

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING INC
Form 10-K/A
May 05, 2005

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 25, 2004

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

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 0-27677

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

DELAWARE
(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation)

33-0724325
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

4645 MORENA BOULEVARD

SAN DIEGO, CA 92117

(Address, including Zip Code, of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

(858) 587-1500

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 (b) OF THE ACT: NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12 (g) OF THE ACT:

COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$0.01 PER SHARE

(Title of Each Class)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act): Yes No

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

The aggregate market value of the Registrant's Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as of March 26, 2004, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$230,727,000.

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of December 13, 2004 was 21,968,627.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Annual Report on Form 10-K/A (Form 10-K/A) is being filed in order to correct the previously issued consolidated financial statements of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., (the Company) as of September 25, 2004 and September 27, 2003, and for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002, initially filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) on December 13, 2004 (the Original Filing). The corrections reflect changes to our lease accounting practices for landlord construction allowances and straight-line rent during construction periods in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America as clarified by the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC on February 7, 2005 in a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. In addition, the Company concluded that it was appropriate to correct a previously identified immaterial inter-quarterly error by shifting this charge between appropriate quarterly periods. See Note 2: Restatement of Financial Statements under Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K/A for additional discussion.

This Form 10-K/A amends and restates only Items 6, 7, 7A, 8 and 9A of Part II and Item 15 of Part IV of the Original Filing to reflect the effects of this restatement of our financial statements for the period presented or as deemed necessary in connection with the completion of restated financial statements. The remaining Items contained within this Form 10-K/A consist of all other Items originally contained on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 25, 2004. These remaining Items are not amended hereby, but are included for the convenience of the reader. Except for the forgoing amended information, this Form 10-K/A continues to describe conditions as of the date of the Original Filing, and we have not updated the disclosures contained herein to reflect events that occurred at a later date.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III incorporates information by reference from the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2005 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the Commission within 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

The stylized and non-stylized Charlotte Russe, Refuge and trademarks referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A are federally registered in the United States. These trademarks are the property of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. or its subsidiaries. The Rampage® trademark referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A is federally registered in the United States and is used by Charlotte Russe under a license agreement with Rampage Licensing, LLC. The use of the Rampage trademark by other parties, including other apparel manufacturers and retailers, should not be attributed to our business. All other trademarks or trade names referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A are the property of their respective owners.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

We are a growing, mall-based specialty retailer of fashionable, value-priced apparel and accessories targeting young women in their teens and twenties. We have two distinct, established store concepts: Charlotte Russe and Rampage. As of September 25, 2004, we operated a total of 360 stores throughout 39 states and Puerto Rico. Through our fashion content, merchandise mix, exciting store layout and design, and striking merchandise presentation, we project fashion attitudes that appeal to customers across age and socioeconomic boundaries, with a core emphasis on the fashion and lifestyle needs of young women. Our Charlotte Russe stores offer fashionable, affordable apparel and accessories that have been tested and accepted by the marketplace, thus appealing to women who prefer established fashion trends. Our Rampage stores feature trendsetting apparel and accessories and thus appeal to women who have a flair for making fashion statements and who want runway-inspired fashion, quality and value.

Our Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores are located predominantly in high-visibility, center court mall locations in spaces that average approximately 7,000 square feet. Our stores are designed to create an environment that is exciting to shop and accentuates the fashion, breadth and value of our merchandise selection.

Our broad assortment of merchandise is centered on styles that are affordable, feminine and reflect the latest fashion trends. Our breadth of merchandise enables our customers to assemble coordinated and complete outfits that satisfy many of their lifestyle needs. Both our Charlotte Russe and Rampage store concepts offer merchandise at value-oriented prices, generally below most of our direct mall-based competitors. We estimate that over 80% of our Charlotte Russe merchandise is sold under our proprietary Charlotte Russe labels and over 80% of our Rampage merchandise is sold under our proprietary label. The remainder of our merchandise at these stores consists of nationally-recognized brands popular with our customers.

We are a growing national specialty retailer.

As of September 25, 2004, we operated 360 stores throughout 39 states and Puerto Rico. Based on our successful track record, favorable demographic trends and a solid infrastructure, we believe we are positioned for continued growth over the next several years. We plan to continue to open new Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores at a measured rate, with up to 60 new Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores planned for fiscal year 2005. We have already opened 8 of these stores and have substantially completed our lease negotiation and evaluation process for 44 of the remainder. We expect to open these new stores in existing markets as well as in markets in which we currently do not have a presence.

We rely on exciting in-store graphics and window displays to convey our fashion-forward orientation in both our Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores. We have also leveraged these successful marketing efforts to promote awareness of our Charlotte Russe brands on a national level through a national print marketing campaign.

Our business strategy differentiates us from our competitors.

The elements of our business strategy combine to create a merchandise assortment that appeals to consumers from a broad range of socioeconomic, demographic and cultural profiles and

that differentiates us from our competitors. We believe this broad consumer appeal, coupled with our superior new store cash returns on investment, creates a highly portable store concept and a significant opportunity for growth. The principal elements of our business strategy include the following:

Offer Consistent Value Pricing. We offer a broad assortment of fashionable, quality merchandise at prices generally below most of our direct mall-based competitors. We employ this value-pricing strategy across both of our established store concepts, with an average sales price for apparel items at our Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores of approximately \$16.00 and \$28.00, respectively. Because our prices are affordable and our merchandise quality is comparable to higher priced specialty retailers and department stores, we create a strong perception of value that we believe has enabled us to build a broad and loyal base of customers.

Maintain Distinct Brand Images. We have created focused and differentiated brand images based on fashion attitude, value pricing and quality. These images are consistently communicated through all aspects of our business, including merchandise assortments, in-store visual merchandising and marketing materials. We also enhance brand recognition by offering an estimated 80% of our Charlotte Russe merchandise under our proprietary Charlotte Russe labels and approximately 80% of our Rampage merchandise under our proprietary label. We believe that both of our established brands provide opportunities for expansion of our current merchandise categories and entry into new product categories.

Target a Highly Desirable Market. Our Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores target young women in their teens and twenties, a large and growing demographic. The teenage and early twenties population is expected to grow at a rate faster than that of the overall United States population according to the United States Census Bureau.

