types of acts prohibited by the False Claims Act.

In April 2007, former New York State Governor Elliot Spitzer signed legislation implementing the Health and Mental Hygiene Budget for the 2007-2008 fiscal year. New York State's False Claims Act was included within that legislation. The New York State False Claims Act is modeled after the federal False Claims Act. The

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New York State False Claims Act provides that a false claim can result in civil penalties between \$6,000 to \$12,000 per claim and possible treble damages. In addition, the New York State Medicaid Inspector General James G. Sheehan has announced the commencement of an aggressive audit program targeting Medicaid payments to New York State retail pharmacies. The New Jersey Health Care Claims Fraud Act (N.J.S.A. 2C:21-4.2, et seq.) prohibits the filing of false or misleading claims for payment for health care services and imposes penalties including imprisonment and fines of five times the amount of the claim or more. Section 6031 of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 and Section 1901 of the Social Security Act provide a financial incentive for states to enact false claims acts that establish liability to the state for the submission of false or fraudulent claims to the state's Medicaid program.

If a state false claims act is determined to meet certain enumerated requirements, the state is entitled to an increase of 10 percentage points in its share of any amounts recovered under a state action brought under such law. Under Section 1909(b) of the Social Security Act, the United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Inspector General is required to determine, in consultation with the Attorney General of the United States, whether a state has in effect a law relating to false or fraudulent claims submitted to a state Medicaid Program that meets the enumerated requirements. The effective date of Section 1909 of the Social Security Act is January 1, 2007. On August 7, 2007, the Office of Inspector General notified the New York State Attorney General that the New York State False Claims Act met the requirements of Section 1909(b). The Office of the Inspector General has reviewed the New Jersey State False Claims Act and has notified the New Jersey Attorney General that the New Jersey State False Claims Act does not meet the enumerated requirements of Section 1909(b). On May 19, 2005, New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg signed into law the New York City False Claims Act (Local Law 53 of 2005) which authorizes citizens to bring lawsuits to recover treble damages for fraudulent claims submitted to the city. Finally, the submission of false claims may result in termination of our participation in federal or state healthcare programs. Members of management and persons who actively participate in the submission of false claims can also be excluded from participation in federal healthcare programs.

We believe that we have sufficient procedures in place to provide for the accurate completion of claim forms and requests for payment. Nonetheless, given the complexities of the Medicare, Medicaid and other third party payer programs, some of our billing and record-keeping practices may be alleged to be false claims by the enforcing agency or a private litigant.

Physician Self-Referral Laws

The federal physician self-referral law, Section 1877 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. § 1395nn, commonly known as the Stark Law) prohibits physicians from referring Medicare patients for certain designated health services to entities with which the physician or an immediate family member of the physician has a financial relationship, unless an exception applies. The Stark Law is implicated if the physician has an ownership or financial relationship with the entity that is providing the designated health service. The Stark Law also prohibits the entity from billing for services provided pursuant to a prohibited referral. Among the designated services covered by the Stark Law include outpatient prescription drugs. Sanctions for violating the Stark Law include denial of payment and civil monetary penalties of not more than \$15,000 for each bill or claim for a service. Any physician or other entity that enters into an arrangement or scheme (such as a cross-referral arrangement) which the physician or entity knows, or should know, has a principal purpose of issuing referrals by the physician to a particular entity which, if the physician directly made referrals to such entity, would be in violation of the Stark Law, and subject to a civil monetary penalty of not more than \$100,000 for each such arrangement or scheme. The Stark Law is implicated if the physician, or an immediate family member of such physician, has an ownership or compensation arrangement with the entity. Both New York and New Jersey have enacted state physician self-referral statutes and regulations that are similar to the Stark Law in scope and purpose. The federal and state physician self-referral laws are also commonly referred to as fraud, waste and abuse laws. Although we believe that our relationships with physicians and other individuals are in compliance with the Stark Law and its state equivalents, a government enforcement agent, private litigant or court may determine that our business relationships violate the fraud, waste and abuse laws.

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Drug Utilization Review

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, or OBRA 90, establishes a number of regulations regarding state Medicaid prescription drug benefits. Although OBRA 90 primarily focuses on drug manufacturers' obligations to provide drug rebates under state administered Medicaid programs, it also requires states to create drug utilization review, or DUR, requirements in order to combat fraud, abuse, gross overuse and inappropriate or medically unnecessary care as well as to educate patients about potential adverse reactions. DUR requires pharmacists to discuss with patients relevant information in connection with dispensing drugs to patients. This information may include the name and description of the medication, route and dosage form of the drug therapy, special directions and precautions for patients, side effects, storage, refill and actions to be taken upon a missed dosage. Under DUR requirements, pharmacists are also required to make a reasonable effort to obtain the patient's identification information, medical history and drug reaction history and to keep notes relevant to an individual's drug therapy. We believe our pharmacists provide the required drug use consultation with our customers.

Healthcare Information Practices

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, sets forth standards for electronic transactions; unique provider, employer, health plan and patient identifiers; security and electronic signatures as well as privacy protections relating to the exchange of individually identifiable health information. The Department of Health and Human Services, or DHHS, has released several rules mandating compliance with the standards set forth under HIPAA. We believe our pharmacies initially achieved compliance with DHHS's standards governing the privacy of individually identifiable health information that became effective on April 14, 2003 and with DHHS's standards governing the security of electronically stored health information that became effective on April 20, 2005. In addition, we have implemented the uniform standards governing common healthcare transactions by the required compliance date of October 16, 2003. Finally, management has taken or will continue to take all necessary steps to achieve and maintain compliance with the HIPAA standards mentioned above and with other HIPAA rules as applicable, including the standard unique employer identifier rule, the standard health care provider identifier rule and the enforcement rule.

We continue to evaluate the effect of the HIPAA standards on our business. At this time, management believes that our pharmacies have taken all appropriate steps to achieve compliance with the HIPAA requirements. Moreover, HIPAA compliance is an ongoing process that will require continued attention and adaptation even after the official compliance dates. Management does not currently believe that the cost of compliance with the existing HIPAA requirements will be material to us; however, management cannot predict the cost of future compliance with HIPAA requirements. Noncompliance with HIPAA may result in criminal penalties and civil sanctions. The HIPAA standards have increased our regulatory and compliance burden and have significantly affected the manner in which our pharmacies use and disclose health information, both internally and with other entities.

In addition to the HIPAA restrictions relating to the exchange of healthcare information, individual states have adopted laws protecting the confidentiality of patient information which impact the manner in which pharmacy records are maintained. Violation of patient confidentiality rights under common law, state law or federal law could give rise to damages, penalties, civil or criminal fines and/or injunctive relief. We believe that our pharmacy operations, data sales arrangements and prescription file-buying program are in compliance with applicable federal and state privacy protections. However, an enforcement agency or court may find a violation of state or federal privacy protections arising from our pharmacy operations, our data sales arrangements or our prescription file-buying program and such finding of a violation may have a material adverse effect upon our business and our financial results.

Healthcare Reform and Federal Budget Legislation

In recent years, Congress has passed a number of federal laws that have created major changes in the healthcare system. In December 2000, the Medicare, Medicaid and SCHIP (State Children's Health Insurance

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Program) Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, or BIPA, was signed into law. Generally, BIPA addressed attempts to modify the calculation of average wholesale prices of drugs, or AWP, upon which Medicare and Medicaid pharmacy reimbursement has been based. The federal government has been actively investigating whether pharmaceutical manufacturers have been improperly manipulating average wholesale prices, and several pharmaceutical manufacturers have paid significant civil and criminal penalties to resolve litigation relating to allegedly improper practices affecting AWP. In October 2006, in connection with a class action filed in the United States District for the District of Massachusetts, First Data Bank, which is one of two primary sources of AWP price reporting, announced that it had entered into a settlement agreement related to its reporting of average wholesale prices, subject to final court approval. Under the terms of the proposed settlement agreement, First Data Bank agreed to reduce the reported AWP of certain drugs by four percent and to discontinue the publishing of AWP at a future time. In May 2007, in connection with a separate class action filed in the same court, Medi-Span, the other primary source of average wholesale price reporting, entered into a similar settlement agreement, also subject to final court approval.

In January 2008, the court denied approval of the First Data Bank and Medi-Span settlements as proposed. Subsequently, new settlement agreements were submitted to the court. On March 17, 2009, the court issued an order approving the revised settlements. Some parties appealed the court's ruling. On September 3, 2009, the Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the District Court approving the settlements. Pursuant to the settlements, as approved, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have agreed to reduce the reported AWP for certain drugs by four percent. Separately, and not pursuant to the settlement agreements, First Data Bank and Medi-Span have indicated that they will also reduce the reported AWP for a large number of additional drugs not covered by the settlement agreements and that they intend to discontinue the reporting of AWP in the future. The settlement agreements became effective on September 26, 2009.

A number of contracts with third-party plans contain provisions that allow us to adjust our pricing to maintain the relative economics of the contract in light of a change in AWP methodology. Most of our contracts with both private and governmental plans also include provisions that allow us to terminate the contracts unilaterally, either because parties cannot renegotiate our pricing to account for the change in AWP methodology or for any reason upon 30 to 90 days' notice. While we are currently negotiating with many of the various governmental and non-governmental third-party plans for adjustments relating to the expected changes to AWP, we cannot be certain that these negotiations will be successful. In addition, the New York State Legislature is currently considering legislation that would modify the formula upon which New York Medicaid bases its reimbursement rates, which, if passed, will move pharmacy reimbursement rates with respect to Medicaid at or near the pre-settlement levels. However, at this time there is no assurance that this legislation would be ultimately passed by the New York State Legislature or if passed, will be in its current form. In late September 2009, New York Medicaid began to implement the AWP reductions. Although there is some uncertainty due to the pending legislation at the New York State Legislature, we expect a moderate impact on the profitability of our pharmacy operations in the remainder of fiscal 2009 and a more significant impact in fiscal 2010.

In response to BIPA and other criticisms of AWP pricing methodologies, the Medicare Modernization Act described above contains a number of drug pricing reforms, some of which were effective January 1, 2004. Section 1927 of the Social Security Act established the Medicaid drug rebate program. For a manufacturer's covered outpatient drugs to be eligible for federal Medicaid funding under the Medicaid drug rebate program, the manufacturer must enter into a rebate agreement with the CMS, and pay quarterly rebates to the states. Section 1927(b)(3) of the Act requires a participating manufacturer to report quarterly to CMS the average manufacturer price for each covered outpatient drug. Section 1927(k)(1) of the Social Security Act defines the average manufacturer price as the average price paid to the manufacturer by wholesalers for drugs distributed to the retail pharmacy class of trade, after deducting customary prompt pay discounts.

Under Section 1902(a)(54) of the Social Security Act, each state is required to submit a Medicaid state plan to CMS describing its payment methodology for covered outpatient drugs. Federal regulations require, with

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certain exceptions, that each state's Medicaid reimbursement for a drug not exceed (in the aggregate) the lower of (a) its estimated acquisition costs plus a reasonable dispensing fee or (b) the provider's usual and customary charge to the public.

The Deficit Reduction Act of 2005 requires the Secretary of the United States Department of Health and Human Services to provide average manufacturer price data to the states on a monthly basis beginning July 1, 2006. On July 17, 2007, CMS issued a final rule that implemented the provisions of the Deficit Reduction Act with respect to prescription drug reimbursement under the Medicaid program. This rule defined the terms "average manufacturer price" and "best price". It specifies the items that must be included and excluded in the calculation of each term. This rule became effective on October 1, 2007. The rule also implemented the Deficit Reduction Act provision establishing a new reimbursement formula for generic drugs under Medicaid and establishes federal upper limits for generics based on 250% of the lowest AMP in a given drug class. In November 2007, the National Association of Chain Drug Stores and the National Community Pharmacists Association filed a lawsuit in federal court seeking to enjoin the implementation of the proposed AMP reimbursement rules. On December 19, 2007, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia granted a preliminary injunction enjoining CMS from implementing the proposed AMP reimbursement rules. The preliminary injunction remains in place. However, it is uncertain at this time whether HHS and CMS will revise and reissue the AMP reimbursement rules and what impact, if any, the revised and reissued rules, if any, will have on us.

The Medicare Part D drug benefit went into effect on January 1, 2006. Prior to January 1, 2006, Medicare beneficiaries were able to receive some assistance with their prescription drug costs through a prescription drug discount card program which began in June 2004. This discount card program gave enrollees access to negotiated discount prices for prescription drugs.

On January 28, 2005, CMS published a final rule to implement the Medicare Part D drug benefit. Under the Medicare Part D drug benefit, Medicare beneficiaries are able to enroll in prescription drug plans offered by private entities or, to the extent private entities fail to offer a plan in a given area, through a government contractor. Medicare Part D prescription drug plans include both plans providing the drug benefit on a stand alone basis and Medicare Advantage plans that provide drug coverage as a supplement to an existing medical benefit under the applicable Medicare Advantage plan. Pursuant to the CMS final rule, we will be reimbursed for drugs that we provide to enrollees of a given Medicare Part D prescription drug plan in accordance with the terms of the agreements negotiated between the Medicare Part D plan and us. We accept most Medicare Part D plans in our market areas. The amount of reimbursement to us under Medicare Part D plans is less than the amount under New York and New Jersey State Medicaid, and generally less than traditional nongovernmental third-party plans.

CMS is continuing to issue sub-regulatory guidance on many additional aspects of the CMS final rule. We are monitoring these government pronouncements and statements of guidance, and we cannot predict at this time the ultimate effect of the CMS final rule or other potential developments relating to its implementation on our business or results of operations.

It is uncertain at this time what additional healthcare reform initiatives, if any, will be implemented, or whether there will be other changes in the administration of governmental healthcare programs or interpretations of governmental policies or other changes affecting the healthcare system. We cannot assure you that future healthcare or budget legislation or other changes, including those referenced above, will not materially adversely impact our pharmacy business.

Non-Healthcare Licenses

We have been granted cigarette tax stamping licenses from the State of New York and the City of New York, which permit us to buy cigarettes directly from the manufacturers and stamp the cigarettes ourselves. Our stores possess cigarette tax retail dealer licenses issued by the State of New York, the City of New York and the

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State of New Jersey. The State of New York is currently considering a proposal that would significantly increase the cost to renew our existing cigarette tax retail dealer licenses as well as increase the cost to obtain new licenses. Most of our stores have been granted licenses by the United States Department of Agriculture, enabling them to serve as certified Food Stamp retailers. In addition, most of our stores possess beer licenses and food licenses issued by the State of New York. We seek to comply with all of these licensing and registration requirements and continue to actively monitor our compliance. By virtue of these license and registration requirements, we are obligated to observe certain rules and regulations, and a violation of these rules and regulations could result in suspension or revocation of one or more licenses or registrations and/or the imposition of monetary penalties or fines.

Minimum Wage Requirements

We are impacted by legislation to increase the minimum hourly wages. New York State increased the minimum hourly wage from \$5.15 to \$6.00 on January 1, 2005, to \$6.75 on January 1, 2006, and again to \$7.15 on January 1, 2007. New Jersey increased the minimum hourly wage from \$5.15 to \$6.15 on October 1, 2005 and again to \$7.15 on October 1, 2006. In addition, the federal minimum hourly wage increased to \$7.25 in July 2009. As a result, both New York State and New Jersey have increased their minimum hourly wage to \$7.25 effective July 24, 2009. While these increases have impacted our cost of labor, we have, and believe we can continue to, offset a significant portion of these cost increases through initiatives designed to further improve our labor efficiency.

Employees

As of June 27, 2009, we had approximately 7,000 employees. Unions represent approximately 5,200 of our employees. Non-union employees include employees at corporate headquarters, store and warehouse management and all of our store pharmacists. The distribution facility employees are represented by the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Warehousemen and Helpers of America, Local 210 under a collective bargaining agreement that expires on August 31, 2011. Local 210 represents approximately 400 employees in our Maspeth, New York and North Bergen, New Jersey warehouse facilities. At June 27, 2009, employees in 140 stores were represented by the RWDSU/Local 338 and employees in 113 stores were represented by Local 340A New York Joint Board, UNITE AFL-CIO. The collective bargaining agreements with RWDSU/Local 338 and Local 340A will expire on December 31, 2012.

Intellectual Property

We hold a number of registered and unregistered trademarks. Trademarks we have registered with the United States Trademark Office include the name Duane Reade; the distinctive DR logo; DR Express, and its associated logo; Christmas in New York; Mayfair Chemists; Fifth Avenue Preferred; Color for the City; Apt. 5 ; and the logo Performance Script Network . We have applications currently pending before the United States Trademark Office to register our trademarks City Chic ; Duane Reade DRC Diabetes Resource Center, with its associated logo; and We Pledge with the Duane Reade logo. We regard the Duane Reade name and logo, as well as our other trademarks, as valuable assets. In September of 1998, we acquired twenty-nine Rock Bottom stores, which we converted to the Duane Reade format in the 1999 fiscal year. In addition, in connection with the Rock Bottom acquisition, we acquired the Rock Bottom name and the Rock Bottom logo, each of which are registered trademarks.

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As of June 27, 2009, we were operating stores in the following locations:

	No. of Stores
Manhattan, NY	150
Brooklyn, NY	30
Queens, NY	29
Bronx, NY	11
New Jersey	10
Staten Island, NY	8
Nassau County, NY	8
Westchester County, NY	6
Suffolk County, NY	1
Total	253

All of our stores operated at June 27, 2009 are leased. The average remaining lease term for stores operating as of June 27, 2009 is 8.8 years, which does not include the exercise of lease renewal options available to us. The exercise of the lease renewal options available to us would increase the average remaining lease term to 12.9 years. The following table sets forth the lease expiration dates of our leased stores at June 27, 2009 on an annual basis through 2013 and thereafter. Of the 54 stores with leases expiring by December 31, 2013, 26 have renewal options. For all of our store locations, we believe that we will be able to either renew the expiring leases on economically favorable terms or find other economically attractive locations to lease.

Year	No. of Leases Expiring	Number With Renewal Options
2009	1	
2010	4	
2011	10	3
2012	13	6
2013	26	17
Thereafter	199	91

We occupy approximately 70,000 square feet for our corporate headquarters, located in Manhattan, New York City, under a lease that expires in 2012. We have a renewal option to extend the lease for an additional five years beyond the initial expiration date.

We occupy approximately 506,000 square feet of warehouse space in Maspeth, Queens, New York City under a lease that expires in 2017.

We occupy approximately 114,000 square feet of warehouse space in North Bergen, New Jersey under a lease that expires in 2018.

Legal Proceedings

We are party to legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. Based on information presently available to us, we believe that the ultimate outcome of these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or cash flows of our company. In addition, we are a party to the following legal actions and matters:

During 2002, we initiated a legal action against our former property insurance carrier, in an attempt to recover what we believed to be a fair and reasonable settlement for the business interruption portion of our claim

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originating from the September 11, 2001 World Trade Center terrorist attack, during which our single highest volume and most profitable store was completely destroyed. After a lengthy litigation and appraisal process, an appraisal panel awarded us approximately \$5.6 million in 2005 (in addition to the \$9.9 million that was paid by the insurer to us in 2002). As a result of the insurer's refusal to pay this amount and also as a result of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals' interpretation of our insurance policy, in January 2007, we commenced another action in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York to recover both the appraisal panel's award and additional amounts under the policy. In August 2007, the District Court entered judgment in the amount of \$0.8 million plus interest, and both parties appealed. The appeals have been briefed and oral argument in the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has been held. However, due to the inherent uncertainty of litigation, there can be no assurance that this appeal will be successful.