Offer Broad, Exciting Merchandise Assortment. Our merchandising strategy is founded on offering a broad assortment of apparel and accessories that conveys a consistent fashion attitude. Our merchandise includes ready-to-wear apparel such as knit and woven tops, dresses, shorts, pants and skirts, as well as accessories such as shoes, handbags and jewelry that enable our customers to create distinct ensembles complemented by color coordinated and fashion-forward items. Our merchandise assortment is vogueish enough to attract teenage customers and yet stylish enough to retain those women as they mature into young adults. We maintain a fresh and exciting shopping environment by frequently introducing new merchandise into our stores and by regularly updating our merchandise displays. In addition, our stores provide a comfortable and spacious environment that accentuates the breadth of our merchandise offerings.

Capitalize on Strong Store Economics. Based on our experience with store openings for our two established concepts, we estimate that the average net investment to open these new stores is approximately \$400,000, which includes capital expenditures, net of landlord contributions, and initial inventory, net of payables. All new stores opened since our acquisition in fiscal 1996 that have operated for more than a year generated average net sales of approximately \$1.7 million and store-level operating cash flow in excess of \$350,000, or approximately 20.3% of net sales. Accordingly, these stores generated an average cash return on investment of over 90% in their first year of operation. For the 131 stores opened in fiscal 2002 and 2003, we achieved average net sales of \$1.6 million per store and store-level operating cash flow of approximately \$295,000, or 18.8% of net sales. This group of newer stores generated an average cash return on investment of approximately 89% in their first year of operations. In light of recent economic conditions, we are targeting future store openings that will generate, on average, cash returns on investment in excess of 80% for the first year of operation.

Leverage Highly Experienced Management Team. We believe our management is positioned to capitalize on the strong economics of the Charlotte Russe and Rampage concepts and to successfully execute our national expansion program. Our two executive officers and our active Chairman of the Board have an average of more than 25 years of retailing experience, including experience with national retailers such as Contempo Casuals, Guess?, Pacific Sunwear, Claire's Stores and Price Club. In addition, our 15 Vice Presidents average over 21 years of retailing experience, and our total of 18 executives have been with us for an average of 8 years.

Actively Manage Inventory. A key aspect of our merchandising strategy is our test-and-reorder philosophy. This strategy allows us to minimize our inventory risk by ordering small quantities of fashion merchandise to test customer acceptance before placing larger purchase commitments. Our test-and-reorder strategy is successful in large part because we deal primarily with domestic vendors, which in our experience has generally resulted in short lead times of three to six weeks. These short lead times, together with our ability to monitor store sales on a daily basis, permit us to quickly react to sell-through trends and fashion preferences. We have one of the higher inventory turn rates in the industry, and we believe that our approach to managing our merchandise mix has contributed to strong merchandise gross margins.

Our target customers are young, fashion-conscious women.

We target young, fashion-conscious women. Our Charlotte Russe customer is a woman who desires established trends at substantial value. She is a hip teenager seeking the current fashion trends, as well as the fashionable working woman looking for career dressing. Regardless of her age, the Charlotte Russe customer is feminine and body conscious. Our Rampage stores cater to women with definitive fashion sense who set rather than follow trends. Our Rampage customer is hip, eclectic, body conscious and tapped into pop culture. She wants her look to be cutting-edge, while recognizing the value of competitive pricing.

We offer established fashion and cutting-edge merchandise.

Charlotte Russe. Our Charlotte Russe stores provide an exciting, fashionable assortment of merchandise that complements virtually every facet of our customers' lifestyle. Our merchandise reflects established fashion trends and includes a broad offering of ready-to-wear apparel, including knit and woven tops, dresses, shorts, pants and skirts, as well as seasonal items such as prom dresses and outerwear. This product assortment allows us to be fashionable enough to attract teenage customers and yet stylish enough to retain customers as they become young working women. We believe Charlotte Russe stores offer a higher percentage of dresses as compared to other specialty retailers to better meet our customers' broad lifestyle needs for casual, social and special occasion wear. Our typical dresses range in price from \$19.99 to \$60.00. By offering a product mix that reflects a more mature stage of the fashion cycle, our Charlotte Russe stores are able to learn from the experience of our Rampage stores with emerging trends in order to more quickly identify fashion that has a broad market appeal. Charlotte Russe stores also offer a broad assortment of accessories, such as lingerie, shoes, jewelry, handbags and cosmetics. Our expansive accessories category enables us to offer the convenience of one-stop shopping to our customers, enabling them to complement their ready-to-wear clothing with color coordinated items and fashion-forward accessories. Over 80% of the merchandise sold in our stores carries our proprietary Charlotte Russe labels. Our average sales price for apparel items is \$16.00, and the average sales price for all of our merchandise, including accessories, is \$12.00.

Rampage. Our Rampage stores offer essentially the same breadth of ready-to-wear apparel as our Charlotte Russe stores, but the merchandise reflects emerging trends and therefore a more

cutting-edge look. The retail prices for our typical dresses range from \$69.00 to \$89.00. There is also less emphasis on the career customer in our Rampage stores. Over 80% of the Rampage merchandise is offered under our proprietary label. We work with our vendors to design a majority of the merchandise that is carried in our Rampage stores. We also have established a standard fit for all of our apparel to ensure consistent sizing among our merchandise. Our Rampage stores also offer specialty accessories that complement our higher-end merchandise. By offering the latest in emerging fashions, our Rampage stores are able to command price points that are higher than those of Charlotte Russe, but still below those of its competitors. The average sales price for apparel items in our Rampage stores is \$28.00, and the average sales price for all of our merchandise, including accessories, is \$23.00.

Our visual merchandising strengthens our brand name and creates an exciting shopping environment.

Our merchandising presentation for our retail apparel concepts communicates a clear fashion point-of-view to our customers and encourages the purchase of coordinated outfits. Our visual merchandising team for the Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores also makes use of body forms in store windows as well as on the selling floor to enhance our merchandise presentation.

Within our Charlotte Russe stores, we seek to create an inviting environment for our broad product offerings. We generally group our apparel merchandise by fashion casual, wear-to-work and going-out lifestyles. Our offerings are complemented with lingerie, shoes and other accessories. We believe that presenting apparel merchandise by lifestyles, when accompanied with boutiques of various accessories, creates an attractive atmosphere for our customers and that the breadth and depth of our product offerings makes us a destination location for their shopping needs.