Accordingly, given the risks and uncertainties inherent in litigation, there can be no definitive assurance that we will actually receive any or all of the panel's appraised value of this claim, and we have not recognized any income related to this matter, other than \$9.4 million (net of \$0.5 million of expenses incurred) of the original \$9.9 million paid by the insurer in 2002. It should be noted that any payment to us that might be forthcoming as a result of this claim may also result in the incurrence of additional expenses that are contingent upon the amount of such insurance claim settlement. These expenses, if incurred, are not expected to exceed \$4.0 million.

In November 2004, we were served with a purported class action complaint, *Damassia v. Duane Reade Inc.* The lawsuit was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. The complaint alleges that, from the period beginning November 1998, we incorrectly gave some employees the title "Assistant Manager," in an attempt to avoid paying these employees overtime, in contravention of the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York law. In May 2008, the court certified this case as a class action. In April 2006, we were served with a purported class action complaint, *Chowdhury v. Duane Reade Inc. and Duane Reade Holdings, Inc.* The complaint alleges that, from a period beginning March 2000, we incorrectly classified certain employees in an attempt to avoid paying overtime to such employees, thereby violating the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York law. In May 2008, the court certified this case as a class action. The complaint seeks an unspecified amount of damages. In January 2009, we announced that, without admitting liability, we have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to settle these two class action cases for \$3.5 million. The settlement was subject to the approval of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York. While we believed that we could strongly defend ourselves against the matters involved in this litigation, we have agreed to this settlement in order to avoid future defense costs and uncertainty surrounding this litigation. As a result of this settlement agreement, we recorded a \$3.5 million one-time, pre-tax charge during the fourth quarter ended December 27, 2008. The litigation settlement required us to obtain a letter of credit for the payment of the \$3.5 million obligation. Following the final approval of the settlement by the court, the \$3.5 million settlement amount was paid by us in August 2009.

In November 2007, we were served with a subpoena from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York. The subpoena requested information regarding our services to customers with limited English proficiency. We have cooperated with the Office of the Attorney General and on April 22, 2009, we settled this matter with the Office of the Attorney General. Under the terms of the settlement, we agreed to provide customers with information about prescription drugs in the customers' primary languages. In addition, we agreed to equip our stores with telephones that will connect customers with off-site interpreters working for language-service contractors.

In January 2008, we were served with a subpoena from the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Inspector General. The subpoena seeks information relating to the operation of our pharmacy kiosks and information relating to a business relationship that we had with Mobility Plus, a provider of durable medical equipment. In February 2008, we received an identical subpoena from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of New York, Medicaid Fraud Control Unit. We are in the process of responding to the information requests from both entities. While we believe that we have been in compliance with all applicable rules and regulations, at this stage, there can be no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of this matter. Based on

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information presently available to us, it is not possible to determine the likelihood of liability or reasonably ascertain the amount of liability, if any.

Proceedings Relating to Anthony J. Cuti

On September 1, 2006, Anthony J. Cuti, a former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, initiated an arbitration before the American Arbitration Association against Duane Reade Inc., Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. and Duane Reade Shareholders, LLC, which we refer to as the respondents. The arbitration relates to his termination in November 2005. Mr. Cuti asserts various claims including, with respect to his employment agreement, breach of contract relating to the notice of termination provision, failure to make certain payments toward his 1998 corporate-owned life insurance policy, relief from the non-competition and non-solicitation covenants, failure to provide adequate information relating to the valuation of his profits interest and breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing. Other claims relate to the patent rights for our virtual pharmacy kiosk system and payment of an alleged deferred 2001 bonus based on any insurance recovery we may obtain on our business interruption claim in connection with the 2001 World Trade Center tragedy. On March 16, 2007, Mr. Cuti sought leave to file an amended demand asserting additional allegations in support of his claim for breach of contract for failure to comply with the notice of termination provision in his employment agreement, and a claim for defamation. On May 17, 2007, the arbitrator issued an order granting leave to file Mr. Cuti's amended demand. Mr. Cuti seeks monetary damages, declaratory relief, rescission of his employment agreement and the payment of his legal costs and fees associated with his termination and the arbitration.

On November 22, 2006, the respondents filed counterclaims and affirmative defenses against Mr. Cuti in the arbitration, alleging that between 2000 and 2005, Mr. Cuti was responsible for improper practices involving invoice credits and rebillings for the construction of our stores, that led to overstating our publicly reported earnings, and that caused us to create and maintain inaccurate records and publish financial statements containing misstatements. These counterclaims were based on information uncovered as of that date by an investigation conducted by independent legal counsel and forensic accountants at the direction of the Audit Committee.

In a press release dated April 2, 2007, we disclosed that, based on new information provided to us, the Audit Committee, with the assistance of independent counsel and forensic accountants, was conducting a review and investigation concerning the propriety of certain real estate transactions and related matters and whether the accounting for such transactions was proper. On April 9, 2007, the respondents sought leave to file proposed amended counterclaims based on that new information. On May 17, 2007, the arbitrator issued an order granting leave to file the amended counterclaims. The amended counterclaims seek rescission of employment agreements entered into between us and Mr. Cuti, return of all compensation paid under the employment agreements, other compensatory and punitive damages, and legal costs and fees associated with the Audit Committee's investigation and the arbitration.

On May 18, 2007, the independent counsel and the forensic accountants completed their review and investigation. The independent counsel concluded that Mr. Cuti orchestrated certain real estate and other transactions that led to overstating our publicly reported earnings, and that caused us to create and maintain inaccurate records and publish financial statements containing misstatements. On May 22, 2007, the Audit Committee determined, after considering the results of the review and investigation, that certain of our previously-issued financial statements would have to be restated. We have filed the necessary restated financial statements for the periods affected.

On May 22, 2007, we received a grand jury subpoena from the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York seeking documents relating to the allegations in the amended counterclaims discussed above. We are cooperating fully with the investigation. The SEC has also requested that we provide it with information related to this matter.

On May 25, 2007, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York filed an application requesting that the arbitrator stay further proceedings in the arbitration, including discovery, pending

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further developments in its criminal investigation of Mr. Cuti. Following briefing by the parties on the application, the arbitrator entered an order staying the arbitration proceedings. The stay has been extended from time to time.

On October 9, 2008, the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York and the SEC announced the filing of criminal and civil securities fraud charges against Mr. Cuti and another former executive of the Company, William Tennant. In the criminal indictment, the government charges that Mr. Cuti and Mr. Tennant engaged in a scheme, involving the credits and rebillings and real estate-related transactions discussed above, to falsely inflate the income and reduce the expenses that we reported to the investing public and others. The SEC's complaint similarly alleges that Mr. Cuti and Mr. Tennant entered into a series of fraudulent transactions designed to boost reported income and enable us to meet quarterly and annual earnings guidance. Both proceedings are continuing.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Directors and Executive Officers**

The following table sets forth information regarding our directors and executive officers as of September 1, 2009:

Name	Age	Position
John A. Lederer	54	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Phillip A. Bradley	54	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
John K. Henry	59	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Joseph C. Magnacca	47	Senior Vice President and Chief Merchandising Officer
Charles R. Newsom	58	Senior Vice President Store Operations
Vincent A. Scarfone	52	Senior Vice President Human Resources and Administration
Mark W. Scharbo	46	Senior Vice President Supply Chain
Frank V. Scorpiniti	39	Senior Vice President Pharmacy Operations
Michael S. Green	36	Director
John P. Malfettone	54	Director
Denis J. Nayden	55	Director
Tyler J. Wolfram	43	Director

John A. Lederer was appointed our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer effective April 2, 2008. Prior to that, Mr. Lederer served as President of Loblaw Companies Limited, Canada's largest food distributor, from 2001 through September 2006. Mr. Lederer also served as a director of Loblaw for much of this period, capping a 30-year career with Loblaw and its subsidiary companies during which he held a number of senior leadership positions. In these roles, he was responsible for the operation and growth of national and regional banners, businesses and divisions. Mr. Lederer is a former director of the Food Marketing Institute and is the founder and former Chair of the President's Choice Children's Charity. Mr. Lederer is also a director of Tim Hortons Inc., a Canadian-based quick-service restaurant chain.

Phillip A. Bradley was appointed our Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary on January 9, 2009. Prior to his appointment, Mr. Bradley served as our interim Chief Compliance Officer. From 1985 until he joined us, Mr. Bradley was a partner at McKenna Long & Aldridge LLP, a 450-attorney international law firm, where he was Co-Chair of the Litigation Department.

John K. Henry has been our Chief Financial Officer since July 30, 2004. In addition, he is the Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Duane Reade Inc., having served in that capacity since August 1999. Prior to joining us, Mr. Henry was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Global Household Brands, a consumer products manufacturer and distributor, from 1998 to 1999, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Rickel Home Centers, a regional home improvement retailer, from 1994 to 1998 and Vice President of Finance of Supermarkets General Holdings Corporation, a regional supermarket retailer operating in the New York metropolitan market, from 1992 to 1994.

Joseph C. Magnacca was appointed our Senior Vice President and Chief Merchandising Officer effective September 29, 2008. Mr. Magnacca has approximately 20 years of experience in the retail industry and worked at Shoppers Drug Mart Corporation, a Canadian drugstore chain, prior to joining us. Since 2002, Mr. Magnacca was responsible for the marketing and merchandising initiatives at Shoppers Drug Mart and most recently served as Executive Vice President, Merchandising and Category Management of Shoppers Drug Mart Corporation. Previously, he held senior merchandising and marketing positions with increasing responsibilities at a leading Canadian supermarket chain.

Charles R. Newsom has been our Senior Vice President in charge of Store Operations since January 2006. Prior to joining us, he served as Regional Vice President for Winn-Dixie, a regional supermarket retailer operating primarily in the southern United States, from November 2004 to December 2005. From July 2002 until

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July 2004, he was the Senior Group Vice President for the New York division of the Eckerd Corporation, a national retail drugstore chain, responsible for 459 stores in the New York metropolitan area. Before joining the Eckerd Corporation, he was the President of Pueblo Supermarkets, a regional supermarket chain in San Juan, Puerto Rico, and also served as Senior Vice President of Pueblo International LLC.

Vincent A. Scarfone has been Senior Vice President of Human Resources and Administration since September 2006. Prior to joining us, Mr. Scarfone served as Vice President - Global Human Resources for Bureau Veritas Consumer Products Services from February 2005 to June 2006. From 1984 to 2004, Mr. Scarfone worked for Toys 'R Us Inc., holding several senior human resource positions including, from 2002 to 2004, Vice President of Human Resources, International Division.

Mark W. Scharbo was appointed our Senior Vice President, Supply Chain effective October 6, 2008. From January 2006 until he joined us, Mr. Scharbo was an executive with Case-Mate, a provider of leather accessories for cell phones and other digital devices. Mr. Scharbo was a co-founder of Case-Mate and served as its Chief Operating Officer. From 2002 until the founding of Case-Mate, Mr. Scharbo operated as an independent consultant and led significant strategic initiative projects for a PBM/mail service pharmacy and a national casual restaurant chain. Previously, Mr. Scharbo was an Associate Partner with Accenture, Ltd. and held additional prior consulting and engineering positions.

Frank V. Scorpiniti was appointed our Senior Vice President in charge of Pharmacy Operations effective December 1, 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Scorpiniti was employed for over 20 years at Longs Drug Store Corporation and held many roles in store pharmacy operations. Most recently, Mr. Scorpiniti was Vice President Pharmacy Operations for Longs. In that role he was responsible for the operation of over 500 chain wide pharmacies.

Michael S. Green has been one of our directors since July 2004. Mr. Green is currently a Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC where he has been since 2000. He serves on the Board of Directors of NSA International, LLC.

John P. Malfettone has been one of our directors and a director of Duane Reade Inc. since January 2005. He is the Chief Operating Officer of Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC and is responsible for finance, operations, human resources, administration, information technology and business planning. In addition, Mr. Malfettone provides assistance to the Oak Hill investment team in managing portfolio company financial and business matters. Prior to joining Oak Hill in 2004, Mr. Malfettone was the Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of MacDermid Inc., a New York Stock Exchange listed specialty chemical company. Prior to that, from 1990 to 2001, he worked at General Electric Co. serving in numerous roles including GE Capital Assistant Corporate Controller, GE Capital Corporate Controller, GE Capital EVP CFO and Managing Director in GE's private equity business. He joined GE from the accounting and audit firm, KPMG Peat Marwick, where he was promoted to partner in 1988. Mr. Malfettone is on the Board of Directors of NY Credit Advisors.

Denis J. Nayden has been one of our directors since January 2005. Mr. Nayden is a Managing Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC and has been with the firm in that position since 2003. Mr. Nayden co-heads the Oak Hill industry groups focused on investments in basic industries and business and financial services. Prior to joining Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC in 2003, Mr. Nayden was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of GE Capital from 2000 to 2002 and had a 25-year tenure at General Electric Co., during which time he also served as President and Chief Operating Officer, Executive Vice President, Senior Vice President and General Manager in the Structured Finance Group, Vice President and General Manager in the Corporate Finance Group and Marketing Administrator for Air/Rail Financing as well as in various other positions of increasing responsibility. Mr. Nayden serves on the Boards of Directors of Genpact, GMH Communities Trust, Healthcare Services, Inc. Primus International, Inc., and RSC Holdings, Inc., as well as the University of Connecticut.

Tyler J. Wolfram has been one of our directors since July 2004. He is currently a Partner of Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC, where he has been since 2001. During 2000, Mr. Wolfram served as Managing Director of

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Whitney & Co., a private equity investment firm. From 1998 to 2000, he served as Managing Director of Cornerstone Equity Investors, LLC, a private equity investment firm. Mr. Wolfram serves on the Board of Directors of NSA International, LLC.

Board Committees

On February 14, 2005, an Audit Committee of the board of directors of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. was established following the Acquisition in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. Messrs. Michael S. Green, John P. Malfettone and Tyler J. Wolfram were designated and appointed to serve as the members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Malfettone was designated and appointed to serve as its Chairman. The board of directors has determined that Mr. Malfettone is qualified and designated as an Audit Committee Financial Expert. On July 1, 2009, Messrs. Green, Malfettone and Wolfram were re-appointed to the Audit Committee by the board of directors.

On February 14, 2005, a Compensation Committee of the board of directors of Duane Reade Inc. was established. Messrs. Andrew J. Nathanson, Denis J. Nayden and Tyler J. Wolfram were designated and appointed to serve as the members of the Compensation Committee. Mr. Nathanson was designated and appointed to serve as its Chairman. On July 1, 2009, Messrs. Nathanson, Nayden and Wolfram were re-appointed to the Compensation Committee by the board of directors. Mr. Nathanson passed away on August 21, 2009. The board of directors is currently seeking a replacement for Mr. Nathanson as a director and will determine the composition of the Compensation Committee once that replacement is named. In the interim, Mr. Nayden is serving as the Acting Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

During fiscal 2005, Messrs. Nathanson and Wolfram were Vice Presidents of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. Effective January 2006, Messrs. Nathanson and Wolfram were no longer Vice Presidents of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. Mr. Nayden is not an employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

Code of Ethics

The Company has implemented a Code of Ethics for its corporate officers, management and other professional personnel. The Code is required to be signed by each such individual, and is kept on file at the Company's corporate office. The full text of the Code of Ethics is available on the Corporate Governance page of the Company's website at www.duanereade.com. Changes to or waivers, if any, of the Company's Code of Ethics would be promptly disclosed on the Company's website.

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Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Executive Summary

Our Compensation Discussion and Analysis (CD&A) aims to explain the philosophy and objectives of our compensation program and our process for setting compensation for our named executive officers.

Our executive compensation program is overseen by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. As discussed in more detail below, we offer our executives a basic compensation structure, comprised of four components:

Component	Objective and Basis	Form
Annual base salary	Provide base compensation that is competitive for each role	Cash
Incentive plans	Annual and special incentives to drive company and individual performance and to align executive interests with stakeholder interests	Cash
Long-term incentive awards	Designed to encourage behavior that will increase shareholder value, focus the management team on our long-term performance and encourage executive retention	Primarily stock options
Benefits and other perquisites	Provide for the safety and wellness of our executives, and other purposes as discussed below	Various (see analysis below)

In making its decisions on an executive s compensation, the Compensation Committee considers the nature and scope of all elements of an executive s total compensation package, the executive s responsibilities and his or her effectiveness in supporting our key strategic, operational and financial goals.

During fiscal year 2008, our Compensation Committee met twice to address various executive compensation issues. The results of the first meeting, held in March 2008, included:

Approval of the annual base salary increases for our various officers, including the named executive officers.

Approval of the Management Incentive Plan (MIP) awards for fiscal year 2007 that were paid during 2008.

Approval of an adjustment to the threshold, target and maximum bonus levels of the annual MIP opportunity for certain of our Senior Vice President level executives.

Approval of special incentive bonus payments to Mr. D Arezzo, our Interim Chief Executive Officer from January 18 through April 1, 2008.

The Compensation Committee also met in June 2008 to approve additional annual base salary adjustments and incentive awards for certain executive officers. In addition, the Compensation Committee met in March 2009 to discuss the salary compensation for fiscal year 2009 and the incentive awards for fiscal year 2008, which will be paid in fiscal year 2009.

The impact of the Compensation Committee s actions on each of our named executive officers is discussed in greater detail below.

Introduction

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We are the largest drugstore chain in New York City, operating 253 stores and employing approximately 7,000 employees at June 27, 2009. Due to the highly competitive nature of the business environment in which we

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operate, we seek to attract, motivate and retain talented and energetic management and executive-level employees. In order to achieve this objective, we provide competitive compensation packages that offer base salaries as well as short and long-term incentive opportunities based on both company and individual performance.

In July 2004, we were acquired by a group of investors, including Oak Hill Capital Partners, L.P., and both former and certain current members of our management team. As a result of the acquisition, we no longer have publicly-traded equity securities. The compensation decisions and policies affecting our named executive officers are reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee. With respect to determinations for the 2008 fiscal year, the Compensation Committee was composed of the following individuals, all of whom were not members of management:

Andrew J. Nathanson Chairman

Denis J. Nayden

Tyler J. Wolfram

No member of the Compensation Committee participates in any of our employee compensation programs. The Compensation Committee's responsibilities are specified in its charter. Mr. Nathanson passed away on August 21, 2009. The board of directors is currently seeking a replacement for Mr. Nathanson and will determine the composition of the Compensation Committee once that replacement is named. In the interim, Mr. Nayden is serving as the Acting Chairman of the Compensation Committee.

The Compensation Committee approves and oversees the total compensation package for our executives, including, without limitation, their base salaries, deferred compensation (including any mandatory deferral or any opportunity for voluntary deferral), stock options and other equity-based compensation, incentive compensation, supplemental and incidental benefits and perquisites. The Committee also administers our Management Stock Option Plan, which we refer to as the 2004 Option Plan, and monitors the performance of the named executive officers.