At our Rampage stores, we employ an equally effective visual merchandising strategy in order to capture the interest of our customers. Our Rampage merchandise is generally grouped by lifestyles with an emphasis on color and fashion trends to keep the stores vibrant, hip and visually stimulating. Our store size allows us to provide an expansive and diverse offering of merchandise. Our store window displays and in-store graphics accentuate the fashion, quality and cutting-edge style of our merchandise.

We order primarily from domestic sources and utilize a test-and-reorder strategy.

We purchase all of our inventory from third party vendors. A key aspect of our merchandising strategy is our test-and-reorder philosophy. Our experienced buying staff uses sophisticated information systems to track the weekly sell-through of each merchandise item by classification, style, color and size, and then places appropriate reorders for popular merchandise. Accordingly, our test-and-reorder strategy enables us to quickly react to sell-through trends and fashion preferences.

Our test-and-reorder strategy is successful in large part because we deal with domestic vendors, which has generally resulted in short lead times of three to six weeks. We have established relationships with over 600 vendors to meet our ongoing fashion and inventory needs. We are beginning an initiative to optimize our purchasing by decreasing our number of vendors. We believe that we generally are able to obtain attractive pricing and other terms from vendors because of their desire to be associated with the Charlotte Russe and Rampage images and the rapid consumer feedback provided by our test-and-reorder philosophy. We maintain a buying office in the CaliforniaMart in Los Angeles, the primary apparel center in southern California, to facilitate constant dialogue and feedback between our buying staff and our vendors. During the

fiscal year ended September 25, 2004, our top five vendors accounted for approximately 14.3% of our total purchases and no single vendor accounted for more than 3.4% of our total purchases.

We manage our inventory through merchandise planning and allocation.

Our merchandise planning and allocation team works closely with our merchants and store personnel to meet the requirements of individual stores for appropriate merchandise in sufficient quantities. This team is also responsible for managing inventory levels, allocating merchandise to stores and replenishing inventory based upon information generated by our management information systems. Our planning department allocates merchandise for new store openings based on estimated units per square foot, and all new stores are fully stocked prior to opening. Our inventory control systems monitor current inventory levels at each store and for our operations as a whole. If necessary, we shift slow moving inventory to other stores for sell-through prior to instituting corporate-wide markdowns. We also monitor recent selling history within each store by merchandise classification, style, color and size.

We distribute merchandise through our modern facilities.

Our merchandise is distributed through two modern distribution facilities: our 265,000 square foot distribution facility in Ontario, California, which we opened in April 2002, and our 125,000 square foot distribution facility (which includes our corporate offices) in San Diego, California, which we opened in April 1998. Both of these facilities use automated systems for sorting apparel by store and facilitating packaging for display in our stores. In addition, our Ontario facility also uses an automated system for sorting accessories by store. Our Ontario facility services the Charlotte Russe stores, and our San Diego facility (which until April 2002 served all our stores) services Rampage stores. We estimate that we have the distribution capacity to service at least 700 stores.

We estimate that over 90% of our apparel merchandise is currently pre-ticketed by our vendors. This pre-ticketing by vendors allows us to ship merchandise more quickly, reduces labor costs and enhances inventory management. Our merchandise is generally shipped to stores within 24 hours of receipt at the distribution center for delivery on common carrier within one to five business days. Our merchandise is available for sale in our stores the same day it is received and, accordingly, the time period from receipt of goods at our distribution center to display in our stores is typically less than seven days. Each store generally receives three to five merchandise shipments per week. We believe our current distribution operations are sufficient to accommodate our expected store growth and expanded product offerings through the next several years.

We have stores throughout the United States.

As of September 25, 2004, we operated 294 Charlotte Russe stores and 66 Rampage stores throughout 39 states and Puerto Rico. The number of our stores located in each state is shown in the following map:

The following table highlights the number of stores, by geographic region, opened in each of the last five fiscal years:

	<u>California</u>	<u>Northeast</u>	<u>Southwest</u>	<u>Southeast</u>	<u>Midwest & Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Store count at September 25, 1999	40	9	19	23	5	96
Fiscal 2000						
Stores opened	4	14	9	6	7	40
	44	23	28	29	12	136
Fiscal 2001						
Stores opened	7	13	8	8	18	54
Stores closed	(1)			(1)		(2)
	50	36	36	36	30	188
Fiscal 2002						
Stores opened	2	15	15	12	19	63
	52	51	51	48	49	251
Fiscal 2003						
Stores opened	4	19	11	12	24	70
Stores closed (Charlotte's Room)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)		(10)
	52	69	58	59	73	311
Fiscal 2004						
Stores opened	5	10	6	12	16	49
Store count at September 25, 2004	57	79	64	71	89	360

We seek to locate our stores in large, commanding spaces in high traffic areas of strong regional malls.

Our stores, which average approximately 7,000 square feet, provide a comfortable and spacious shopping environment that accentuates the breadth of our merchandise offering. The target square footage for our new Charlotte Russe stores is 6,500 to 7,000 and the target square footage for our new Rampage stores is 4,500 to 5,000. To distinguish our stores, we also seek prominent center court locations with distinctive architectural features, such as high angled ceilings, which our store designers and visual merchandisers can use to create striking displays, facades and entrances. We believe that specialized store design features, including finished ceilings, classic lighting and detailed features, help create a differentiated store environment unique to young women apparel retailers in the mall. We have historically been able to locate and profitably operate our stores in a variety of malls catering to different socioeconomic, demographic and cultural profiles.

We seek to identify favorable store locations in existing or new markets with criteria that include:

a careful assessment of mall traffic;

the performance of other retailers within the mall and in particular those serving our target customers;

the proposed location within the mall;

population and demographic characteristics of the area; and

projected profitability and cash return on investment.

Immediately after site approval, we simultaneously negotiate lease terms and begin planning the store layout and design. We typically open a new store within three months after lease execution and delivery of space. We also continually evaluate our stores to assess the need for remodeling or possible closure based on economic factors.

Although we currently engage an independent real estate consultant to assist us in site selection and lease negotiations, we expect to develop the capabilities to perform these functions internally.

Store Operations

Our store operations are currently organized into four regions: a Western region with 7 districts; a Northeastern region with 14 districts; a Southeastern and Texas region with 17 districts; and a Midwestern region with 10 districts. Each region is managed by a regional manager and each district is managed by a district manager. Each district manager is responsible for from six to eleven stores in his or her district. Individual store personnel generally consist of a store manager, one or two assistant managers and seven to ten sales associates, the number of which generally increases during our peak selling seasons. Our store managers are responsible primarily for customer service training and hiring store level staff. Merchandise selections, inventory management and visual merchandising strategies for each store are determined at the corporate level. Our regional, district, and store managers receive a base compensation plus incentive compensation based on sales goals.

Our commitment to customer satisfaction and service is an integral part of building customer loyalty. We strive to hire enthusiastic sales personnel and provide them with extensive training to create a sales staff with a strong fashion sense, a focus on customer service and a willingness to assist customers with assembling, accessorizing and coordinating outfits.

Our standard training program for store managers includes an initial three week session at a store managed by one of our training managers, as well as frequent regional and district meetings. In addition, our training manual provides practical information and skill development for all store level positions. We develop new store managers by promoting from within and selectively hiring from other retail organizations. In anticipation of our continued store expansion, we will continue to increase the number of people in our store manager training program as appropriate to support our proposed expansion strategy.

We continually invest in and upgrade our information technology systems.

We are committed to investing in and continually upgrading our information technology systems, as we believe those systems are critical to implementing our expansion strategy in an efficient manner and to maintaining a competitive industry position. Our information technology systems address an array of operations information, including among others things, our stock keeping unit and classification inventory tracking, purchase order management, merchandise distribution, automated ticket making, general ledger, sales audit, accounts payable, fixed asset management, payroll, integrated financials and point-of-sale information. Through automated nightly two-way electronic communication with each store, we upload sales information, payroll hours, carton receipts and messages to our host system and download new merchandise pricing, price changes for existing merchandise, and system maintenance tasks to the point-of-sale devices. Our planning department evaluates information obtained through daily polling and, accordingly, implements merchandising decisions regarding inventory levels, reorders, price changes and allocation of merchandise to stores. In 2003, we implemented a new planning and reporting

software system, and we are currently implementing a new inventory software system that became operational for our Rampage stores at the end of fiscal 2004 and that we anticipate will become operational for our Charlotte Russe stores after the 2004 holiday season.

We compete with other retailers primarily on the basis of timeliness of fashions, breadth of merchandise, brand recognition, pricing and quality.

We currently compete against a diverse group of retailers, including national and local specialty retail stores, regional retail chains, traditional retail department stores and, to a lesser extent, mass merchandisers. The primary competitors of Charlotte Russe are Forever 21, Express and Wet Seal. The primary competitors of Rampage are bebe, Arden B and Guess?. Our competitors sell a broad assortment of apparel and accessories that are similar and often identical to those we sell. Furthermore, our competitors may at times sell their merchandise at prices lower than what we charge for comparable merchandise. We believe that the principal bases upon which we compete in our industry are timeliness of fashions, breadth of merchandise, brand recognition, pricing and quality. We believe that we have a significant competitive advantage over our competitors because of our exciting shopping environment. Our stores provide a feminine look that is exciting to shop and accentuates the value and breadth of our merchandise selection. We also believe that we have a competitive advantage because of high consumer recognition and acceptance of our brands, our strong presence in major shopping malls throughout the United States, our relationship with our vendors and the experience of our management. The retail and apparel industries, however, are highly competitive and characterized by relatively low barriers to entry.

Our intellectual property is important to our success.

We believe that our trademarks are important to our success. Our Charlotte Russe, Refuge and trademarks are registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

In connection with the acquisition of our Rampage stores in September 1997, we acquired the exclusive right within the United States to use the Rampage trademark on exterior and interior signage identifying our Rampage stores, as well as the non-exclusive right within the United States to use the Rampage trademark for promotional and advertising materials. The right to market merchandise under the Rampage trademark was retained by Rampage Clothing Company and subsequently transferred to an affiliate, Rampage Licensing, LLC (Rampage Clothing Company and Rampage Licensing, LLC are collectively referred to herein as Rampage Clothing Company); and, accordingly, we do not have the right to use the Rampage trademark on our merchandise. Further, nothing in our license agreement prohibits the sale of merchandise bearing the Rampage trademark by other parties or the licensing of the Rampage trademark to other parties, and Rampage Clothing Company, in fact, has licensed the trademark to other parties. If the product quality or activities of the Rampage Clothing Company or these other parties substantially negatively impact our business reputation, we have the right to terminate the license agreement, subject to certain contractual notice obligations. We pay a royalty under the license agreement equal to the greater of a stated dollar amount or a percentage of net sales during the calendar year at stores operating under the Rampage name. The license agreement has an initial term that expires in 2012 and may be extended for six additional five-year periods provided that net sales under the license exceeds an annual goal for the year ending immediately prior to the beginning of such extension period. In the event we decide to terminate the license agreement prior to the end of the term, we may be required to pay a termination fee as specified in the licensing agreement.

We consider the relationship with our employees to be good.

As of September 25, 2004, we employed 1,726 full-time and 4,751 part-time employees. Of our full-time employees, 213 were employed at our corporate offices, 126 were employed at our distribution centers and 1,387 were employed at our store locations. The number of part-time employees fluctuates depending on our seasonal needs. None of our employees is represented by a labor union, and we consider the relationship with our employees to be good.

Available Information

We are subject to the information requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the Exchange Act). Therefore, we file periodic reports, proxy statements, and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). Such reports, proxy statements, and other information may be obtained by visiting the Public Reference Room of the SEC at 450 Fifth Street, NW, Washington, DC 20549 or by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. In addition, the SEC maintains an Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically.

Our Internet address is <http://www.charlotte-russe.com>. We make available through our Internet website our Annual Report on form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after such reports and amendments are electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC.