Philosophy and Objectives

The Compensation Committee oversees an executive compensation program designed to reflect our focus on achieving sales, Adjusted FIFO EBITDA and growth targets. For the purposes of determining compensation, Adjusted FIFO EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, charges or credits relating to LIFO inventory valuation and certain other non-cash and non-recurring charges. We believe that Adjusted FIFO EBITDA represents a useful measure of assessing the performance of our named executive officers and our ongoing operating activities, as it reflects our earnings trends without the impact of certain non-cash charges and other non-recurring items. The objectives of the compensation program are:

to attract, motivate and retain top quality executives with the qualifications necessary to drive our short and long-term financial success;

to encourage the achievement of key strategic, operational and financial goals and align executives' interests with those of our stakeholders;

to appropriately reward the positive performance of key executives and other critical employees; and

to provide competitive pay packages that balance both short-term and long-term objectives.

In designing our compensation programs, we place a heavy emphasis on achieving Adjusted FIFO EBITDA, sales and growth targets and operating efficiencies. We believe achievement of the annual target for Adjusted FIFO EBITDA will require sales growth, improved profitability and operating expense reductions. Accordingly, our primary metric used to measure performance is the achievement of targeted Adjusted FIFO EBITDA.

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Components of Executive Compensation

The key components of compensation for executive officers are annual base salary, annual cash awards under our incentive plans, which reflect the achievement of both corporate and personal objectives, and long-term incentive stock options awards under the 2004 Option Plan.

Annual Base Salary The named executive officers receive base salaries that reflect their responsibilities, industry experience and job performance. The salary levels established by the Compensation Committee are designed to attract and retain qualified individuals who possess the qualities needed to ensure our long-term financial success. The named executive officers' salaries are reviewed annually after the completion of our fiscal year.

Incentive Plans One of the primary objectives of the compensation program is to encourage our executives to achieve the targeted Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goals. To that end, we utilize incentive awards, which include our MIP awards as well as other incentive awards that are based principally upon the attainment of a corporate Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal, supplemented by achievement of individual objectives.

Under the MIP, awards are set at a target level specific to each named executive officer, generally 100% of annual base salary. The MIP awards typically range between 50% of annual base salary and 150% of annual base salary, but the amounts may be zero if performance factors fall below our threshold annual Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal. Under the MIP, 100% of the available MIP pool is based upon the attainment of our annual Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal. A portion of the annual amount awarded from the MIP pool is based upon achievement of Adjusted FIFO EBITDA, while the remainder of an individual's MIP award is based upon the individual's successful completion of one or more personal objectives. Determination of the named executive's level of achievement of his or her personal objectives is made by the CEO and the Compensation Committee. Payments in respect of the personal objective portion of the MIP award are based upon the CEO's recommendations relative to each executive's contributions and reflect consideration of a range of operational initiatives to improve customer service, upgrade store standards, improve merchandising assortments, improve store presentations and promotional programs, reduce out of stocks and improve underperforming stores. Achievements in reducing general and administrative costs, management of inventory and process-based productivity improvements are also considered.

In March 2009, the Compensation Committee approved certain modifications to the MIP award calculations. The modifications will affect all eligible participants below the level of Senior Vice President and are effective for the 2009 fiscal year. Under the modified MIP, the available MIP pool will continue to be based upon the attainment of our annual Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal. The amounts awarded from the MIP pool will be based upon attainment of our annual Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal as well as the eligible participant's achievement of one or more personal objectives and the achievement of financial targets within the participant's functional area.

The Compensation Committee also has the ability to award discretionary bonuses for superior performance or to recognize outstanding achievements.

Under the special incentive plans, Mr. Henry is entitled to an additional incentive payout depending on the amount of insurance proceeds, if any, that are collected by us as a result of our ongoing litigation with the insurance provider over the scope of our insurance coverage for our former location at the World Trade Center site (if he is still employed by us on the date of receipt of future insurance proceeds). For more information regarding this litigation, please see *Business - Legal Proceedings*. Mr. Henry is entitled to a maximum bonus payout equal to what he would have received if the insurance proceeds, taken together with our Adjusted FIFO EBITDA performance in 2001, would have entitled him to such a bonus for that year. The Compensation Committee determined to award such amounts to Mr. Henry and any other members of management that were participating in the annual incentive compensation program in 2001 (if they are still employed by us on the date of receipt of future insurance proceeds) as a result of their service to us during 2001. It should be noted that unless we are successful in our litigation efforts, there will be no additional incentive payments under this program.

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Prior to his resignation, Mr. Ray was eligible for the same additional incentive payment as Mr. Henry. While Ms. Bergman was not employed by us in 2001, the Compensation Committee awarded her a target bonus opportunity if the insurance proceeds were equal to a preset level which has been determined by the Compensation Committee and a maximum bonus opportunity if the insurance proceeds were to reach a predetermined and higher amount. Ms. Bergman was awarded the special target bonus opportunity as a result of her position as General Counsel in charge of managing the litigation throughout the case. Since Ms. Bergman is no longer employed by us, she is no longer eligible for the target bonus.

Long-term Incentive Awards Our primary long-term incentive awards are stock options. The stock options are issued under our 2004 Option Plan. We design our long-term incentive awards to increase shareholder value, focus the management team on our long-term performance and encourage executive retention.

Under the 2004 Option Plan, the Compensation Committee may grant awards of non-qualified stock options, incentive stock options, or any combination of the foregoing. A stock option granted under the 2004 Option Plan will provide a participant with the right to purchase, within a specified period of time, a stated number of shares of our common stock at the price specified in the award agreement. Stock options granted under the 2004 Option Plan will be subject to such terms, including the exercise price and the conditions and timing of exercise, not inconsistent with the 2004 Option Plan, as may be determined by the Compensation Committee and specified in the applicable stock option agreement.

Our named executive officers are typically granted stock options when they enter into letter agreements which set forth the terms of their continuing employment with us. Additional option awards may be granted based upon our financial performance. The number of additional stock options granted would be based upon the level of responsibility of the named executive officer, his or her potential contribution to the long-term objectives of the organization, his or her existing level of compensation and the achievement of performance level benchmarks described below.

The vesting criteria for our option grants utilize service-based and performance-based criteria that are designed to link the management team's long-term incentive awards with the economic value of the original equity investors and create a requirement for significant value creation before the benefits of this aspect of their incentives are achieved. The vesting criteria also encourage executive retention and increases in shareholder value by aligning the interests of executives with those of shareholders and focusing the management team on our long-term performance.

The options we have granted since 2006 have had no intrinsic value, requiring us to achieve sustained financial performance improvements before the option value can be realized. We have never made a practice of timing the grant of stock options to coincide with the release of material non-public information.

On February 1, 2007, we entered into Transaction Bonus Award agreements with certain named executive officers (as detailed on the table which describes the potential payments upon termination of employment or a change in control) and other members of senior management under which these executives may receive a transaction bonus if they are employed by us on the date on which we are sold. Such Transaction Bonus Awards are payable in cash, at specified amounts, and are to be reduced by the value at the time of such sale (determined based on the price per share of our common stock to be received by our stockholders in connection with the sale) of any unexercised stock options granted under the 2004 Option Plan. These Transaction Bonus Awards are only payable in the event that we are sold on or prior to December 31, 2010. The purpose of the Transaction Bonus Awards is to ensure that some degree of the long-term incentive is achieved if we are sold before a sufficient period of time has passed during which value in the options themselves has been created. Since the management team does not control the timing of any potential sale, failure to provide this type of long-term incentive would diminish the competitiveness of the overall compensation plan.

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Perquisites and Other Benefits

Our executive officers are eligible to participate in the same medical insurance program, 401(k) defined contribution retirement plan and other elective benefit programs that are available to the majority of our non-union employees. In addition, we provide company-paid life insurance to each of our executive officers with a death benefit of twice his or her annual salary, up to a maximum value of \$500,000, and we provide company-paid dental coverage to each of our executive officers and their dependants. The CEO, senior vice presidents and all vice presidents also have a company-paid individual disability insurance plan that covers them in the event they are unable to work. Any benefits paid to the executives under the various insurance programs would be paid by the insurance providers. In addition, certain executives are entitled to miscellaneous perquisites including travel allowances and reimbursement of certain professional and relocation-related expenses.

To provide for the wellness of our executives, the CEO, senior vice presidents and vice presidents are also eligible for company-paid annual physical exams.

Severance Benefits

We have entered into agreements with our senior executives that will require us to pay severance benefits, under certain circumstances, upon the executive's termination. We provide these severance benefits because they are needed for our overall compensation package to be competitive in the retail drugstore environment. Our top executive officers are experienced individuals who had significant careers with their previous companies. As with any career change, there is a risk individuals take when starting a new position at a different employer. Therefore, with respect to certain hires, it may be in our best interest to minimize this risk by offering to pay severance benefits, under certain circumstances, upon the executive's termination. Additionally, severance benefits allow our executives to focus on our objectives without concern for their employment security in the event of a termination.

Generally, if the executive is terminated without cause (as such term is defined in their agreements), he or she will be entitled to one or two years' salary continuation and payment for unused vacation and will be eligible to continue to participate in our medical benefits program during that time. In addition, the executive will have a 90 day period to exercise the portion of his or her stock options that are vested as of the termination date. Upon a termination without cause, all unvested stock options will be immediately forfeited. If the executive is terminated for cause, he or she will only be entitled to any unpaid salary and unused vacation earned through the termination date. All stock options, whether or not vested, shall be immediately forfeited upon the termination date. Terminations resulting from a change in control are deemed to occur without cause, and will result in the immediate vesting of all service-based stock options, whether or not previously vested.

The Compensation Committee views the severance benefits as appropriate for the named executive officers, since they may not be in a position to readily obtain comparable employment within a reasonable period after a termination without cause.

The Process of Setting Executive Compensation

The Compensation Committee is responsible for the review and approval of corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our Chief Executive Officer. The Committee also evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer in light of those goals and objectives and determines the compensation level of the Chief Executive Officer based on this evaluation. The Chief Executive Officer's role in determining his own compensation level is limited to providing the Compensation Committee with his recommendations.