We have adopted a code of ethics for our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and other individuals performing similar accounting and finance functions for us. This code of ethics is available via the Internet on our website. In the future, should amendments to the code of ethics be required, such amendments will also be posted on our website.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We operated 360 stores throughout 39 states and Puerto Rico as of September 25, 2004. We currently lease all of our store locations. Most leases have an initial term of at least ten years and do not contain options to extend the lease. Our leases, however, often allow for termination by us after three years if sales at that site do not exceed specified levels, although in many instances we are required to pay back a portion of any landlord allowances received. We lease space containing approximately 125,000 square feet for our executive offices and distribution center in San Diego, California. This lease is for a term of twelve years and is scheduled to expire on August 31, 2009. We have entered into a ten and a half year lease, scheduled to expire on July 17, 2012, for space containing approximately 265,000 square feet for our Ontario, California distribution center. We believe our distribution capacity at the San Diego facility and the Ontario, California facility should be sufficient to accommodate our expected store growth through the next several years. We also lease approximately 16,200 square feet, which includes an allocation of adjoining common area space, at the CaliforniaMart in Los Angeles. This lease expires April 30, 2010.

The following table highlights the number of stores, by concept, in each state:

	Charlotte		
	Russe	Rampage	Total
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Alabama	1		1
Arizona	11	3	14
California	45	12	57
Colorado	4	1	5
Connecticut	5	1	6
Delaware	1		1
Florida	33	10	43
Georgia	9	3	12
Hawaii	2		2
Iowa	1	1	2
Illinois	16	5	21
Indiana	5		5
Kansas	2		2
Kentucky	2		2
Louisiana	2		2
Maryland	3	2	5
Massachusetts	4	2	6
Michigan	14	1	15
Minnesota	6	1	7
Missouri	6	1	7
Nebraska	2		2
Nevada	6	2	8
New Hampshire	3		3
New Jersey	10	4	14
New Mexico	1		1
New York	16	6	22
North Carolina	4		4
Ohio	11	1	12
Oklahoma	5		5
Oregon	2		2
Pennsylvania	12	2	14
Puerto Rico	4	1	5
Rhode Island	1		1
South Carolina	4		4
Tennessee	5		5
Texas	23	5	28
Utah	3		3
Vermont	1		1
Virginia	5	1	6
Wisconsin	4	1	5
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Store count at September 25, 2004	294	66	360
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, we may be involved in litigation relating to claims arising out of our operations. As of the date of this filing, we are not engaged in any legal proceedings that are expected, individually or in the aggregate, to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

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

Not applicable.

PART II
ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**Market Information and Holders**

Our common stock began trading on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol CHIC on October 20, 1999, following our initial public offering. The following table sets forth the range of high and low closing sales prices of the common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal Year Ended September 25, 2004		
First Quarter	\$ 15.15	\$ 10.15
Second Quarter	\$ 18.70	\$ 12.16
Third Quarter	\$ 21.75	\$ 16.21
Fourth Quarter	\$ 21.76	\$ 11.09
Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2003		
First Quarter	\$ 14.48	\$ 7.86
Second Quarter	\$ 12.80	\$ 7.83
Third Quarter	\$ 11.28	\$ 8.03
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.85	\$ 10.40

As of December 13, 2004, the number of holders of record of our common stock was approximately 18 and the number of beneficial holders of our common stock was estimated to be in excess of 1,500. On December 13, 2004, the closing price of our common stock as reported by the Nasdaq National Market was \$10.38 per share.

Dividends

We have never declared nor paid dividends on our common stock and we do not intend to pay any dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. We currently intend to retain earnings to finance future operations; and, under the terms of our revolving credit facility, we are prohibited from making any dividends, distributions or capital stock redemptions.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The shares disclosed in column (c) in the schedule below include 234,683 shares of common stock issuable under the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

<u>Plan category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options warrants and rights</u> (a)	<u>Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</u> (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	3,655,610	\$ 5.41	986,483
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders			
Total	3,655,610	\$ 5.41	986,483

Please see Note 7 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for more information regarding our equity compensation plans.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected consolidated financial data has been restated to reflect adjustments to the original Form 10-K that are further discussed in Explanatory Note in the forepart of this Form 10-K/A and in the Note 2: Restatement of Financial Statements under Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K/A. The data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

	Fiscal Year Ended (1)				
	Sept. 30, 2000	Sept. 29, 2001	Sept. 28, 2002	Sept. 27, 2003	Sept. 25, 2004
	(dollars in thousands, except per share and sales per foot data) (Restated)				
Statement of Income Data:					
Net sales	\$245,260	\$324,825	\$409,382	\$456,622	\$539,404
Cost of goods sold	167,828	228,145	297,250	344,133	403,760
Gross profit	77,432	96,680	112,132	112,489	135,644
Selling, general and administrative expenses	46,122	63,181	76,516	90,896	111,270
Store closing costs				4,900	(325)
Amortization of goodwill	828	828			
Operating income	30,482	32,671	35,616	16,693	24,699
Interest income (expense), net	(593)	425	164	118	303
Other charges, net	(270)	(314)	(290)	(270)	(275)
Income before income taxes	29,619	32,782	35,490	16,541	24,727
Provision for income taxes	12,109	12,559	13,841	6,451	9,643
Net income	\$17,510	\$20,223	\$21,649	\$10,090	\$15,084
Earnings per share (2):					
Basic	\$0.87	\$0.98	\$1.03	\$0.48	\$0.70
Diluted	\$0.77	\$0.86	\$0.91	\$0.43	\$0.63
Weighted average shares outstanding (2):					
Basic (000 s)	20,084	20,596	21,045	21,240	21,567
Diluted (000 s)	22,845	23,428	23,694	23,507	23,993
Selected Operating Data:					
Number of stores open at end of period	136	188	251	311	360
Average square footage per store (3)	7,380	7,169	7,087	7,149	7,034
Sales per square foot (4)	\$286	\$277	\$259	\$229	\$228
Comparable store sales increase (decrease) (5)	2.80%	(1.7)%	(5.4)%	(10.1)%	(0.4)%
Average store sales (6)	\$2,129	\$2,010	\$1,839	\$1,629	\$1,619
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$3,829	\$10,031	\$13,553	\$22,967	\$30,713
Working capital (deficiency)	(4,722)	2,357	12,917	26,055	43,091
Total assets	132,337	181,387	227,070	261,444	301,680
Total long-term debt					

Total stockholders equity	71,986	98,415	124,025	134,929	155,613
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- (1) Our results of operations for fiscal 2000 included 53 weeks. All other periods presented included 52 weeks.
- (2) See Notes 1 and 11 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for the method used to calculate the earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding.
- (3) Our average square footage per store is based on all open stores at the end of the period.
- (4) Our sales per square foot consist of net sales divided by the time weighted average of gross square footage of all open stores.
- (5) Our comparable store percentages are based on net sales, and stores are considered comparable beginning on the first day of the month following the fourteenth full month of sales.
- (6) Our average store sales are based on the time weighted average of all open stores in the period.