Each of our named executive officers entered into letter agreements at the commencement of their employment with us. The letter agreements create an at-will employment relationship with the named executive officers and provide for annual base salaries as well as any other compensation and benefit terms. On an annual basis, our CEO provides executive compensation recommendations for our executive officers, including the

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named executive officers, to the Compensation Committee. The Compensation Committee reviews the executive compensation recommendations with the CEO. After discussion and analysis, the Compensation Committee approves any changes to the compensation of our executive officers.

Summary Results of Our Fiscal Year 2008 Executive Compensation Review

The following fiscal year 2008 executive compensation review discussion would not apply for Mr. Dreiling, since he resigned on January 18, 2008, or Mr. Lederer, since he joined us after the process had already been completed. In April 2008, Mr. Lederer was appointed as our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. The fiscal year 2008 compensation for Mr. Lederer was fixed by his employment agreement, which has a four year term and is discussed separately in this CD&A.

In determining the overall fiscal year 2008 compensation level for our executive officers, our management and the Compensation Committee reviewed publicly available data for a peer group consisting of companies in the chain drug retailing sector. This review of chain drug retailers included Walgreens, CVS, Rite Aid and Long's Drug Stores, all of which were publicly-held companies at the time of the review. The peer group companies included both large-cap and a smaller regional chain with some consideration being made for the differences in size. Management and the Compensation Committee used the peer group companies to establish points of reference to determine whether and to what extent we are establishing competitive levels of compensation for our executives. The review of peer group data looked at individual executives with similar responsibilities and covered all elements of financial compensation but focused primarily on base salaries and annual incentive bonuses since the peer group's long-term financial incentives include elements of compensation not available to our named executive officers, such as, restricted stock grants, stock appreciation rights and defined benefit retirement programs. Based on the review of the peer group data, we determined that additional points of reference would be needed to assist in our assessment of the competitive level of executive compensation for fiscal year 2008.

In February 2008, we initiated a process with Watson Wyatt to undertake a compensation benchmarking assessment for our named executive officers as well as certain other of our officers. The Watson Wyatt assessment compared the annual cash compensation (consisting of base salary and MIP target bonus) and the equity compensation of our named executive officers to the compensation arrangements for executives in comparable positions at comparably sized U.S. companies (based on total annual revenue). The assessment also included companies in the retail and trade industry within the United States and included components of several different surveys and responses from several hundred companies. The Watson Wyatt assessment also adjusted the national averages for the differentials inherent to operating in the New York City area, such as higher costs of living. The Watson Wyatt assessment provides us and the Compensation Committee with an additional point of reference to assist in the evaluation of the competitiveness of the compensation levels for our executives. Watson Wyatt did not provide any services to us other than the compensation benchmarking assessment herein described.

Based on the Watson Wyatt assessment, we determined that, except for Mr. Storch, the annual cash compensation for which our named executive officers are eligible in 2008 is within the 75th percentile when compared to similar executive positions at other companies (as adjusted for New York City factors and company sales volume). The annual cash compensation represents the annual base salary and the targeted MIP for which the named executive officers are eligible in 2008.

Watson Wyatt was unable to provide an assessment for Mr. Storch's position as Vice President Pharmacy Marketing and Benefit Management because there was an insufficient population of similar executive positions at other companies. To assess Mr. Storch's compensation package, we considered his role in the organization and the experience he brought to the position, including his prior position as CEO of the world's largest independent retail pharmacy franchiser. As an additional point of reference, we also compared Mr. Storch's annual cash compensation to the executives for which we were able to obtain Watson Wyatt assessments.

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For our long-term incentive compensation, based on the Watson Wyatt assessment data, which includes option and equity awards valued through Black-Scholes or other valuation techniques, we determined that the 2007 equity awards granted to our named executives were within the lower 50th percentile. An important factor we considered when comparing our long-term incentive compensation against this benchmark data was that the Watson Wyatt assessment included public companies that have equity award programs that can differ significantly from our own long-term incentive program as a company with no publicly-traded equity. These differences relate to the form, frequency, timing and valuation of awards, all of which can materially impact the comparisons. An additional consideration was that our option awards have no intrinsic value and would require sustained financial performance improvements before the option value can be realized. Our compensation plans also take into consideration that privately-held companies may have annual results that are not indicative of the long-term value that is being created, especially when considering that our long-term objectives are typically achieved over several years. While the Watson Wyatt long-term incentive compensation data did provide a point of reference, it was important to also establish more specific valuation criteria based upon our projected future exit year option valuations, vesting over time and company projected performance. We believe that this valuation approach is more closely aligned with our private equity shareholders. When compared to the Watson Wyatt assessment data, this alternative valuation approach indicated that the value of our long-term incentive awards for our named executive officers would place them between the 50th and 75th percentile ranking levels, when compared to those for similar executive positions at other companies (as adjusted for New York City factors and company sales volume). We believe, based on our company specific analysis and the relevant benchmark reference data discussed above, that our long-term incentive plan provides close alignment with our shareholders, focuses management on long-term performance and encourages executive retention.

Fiscal Year 2008 Annual Base Salary Adjustments

The Compensation Committee determined the fiscal year 2008 annual base salary increases for our named executive officers based on a number of factors, including the review of their performances, amounts budgeted for fiscal year 2008, individual assessments and recommendations for the named executive officers made by Mr. D. Arezzo and the results of the Watson Wyatt assessment.

At the March 2008 meeting, the Compensation Committee approved fiscal year 2008 annual base salary increases of approximately 3.0% to cover basic increases in cost of living expenses. Except for Mr. Newsom and Mr. Scarfone, no additional increases were granted as the existing annual base salary for each named executive was deemed to be competitive.

In addition to the approximately 3% base salary increase received by the other named executive officers, the Compensation Committee approved an additional 6.9% base salary increase for Mr. Newsom. The total 9.9% increase raised Mr. Newsom's annual base salary to \$400,000 and placed him within the 75th percentile when compared to similar executive positions at other companies (as adjusted for New York City factors and company sales volume). At the Compensation Committee's June 2008 meeting, Mr. Newsom's 2008 annual base salary was increased from \$400,000 to \$460,000. This increase was applied retroactively to April 6, 2008. The June 2008 salary increase allowed us to align the annual base salary of Mr. Newsom, our Senior Vice President - Store Operations, with the annual base salary of Mr. Ray, our Senior Vice President - Pharmacy Operations at June 2008. As our Senior Vice President - Store Operations, Mr. Newsom has played a significant role in improving our business performance.

In addition to the approximately 3% base salary increase received by the other named executive officers, the Compensation Committee approved an additional 2.3% base salary increase for Mr. Scarfone. The total 5.3% increase would increase Mr. Scarfone's annual base salary to \$300,000 for fiscal year 2008. Combined with his MIP target award, the cash compensation for which Mr. Scarfone is eligible would place him within the 75th percentile ranking when compared to similar executive positions at other companies (as adjusted for New York City factors and company sales volume).

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The following table summarizes the fiscal year 2008 annual base salaries for each named executive officer and the corresponding percentage increase from their fiscal year 2007 annual base salary. The increases were effective on April 6, 2008.

Named Executive Officer	Approved Fiscal 2008 Annual Base Salary	Total Percentage Increase from Fiscal 2007 Annual Base Salary
John A. Lederer(1)	\$ 900,000	N/A
David W. D. Arezzo(2)	\$ 493,000	3.0%
Richard W. Dreiling(3)	N/A	N/A
John K. Henry	\$ 460,000	2.9%
Charles R. Newsom	\$ 460,000	26.4%
Michelle D. Bergman(2)	\$ 375,000	3.0%
Jerry M. Ray(2)	\$ 460,000	2.9%
Vincent A. Scarfone	\$ 300,000	5.3%
Robert M. Storch(4)	\$ 321,500	3.0%

(1) Mr. Lederer joined us in April 2008 as Chief Executive Officer. The fiscal year 2008 compensation for Mr. Lederer was fixed by his employment agreement, which has a four year term and is discussed separately in this CD&A.

(2) Mr. D. Arezzo resigned on April 17, 2008, Mr. Ray resigned on September 18, 2008 and Ms. Bergman resigned on November 14, 2008.

(3) Mr. Dreiling was not included in the fiscal year 2008 executive compensation review because he resigned on January 18, 2008.

(4) Mr. Storch passed away on February 11, 2009.
Fiscal Year 2009 Executive Compensation Review

For fiscal year 2009, we did not utilize outside consultants in the executive compensation review process because we believe the February 2008 Watson Wyatt competitive benchmarking results would not have changed materially. The Compensation Committee met in March 2009 to review each named executive's performance and to approve the fiscal year 2009 annual base salary increases.

As part of the fiscal year 2009 review, we considered the accelerated decline in consumer demand that occurred during the fourth quarter of 2008. The decline is expected to continue throughout fiscal year 2009. We believe this is associated with the recession and resultant increases in unemployment, reduced levels of tourism and decreased commercial activity. In response to the economic conditions, we undertook a number of actions to reduce our cost of operations and have implemented certain measures to mitigate the impact of these recessionary economic conditions. These actions include hiring and wage freezes in administrative and certain other areas of the business, as well as the implementation of a number of strategic cost savings initiatives to improve efficiency and eliminate non-value added activities. While our overall financial performance improved in fiscal year 2008, we believe these actions are prudent in light of the current environment.

The Compensation Committee met on March 3, 2009 and determined that due to the current economic environment, there should be no increase to the annual base salaries of our named executive officers. This decision is consistent with cost-control initiatives we began in the fourth quarter of 2008, and which continue in fiscal year 2009.

Incentive Awards (paid in fiscal year 2008)

In March 2008, the Compensation Committee authorized us to award MIP payments to each named executive, except for Mr. Dreiling, who resigned on January 18, 2008 and Mr. Lederer, who did not join us until April 2, 2008. The specific awards are highlighted below. We refer to the MIP awards paid in 2008 as the fiscal

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year 2007 MIP awards since the awards are earned in fiscal year 2007 and determined by our fiscal year 2007 performance. The Committee concluded that MIP payments were appropriate due to our improved financial performance during 2007. The improvements include increased sales of 6.4% in 2007, reduced selling, general and administrative expense ratios and achievement of the upper range of the targeted Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal. In addition, during 2007, working capital was generally well controlled, with further reductions in inventory investment throughout the year. The approved MIP award represents 90% of the target award and was based on our having achieved the upper range of the targeted Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal for fiscal year 2007 and the determination that each of the named executive officers had achieved his or her MIP personal objectives for 2007, except as noted. The MIP awards were paid in April 2008, except as noted.

Named Executive Officer	Total MIP Award
David W. D Arezzo	\$ 215,325
John K. Henry	\$ 402,300
Charles R. Newsom(1)	\$ 327,600
Michelle D. Bergman	\$ 327,600
Jerry M. Ray(2)	\$ 402,300
Vincent A. Scarfone	\$ 228,250
Robert M. Storch(3)	\$ 137,590

(1) Based on the terms of Mr. Newsom's letter agreement with us, his target MIP award was 50% of his fiscal year 2007 base salary. Based on the Compensation Committee approving MIP payments of 90% of the target award, Mr. Newsom received a MIP Award payment of \$163,800 in April 2008. At their March 2008 meeting, the Compensation Committee approved a resolution to increase Mr. Newsom's MIP opportunity to between 0% and 150% of his base salary, with a target of 100% of his base salary. By approving the resolution, we are able to align Mr. Newsom's MIP opportunities and target MIP award with our other named executive officers who are also Senior Vice Presidents. At their June 2008 meeting, the Compensation Committee approved a resolution to adjust Mr. Newsom's 2007 MIP award so that his target MIP opportunity would have been 100% of his fiscal year 2007 annual base salary of \$364,000. This resulted in an additional MIP award to Mr. Newsom of \$163,800, which we paid in two equal installments of \$81,900 each on June 17, 2008 and November 18, 2008. As our Senior Vice President - Store Operations, Mr. Newsom has played a significant role in improving our business performance. The June 2008 increase allows us to align Mr. Newsom's MIP opportunities and target MIP award with our other named executive officers who are also Senior Vice Presidents.

(2) Based on the terms of Mr. Scarfone's letter agreement with us, his target MIP award was 50% of his fiscal year 2007 base salary. Based on the Compensation Committee approving MIP payments of 90% of the target award and the determination that Mr. Scarfone had achieved his MIP personal objectives for 2007, Mr. Scarfone received a MIP Award payment of \$128,250 in April 2008. At their March 2008 meeting, the Compensation Committee approved a resolution to increase Mr. Scarfone's MIP opportunity to between 0% and 150% of his base salary, with a target of 100% of base salary. By approving the resolution, we are able to align Mr. Scarfone's MIP opportunities and target MIP award with our other named executive officers who are also Senior Vice Presidents.

At their June 2008 meeting, the Compensation Committee approved a resolution to award Mr. Scarfone with an additional MIP award of \$100,000, which we paid in two equal installments of \$50,000 each on June 17, 2008 and November 18, 2008.

(3) Based on the terms of Mr. Storch's letter agreement with us, his target MIP award was 50% of his fiscal year 2007 base salary. The MIP award listed for Mr. Storch represents 90% of his target award and was based on our achieving the upper range of the targeted Adjusted FIFO EBITDA goal for fiscal year 2007 and the determination that Mr. Storch had achieved 90% of his MIP personal objectives for 2007.

Incentive Awards (paid in fiscal year 2009)

In March 2009, the Compensation Committee declined to award MIP payments, except for the MIP awards required by employment contracts with certain executives. Instead of MIP awards, the Compensation Committee authorized us to make discretionary incentive awards. The specific awards to our named executive officers are highlighted below. We refer to the incentive awards paid in 2009 as the 2008 awards since the awards are earned in fiscal year 2008 and determined by our fiscal year 2008 performance and individual performance. As a result of certain unplanned costs primarily associated with senior management changes and a litigation settlement, we did not meet our fiscal year 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA threshold target. However, even with these unplanned charges, we did achieve a substantial increase in our Adjusted FIFO EBITDA for fiscal 2008 of 10.5%. In addition, we achieved sales growth of 5.2%, reduced our operating loss and achieved a \$25.0 million or 130%

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growth in cash flow from operations to \$44.3 million. Given the nature of the unplanned charges that resulted in the shortfall against the threshold target and considering our overall strong performance in light of the significant economic downturn that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008, the Committee concluded that these discretionary incentive awards at reduced amounts were appropriate.

The approved award represents 30% of the named executive officer's original MIP target award. The 2008 awards were paid in April 2009.

Named Executive Officer	Total Award
John A. Lederer(1)	\$ 616,154
John K. Henry	\$ 138,000
Charles R. Newsom	\$ 138,000
Vincent A. Scarfone	\$ 90,000
Robert M. Storch	\$ 48,150
Michelle D. Bergman(2)	\$ 98,053
Richard W. Dreiling(3)	\$
David W. D'Arezzo(3)	\$
Jerry M. Ray(3)	\$

- (1) Mr. Lederer's employment agreement provides for a fiscal year 2008 award of no less than 100% of the portion of his base salary actually earned during the 2008 fiscal year.
- (2) Ms. Bergman resigned on November 14, 2008 and, under the terms of her letter of resignation she received a pro-rata award for fiscal year 2008 based the portion of the year during which she was employed by us.
- (3) Messrs. Dreiling, D'Arezzo and Ray were not eligible for fiscal year 2008 awards due to their respective resignations.

Fiscal Year 2008 Special Incentive Payments

Mr. D'Arezzo was our interim chief executive officer from January 18, 2008 through April 1, 2008. In February 2008, in recognition of the additional duties assumed by Mr. D'Arezzo in connection with his appointment to be our Interim CEO, Mr. D'Arezzo received an additional payment of \$50,000 from us. In March 2008, the Compensation Committee approved two additional future quarterly payments of \$50,000 each to Mr. D'Arezzo, payable upon our attainment of the first and second quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA targets, provided that in the case of the second fiscal quarter, Mr. D'Arezzo must have served as our Interim CEO for at least one day of that fiscal quarter. The additional duties assumed by Mr. D'Arezzo as Interim CEO included oversight of all company operations, including front-end, pharmacy and logistics, as well as certain administrative areas including human resources, finance, real estate, legal and information technology. In addition, the number of Mr. D'Arezzo's executive-level direct reports increased from three to eight, significantly expanding the functional areas for which he was directly responsible. On May 6, 2008, Mr. D'Arezzo received his second \$50,000 payment because we had achieved our first quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target. We did not achieve the second quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target and accordingly, did not disburse the remaining payment to Mr. D'Arezzo.

Fiscal Year 2008 Long-term Incentive Awards

We typically grant options to our executive officers when they enter into letter agreements which set forth the terms of their continuing employment with us. On April 2, 2008, we granted options to purchase 165,000 shares of our common stock to Mr. Lederer, our newly appointed CEO. The exercise price of these options is \$100 per share, which is consistent with all other options previously granted under the 2004 Option Plan. Sixty percent of the options will vest ratably in annual installments over four years, subject to Mr. Lederer's continued employment, and 40% of the options will vest based on our achievement of performance targets. Fifty percent of the performance portion of Mr. Lederer's options will vest if and when our principal shareholder, Oak Hill, receives at least a 1.5x cash-on-cash return on its July 2004 investment in the Company, and the remaining fifty

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percent will vest if and when Oak Hill receives at least a 2x cash-on-cash return on its July 2004 investment in the Company, subject to Mr. Lederer's continued employment through the date of any such return. The vesting terms of Mr. Lederer's option grant are consistent with the vesting terms of the options granted to our former CEO, Mr. Dreiling, on November 21, 2005, which was the date on which Mr. Dreiling was appointed to be our CEO. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the options granted to Mr. Lederer was \$17.89 for accounting purposes.

Mr. Dreiling resigned on January 18, 2008 and forfeited all unvested stock options on the date of his resignation. His remaining vested stock options expired unexercised on April 17, 2008.

Mr. D'Arezzo resigned on April 17, 2008 and forfeited all unvested stock options on the date of his resignation. His remaining vested stock options expired unexercised on July 16, 2008.

Mr. Ray resigned on September 18, 2008 and forfeited all unvested stock options on the date of his resignation. His remaining vested stock options expired unexercised on December 17, 2008.

Ms. Bergman resigned on November 14, 2008. Under the terms of Ms. Bergman's letter of resignation, already-vested options to purchase 3,225 shares of the our common stock that were granted to Ms. Bergman in 2006 will remain exercisable until December 31, 2009, and unvested options to purchase a further 3,225 shares of our common stock that were granted in 2006 will continue to vest and be exercisable until December 31, 2009; all other options granted to Ms. Bergman will be treated in the manner specified in her employment letter.

Mr. Storch passed away on February 11, 2009. On that date, a pro-rata portion of the next following tranche of his service-based options vested and his remaining unvested service-based options were cancelled. His unvested performance-based options were also cancelled. Mr. Storch's vested service and performance-based options shall remain exercisable by Mr. Storch's surviving spouse or estate until February 11, 2010.

Fiscal Year 2008 Perquisites and Other Benefits

The details of the fiscal year 2008 perquisites that were provided to our named executive officers can be found below on the Summary Compensation Table for Fiscal Year 2008.

Fiscal Year 2008 Severance Benefits

Mr. Dreiling resigned his position as CEO on January 18, 2008 to become the CEO of a major national retail chain. As a result of his resignation, Mr. Dreiling was not entitled to any severance pay. In accordance with the terms of his employment letter, Mr. Dreiling received his unpaid salary through the date of his resignation.