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

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations should be read in conjunction with the Financial Statements and Notes thereto of the company included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A. The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under "Risks Relating to Our Business" in this section.

OVERVIEW

We were founded in 1975 and opened our first store in Carlsbad, California. In September 1996, two funds managed by Saunders Karp & Megrue Partners, LLC, a private equity firm, together with Bernard Zeichner, acquired the business. Mr. Zeichner undertook several strategic initiatives for a national new store expansion program, including hiring a number of other senior executives with national retail experience, and upgrading our information systems, distribution systems and facilities. In September 1997, we launched our second distinct retail concept by acquiring 16 stores and a license to use the Rampage name on retail stores. In August 2001, we further enhanced our management team with the addition of Mark Hoffman as Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Hoffman began a strategic evaluation of our infrastructure needs, including senior management, systems, distribution facilities and merchandising strategy. In July 2003, Mr. Hoffman was promoted to Chief Executive Officer, and Mr. Zeichner became Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the five fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, we grew from 96 stores to 360 stores, representing a compound annual growth rate of 30.3%, and increased our annual revenues from \$177.5 million in fiscal 1999 to \$539.4 million in fiscal 2004, representing a compound annual growth rate of 24.9%. Beginning in the third quarter of fiscal 2001, we experienced successive quarters of comparable store sales declines through the first quarter of fiscal 2004 that resulted in a 23.5% decline in average annual sales per store. As a result, beginning in late fiscal 2003, we began to initiate a series of management and operational changes intended to improve our merchandise assortments, in-store presentation and financial performance.

Our sales trends improved during the second and third quarters of fiscal 2004 which contributed to improved profitability. During the fourth quarter ending in September, however, sales slowed down as offerings at the Charlotte Russe stores failed to reflect enough wear-now Summer fashion due to an early conversion to early-Fall assortments. At the same time, the repositioning of the Rampage brand had become more difficult as more of the merchandise reflected elevated initial retail prices and corresponding elevations of product quality, fabrication, fit and detailing. Management acknowledged that it would take time to attract targeted customers to the elevated assortments, and it estimated that the Rampage stores would continue to experience negative comparable sales trends during the first half of fiscal 2005.

Sales for October 2004 and November 2004, the first two months of the first quarter of fiscal 2005, have been disappointing. Offerings at the Charlotte Russe stores have not met with customer acceptance and the anticipated progression of improvements at the Rampage stores has not materialized. The negative comparable store sales trend that re-emerged in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2004 is expected to continue through the first quarter of fiscal 2005. With the resulting decline in average store volumes, significant pressure on operating margins is expected and earnings for the first quarter of fiscal 2005 are expected to be down sharply from the prior year levels. In addition, Donna Desrosiers, General Merchandise Manager for the Charlotte Russe chain, resigned effective December 6, 2004. We have initiated an executive search for her replacement.

RESTATEMENT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We reviewed our lease accounting practices in response to the letter issued on February 7, 2005 by the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the SEC Letter) expressing its views regarding certain operating lease accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Our lease accounting practices had not changed materially over the years. Our external independent auditors had been aware of our lease accounting practices, similar to those used by many other companies in the retail and restaurant industries, and had not suggested that they were not in accordance with GAAP. When reviewed against GAAP as set forth in the SEC Letter, we determined that our historical method of accounting for construction period straight-line rent and landlord construction allowances was not in accordance with GAAP.

Specifically, we previously reflected the unamortized portion of construction allowances as a reduction of capital expenditures rather than recording those transactions as a deferred rent credit. In addition, we previously recognized straight-line rent expense for leases beginning on the rent commencement date (i.e., store opening date), which had the effect of excluding the build-out period from the calculation of the period over which rent is expensed.

As a result, we restated our previously issued audited financial statements, as follows:

We no longer offset construction allowances against capital expenditures. The unamortized portion of construction allowances is recorded as a deferred rent credit rather than as a reduction to the cost of leasehold improvements. Depreciation expense has been increased to reflect the adjustment to capital expenditures with an equal and offsetting credit against rent expense during the contractual lease term.

We no longer recognize rent in accordance with the contractual lease commencement dates. Straight-line rent is imputed starting when we receive possession of the leased property for construction purposes. Preopening expense is recognized during the construction period with an equal and offsetting credit against rent expense during the contractual lease term.

As a result, excluding tax impacts, the correction of this accounting required us to record additional deferred rent, increase fixed assets and adjust retained earnings on the consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the restatement of all prior periods for these changes in lease accounting practices, we also corrected for a previously identified immaterial inter-quarterly error by shifting this charge between appropriate quarters. See Note 2: Restatement of Financial Statements under Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Form 10-K/A for additional disclosures.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table sets forth our operating results, expressed as a percentage of sales, and store information for the periods indicated.

	Fiscal Year		
	2002	2003	2004
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	72.6	75.4	74.9
Gross profit	27.4	24.6	25.1
Selling, general and administrative expenses	18.7	19.8	20.5
Store closing costs	0.0	1.1	0.0
Operating income	8.7	3.7	4.6
Interest income, net	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other charges, net	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Income before income taxes	8.7	3.6	4.6
Income taxes	3.4	1.4	1.8
Net income	5.3%	2.2%	2.8%
Number of stores open at end of period	251	311	360

Fiscal Year Ended September 25, 2004 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2003

Net Sales. Our net sales increased to \$539.4 million from \$456.6 million, an increase of \$82.8, or 18.1%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase reflects \$84.5 million of additional net sales from the 49 new stores opened during fiscal 2004 as well as other stores opened in prior fiscal years that did not qualify as comparable stores. This increase was partially offset by a 0.4% decrease in comparable store sales, which resulted in decreased sales of \$1.7 million compared to the prior fiscal year.