Mr. D'Arezzo resigned his position as Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer on April 17, 2008 to assume a senior management position at a large southwest regional company. As a result of his resignation, Mr. D'Arezzo was not entitled to any severance pay. In accordance with the terms of his employment letter, Mr. D'Arezzo received his unpaid salary through the date of his resignation, plus his earned and accrued unused vacation pay. Since Mr. D'Arezzo had served as our Interim CEO for at least one day of our second fiscal quarter, he was entitled to special incentive payments of \$50,000, payable upon the attainment of our first and second quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target. On May 6, 2008, Mr. D'Arezzo received his initial \$50,000 payment because we had achieved our first quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target. We did not achieve the second quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target and accordingly, did not disburse the payment to Mr. D'Arezzo.

Mr. Ray resigned his position as Senior Vice President Pharmacy Operations on September 18, 2008. As a result of his resignation, Mr. Ray was not entitled to any severance pay. In accordance with the terms of his employment letter, Mr. Ray received his unpaid salary through the date of his resignation, plus his earned and accrued unused vacation pay.

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Ms. Bergman resigned her position as Senior Vice President General Counsel on November 14, 2008. Under the terms of Ms. Bergman's letter of resignation, we will be providing Ms. Bergman with severance equal to \$375,000 (Ms. Bergman's base salary during the 2008 fiscal year), payable in bi-weekly installments during the one-year period following the termination of her employment. In addition to her severance pay, Ms. Bergman will receive a pro rata bonus for the 2008 fiscal year equal to the product of (i) (A) Ms. Bergman's current base salary multiplied by (B) the bonus percentage used to calculate the 2008 bonuses of our other Senior Vice Presidents, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days elapsed in 2008 through November 3, 2008, and the denominator of which is 366, payable on the date bonuses are paid to our other Senior Vice Presidents. Under the terms of Ms. Bergman's letter of resignation, already-vested options to purchase 3,225 shares of our common stock that were granted to Ms. Bergman in 2006 will remain exercisable until December 31, 2009, and unvested options to purchase a further 3,225 shares of our common stock that were granted in 2006 will continue to vest and be exercisable until December 31, 2009; all other options granted to Ms. Bergman will be treated in the manner specified in her employment letter. As part of her severance agreement, Ms. Bergman agreed to a general release of claims against us. Ms. Bergman will continue to be bound by certain obligations in her existing agreements, including, without limitation, non-competition, non-solicitation, non-hiring and non-disclosure provisions.

The severance terms for Mr. Lederer are similar to the severance terms for Richard Dreiling, our previous CEO. The Compensation Committee believes the severance terms are reflective of Mr. Lederer's position as our CEO and the additional difficulties he may encounter when seeking comparable employment within a reasonable period after a termination without cause. Mr. Lederer is an experienced executive who relocated to New York City from Canada for his position. As with any career change, there is a risk individuals take when starting a new position at a different company. We believe it is in our best interest to minimize this risk by offering to pay severance benefits, under certain circumstances, upon Mr. Lederer's termination. We compete for executive talent in a highly competitive market in which companies routinely offer similar benefits to senior employees.

Our named executive officers are generally entitled to either one or two year's salary continuation if terminated without cause (as such term is defined in their agreements). In June 2008, the Compensation Committee passed a resolution to amend the severance provisions in Mr. Newsom's employment agreement such that if Mr. Newsom is terminated other than for cause between April 1, 2008 and April 1, 2011, he would be entitled to receive severance payments for a period of 24 months following the effective date of such termination. The total amount of Mr. Newsom's severance payments in such event will be equal to two times his annual base salary at the rate in effect at the time of termination, payable in bi-weekly installments over a period of 24 months. In the event Mr. Newsom is terminated after April 1, 2011, he will be entitled to receive severance payments for a period of 12 months following the date of such termination. The total amount of Mr. Newsom's severance payments in such event will be equal to his annual base salary in effect at the time of termination, payable in bi-weekly installments over a period of 12 months. Extending the severance benefits to Mr. Newsom mitigates the harm that he would suffer if he was terminated for reasons beyond his control and allows him to focus on our business without undue distraction regarding his individual job security.

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee has reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis with management and, based on such review and discussions, the Compensation Committee recommended to our Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this prospectus.

Denis J. Nayden (Acting Chairman)

Tyler J. Wolfram

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The following table sets forth information regarding compensation for our current and prior chief executive officers, chief financial officer and the other most highly compensated executive officers for which we are required to provide disclosure.

Name	Principal Position	Year	Salary	Bonus	Option Awards (\$)(9)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(10)	All Other Compensation(12)	Total
John A. Lederer(1)	Chief Executive Officer	2008	\$ 616,154	\$	\$ 581,893	\$ 616,154	\$ 284,368	\$ 2,098,569
David W. D Arezzo(2)(6)	Former Interim CEO and Former SVP Chief Marketing Officer	2008	185,712	100,000			2,735	288,447
		2007	472,808		165,348	215,325	26,711	880,192
		2006	336,154		92,278	177,100	550,626	1,156,158
Richard W. Dreiling(3)(7)	Former CEO	2008	73,618				345	73,963
		2007	859,615		31,416		19,973	911,003
		2006	825,000	330,000		825,000	129,660	2,109,660
Michelle D. Bergman(4)(11)	Former SVP General Counsel	2008	328,769	98,053			381,656	808,478
		2007	359,692		61,403	327,600	6,235	754,930
		2006	350,000			350,000	9,025	709,025
John K. Henry(8)(11)	SVP Chief Financial Officer	2008	456,500	138,000			24,652	619,152
		2007	441,769		32,558	402,300	24,311	900,938
		2006	430,000	75,000		430,000	28,433	963,433
Charles R. Newsom(11)	SVP Store Operations	2008	434,154	138,000			13,524	585,678
Jerry M. Ray(5)(8)	Former SVP Pharmacy Operations	2008	345,039				18,315	363,354
		2007	441,769		46,838	402,300	21,503	912,410
		2006	430,000	75,000		344,000	22,106	871,106
Vincent A. Scarfone(11)	SVP Human Resources and Administration	2008	295,962	90,000			6,172	392,134
Robert Storch(11)	VP Pharmacy Marketing and Benefits Management	2008	318,942	48,150			12,719	379,811

- (1) Mr. Lederer joined us on April 2, 2008.
- (2) Mr. D Arezzo joined us on March 20, 2006 and resigned on April 17, 2008. Mr. D Arezzo served as our interim CEO from January 18, 2008 through April 1, 2008.
- (3) Mr. Dreiling joined us on November 21, 2005 and resigned on January 18, 2008.
- (4) Ms. Bergman resigned on November 14, 2008.
- (5) Mr. Ray resigned on September 18, 2008.
- (6) In recognition of the additional duties assumed by Mr. D Arezzo in connection with his appointment to be our Interim CEO, Mr. D Arezzo received a bonus payment of \$50,000 in February 2008. In addition, in May 2008, Mr. D Arezzo received an additional \$50,000 bonus payment because we achieved our first

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quarter 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA target.

- (7) In accordance with the provisions of his employment contract, Mr. Dreiling was paid a one-time bonus of \$330,000 in 2006 upon completion of 90 days of employment with Duane Reade.

- (8) Messrs. Henry and Ray each received retention bonuses of \$75,000 in 2006.

- (9) The amounts in this column reflect the compensation cost recorded under SFAS No. 123(R) for options to purchase shares of common stock of Duane Reade Holdings, Inc. granted under our 2004 Option Plan in connection with the hiring and continued employment of the named executive officers. During 2008, Messrs. Dreiling, D Arezzo, Ray and Ms. Bergman forfeited 244,113 stock options due to their respective resignations. During 2007 and 2006, there were no stock options forfeited by any of the named executive officers. For a full discussion of the assumptions and methodology employed in determining the grant date fair value and resultant compensation expense under SFAS No. 123(R) attributable to stock options granted during 2008, 2007 and 2006, please refer to Note 19 of the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this prospectus.

- (10) The amounts in this column reflect incentives earned under the Incentive Plan component of our compensation structure and include awards under our Management Incentive Plan. In March 2009, the Compensation Committee declined to award MIP awards for fiscal 2008, except for the MIP awards required for employment contracts with certain executives. The fiscal 2008 awards are expected to be paid in April 2009. The awards for fiscal year 2007 were paid during fiscal year 2008 and the awards for fiscal year 2006 were paid to the named executive officers during fiscal year 2007.

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(11) In March 2009, the Compensation Committee authorized us to make discretionary incentive awards. As a result of certain unplanned costs primarily associated with senior management changes and a litigation settlement, we did not meet our fiscal year 2008 Adjusted FIFO EBITDA threshold target. However, even with these unplanned charges, we did achieve a substantial increase in our Adjusted FIFO EBITDA for fiscal 2008 of 10.5%. In addition, we achieved sales growth of 5.2%, reduced our operating loss and achieved a \$25.0 million or 130% growth in cash flow from operations to \$44.3 million. Given the nature of the unplanned charges that resulted in the shortfall against the threshold target and considering our overall strong performance in light of the significant economic downturn that occurred in the fourth quarter of 2008, the Committee concluded that discretionary incentive awards at reduced amounts were appropriate.

(12) The table below shows the components of All Other Compensation for the named executive officers.

Name	Year	401(k) Matching Contribution (\$)	Severance Payments (\$)	Relocation, Travel & Expense Related (\$)	Disability Insurance Reimbursement (\$)	Life and Dental Insurance Premium (\$)(D)	Income Tax Gross-Up (\$)	Total (\$)
John A. Lederer	2008			200,326(A)		1,593	82,449(A)	284,368
David W. D Arezzo	2008					2,735		2,735
	2007	2,250		10,330	10,969	3,162		26,711
	2006	1,274						