Gross Profit. Gross profit represents net sales less cost of goods sold, which includes buying, distribution and occupancy costs. Our gross profit increased to \$135.6 million from \$112.5 million, an increase of \$23.1 million, or 20.6%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase was primarily the result of higher net sales. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 25.1% from 24.6%. The increase as a percentage of net sales was principally due to improved product gross margins as higher initial markup more than offset a higher markdown expense.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$111.3 million from \$90.9 million, an increase of \$20.4 million, or 22.4%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase was attributable to new store expansion and increased corporate expenses, specifically higher store payroll and operating expenses and higher central office payroll and related expenses. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 20.5% from 19.8% primarily due to higher store payroll expenses.

Store Closing Costs. Fiscal 2004 includes a pre-tax reversal of \$325,000 of costs previously incurred in fiscal 2003 associated with the closure of 10 Charlotte s Room stores.

Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate of 39.0% approximates our statutory income tax rates.

Net Income. Our net income increased to \$15.1 million from \$10.1 million, an increase of \$5.0 million, or 49.5%, over the prior fiscal year. The increase was primarily due to an increase in gross profit which was partially offset by an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, reduction in store closing costs, and an increase in income taxes.

Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2003 Compared to Fiscal Year Ended September 28, 2002

Net Sales. Our net sales increased to \$456.6 million from \$409.4 million, an increase of \$47.2 million or 11.5%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase reflects \$85.4 million of additional net sales from 70 new stores opened during fiscal 2003 as well as other stores opened in prior fiscal years that did not qualify as comparable stores. This increase was partially offset by a 10.1% decline in comparable store sales, which resulted in decreased sales of \$38.2 million compared to the prior fiscal year.

Gross Profit. Gross profit represents net sales less cost of goods sold, which includes buying, distribution and occupancy costs. Our gross profit increased to \$112.5 million from \$112.1 million, an increase of \$0.4 million, or 0.3%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase was the result of higher net sales, offset in part by decreased gross profit margins. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit decreased to 24.6% from 27.4%. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of net sales was principally due to higher occupancy expenses as these relatively fixed charges were spread over a smaller average store sales base.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses increased to \$90.9 million from \$76.5 million, an increase of \$14.4 million, or 18.8%, over the prior fiscal year. This increase was attributable to new store expansion and increased corporate expenses, specifically higher store payroll and operating expenses and higher central office payroll and related expenses. As a percentage of net sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased to 19.8% from 18.7% primarily due to higher store operating expenses as these charges were spread over a smaller average store sales base.

Store Closing Costs. Fiscal 2003 includes a \$4.9 million pre-tax charge associated with the closure of 10 Charlotte s Room stores. No such charges were incurred in the prior fiscal year.

Income Taxes. Our effective tax rate of 39.0% approximates our statutory income tax rates.

Net Income. Our net income decreased to \$10.1 million from \$21.6 million, a decrease of \$11.5 million, or 53.4%, over the prior fiscal year. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in gross profit as a percentage of sales, an increase in selling, general and administrative expenses, store closing costs, offset by a decrease in income taxes.

QUARTERLY RESULTS AND SEASONALITY

We have historically experienced and expect to continue to experience seasonal and quarterly fluctuations in our net sales and operating income. As is the case with many retailers of apparel and related merchandise, our business is subject to seasonal influences, characterized by strong sales during the back-to-school, Easter and winter holiday seasons. The strength of each of these three seasons generally provides relatively balanced sales during our first, third and fourth fiscal quarters. We typically experience lower net sales and net income during the second quarter of each fiscal year. Our quarterly results of operations may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, including the timing of new store openings, fashion trends and shifts in timing of certain holidays, as well as other factors discussed in the section entitled "Risks Relating to Our Business."

The following table includes our unaudited quarterly results of operations data for each of the eight quarters during the two-year period ended September 25, 2004. This data has been derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements. We believe that this information has been prepared on the same basis as our audited consolidated financial statements and that all necessary adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, have been included to present fairly the selected quarterly information when read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes to those statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A.

	Fiscal Year 2003				Fiscal Year 2004			
	Three Months Ended				Three Months Ended			
	Dec. 28, 2002	Mar. 29, 2003	Jun. 28, 2003	Sep. 27, 2003	Dec. 27, 2003	Mar. 27, 2004	Jun. 26, 2004	Sept. 25, 2004
	<i>(dollars in thousands, except per share data)</i>							
Statement of Operations Data:								
Net sales	\$133,329	\$93,098	\$107,186	\$123,009	\$149,291	\$118,776	\$133,044	\$138,293
Gross profit	36,647	17,576	25,870	32,396	39,027	25,115	36,179	35,323
Operating income (loss)	12,314	(8,676)	4,154	8,901	10,661	118	8,875	5,045
Net income (loss)	7,479	(5,322)	2,516	5,417	6,480	76	5,424	3,104
Earnings Per Share:								
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$0.35	(\$0.25)	\$0.12	\$0.25	\$0.30	\$0.00	\$0.25	\$0.14
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.32	(\$0.25)	\$0.11	\$0.23	\$0.27	\$0.00	\$0.23	\$0.13
As a Percentage of Net Sales:								
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Gross profit	27.5	18.9	24.1	26.3	26.1	21.1	27.2	25.5
Operating income (loss)	9.2	(9.3)	3.9	7.2	7.1	0.1	6.7	3.6
Net income (loss)	5.6	(5.7)	2.3	4.4	4.3	0.1	4.1	2.2
Operating Data:								
Comparable store sales (decrease)	(3.6)%	(11.6)%	(16.1)%	(9.5)%	(7.6)%	3.5%	7.1%	(2.3)%
Stores open at end of period	268	280	293	311	329	335	342	360

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our working capital requirements vary consistent with the seasonality of our business. Our capital requirements result primarily from capital expenditures related to new store openings. We have historically satisfied our cash requirements principally through cash flow from operations, although we have also used borrowings under prior credit facilities in the past for acquisitions, including our acquisition and the acquisition of the Rampage stores. Due to the rapid turnover of our inventory, we generate trade payables and other accrued liabilities sufficient to offset most, if not all, of our working capital requirements, and this allows us to generally operate with limited working capital. As of September 25, 2004, we had working capital of approximately \$43.0 million which included cash and cash equivalents of \$30.7 million.

During fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004, our net cash provided by operations amounted to approximately \$52.3 million, \$56.7 million and \$48.1 million, respectively. In fiscal year 2004, our net cash provided by operations decreased as a result of lower landlord construction allowances offset by higher net income and changes in working capital accounts. Our net cash used in investing activities amounted to approximately \$49.4 million, \$47.8 million and \$42.6 million in fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The primary component related to purchases of fixed assets, which consists of new store openings, the upgrade of our information systems and other corporate expenditures. We opened a total of 63, 70 and 49 new stores during the fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. The decrease in capital expenditures in fiscal year 2003 as compared to fiscal 2002 primarily relates to the \$9.9 million expenditure in fiscal 2002 for the Ontario distribution center. We expect to continue to invest in capital to support our growth.

Based on our experience with store openings for our two concepts, we estimate that the average net investment to open these new stores is approximately \$400,000, which includes capital expenditures, net of landlord contributions, and initial inventory, net of payables. All new stores opened since our acquisition that have operated for more than one year generated average net sales of approximately \$1.7 million and store-level operating cash flow in excess of \$350,000, or approximately 20.3% of net sales. Accordingly, these stores generated an average cash return on investment of approximately 90% in their first year of operation. For the 131 stores opened in fiscal 2002 and 2003, we achieved average net sales of \$1.6 million per store and store-level operating cash flow of approximately \$295,000, or 18.8% of net sales. This group of newer stores generated an average cash return on investment of approximately 89% in their first year of operations. In light of recent economic conditions, we are targeting future store openings that will generate, on average, cash returns on investment in excess of 80% for the first year of operation. After taking into account new store construction, existing store remodeling, distribution center expenditures, and other corporate capital projects, total capital expenditures for fiscal year 2005 are projected to range from approximately \$49 to \$53 million.

Net cash provided by financing activities amounted to approximately \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million and \$2.2 million for fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004, respectively. Financing activities primarily consist of the proceeds of stock option exercises.

Effective February 28, 2003, we obtained a \$25.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with Bank of America, N.A. to replace a previous \$15.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with another lender. The new facility, as amended, is subject to certain restrictions and covenants and expires on March 1, 2006. Interest on the revolving credit facility is payable quarterly, at the Company's option, at either (i) the Bank's Base Rate, as defined, or (ii) the Bank's Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%, subject to certain adjustments. At September 25, 2004, there

was no outstanding debt under the revolving credit facility. The agreement requires that the Company maintain certain financial ratios on a quarterly basis, sets limits on stock repurchases and capital spending and restricts future liens and indebtedness, sales of assets and dividend payments. As of September 25, 2004, we were in compliance with the terms of the bank credit agreement.

We believe that cash flows from operations, our current cash balance and funds available under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our working capital needs and contemplated capital expenditure requirements for fiscal 2005. If our cash flow from operations should decline significantly, it may be necessary for us to seek additional sources of capital.

LETTERS OF CREDIT

Pursuant to the terms of the unsecured revolving credit facility, the Company can issue up to \$15.0 million of documentary or standby letters of credit. The outstanding commitments under this agreement at September 25, 2004 totaled approximately \$9.4 million, including \$2.6 million in standby letters of credit.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The Company's commitment to make future payments under long-term contractual obligations was as follows, as of September 25, 2004:

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less Than</u>			<u>After</u>
		<u>1 Year</u>	<u>1-3 Years</u>	<u>3-5 Years</u>	<u>5 Years</u>
		(dollars in thousands)			
Operating leases	\$ 480,184	\$ 64,839	\$ 129,910	\$ 121,725	\$ 165,710
Other long-term obligations	14,799	9,361	1,500	1,500	2,438
	<u>\$ 496,983</u>	<u>\$ 74,200</u>	<u>\$ 131,410</u>	<u>\$ 123,225</u>	<u>\$ 168,148</u>

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discusses our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as revenues and expenses during the reported periods.

On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments regarding inventories, receivables, fixed assets, intangible assets, accrued liabilities, income taxes and contingencies and litigation. Management bases its estimates and judgments on historical experience and on various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The results from this evaluation form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Under different assumptions or conditions, alternative estimates and judgments could be derived which would differ from the estimates being used by management. Actual results could differ from any or all of these estimates.

As a retailer of women's apparel and accessories, our financial statements are affected by several critical accounting policies, many of which affect management's use of estimates and judgments, as described in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. We sell merchandise directly to retail customers and recognize revenue at the point of sale. Customers have the right to return merchandise to us, and we maintain a reserve for the financial impact of returns which occur subsequent to the current reporting period.

Our merchandise is initially offered for sale at a regular price, but is often marked down prior to the ultimate sale of all such units. We utilize the retail method of accounting for our inventory valuation that inherently reduces the inventories' carrying value as markdowns are initiated. In addition, we maintain a reserve for the financial impact of markdowns that we believe are likely to be encountered in the future. If actual demand or market conditions are more or less favorable than those projected by management, the level of the reserve for future markdowns would be subject to change in subsequent reporting periods.

We also provide for estimated inventory losses for damaged, lost or stolen inventory for the period from the last physical inventory to the financial statement date. These estimates are based on historical experience and other factors.

We have recorded a goodwill asset that arose from the acquisition of our business in September 1996. This asset is tested for possible impairment on at least an annual basis in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangibles*. The carrying value of investments in our stores, principally leasehold improvements and equipment, and other operations is reviewed for impairment on at least an annual basis in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*. In prior years, we established reserves for stores which have been closed, and no other stores are contemplated for closure at this time.

During fiscal 2003, we decided to exit the Charlotte's Room concept and closed 10 Charlotte's Room stores. In accordance with SFAS No. 146, the Company recorded a liability of \$2.6 million and recognized an impairment charge of \$2.9 million for total store closing costs of

\$5.5 million, before the effect of income taxes. The final settlement of charges is currently estimated to be \$4,575,000; accordingly, \$600,000 and \$325,000 was reversed into income during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 and the second quarter of fiscal 2004, respectively. The \$2.9 million impairment charge reflected the difference between the carrying value and fair value of Charlotte's Room assets. Fair value was based on estimated market valuations for those assets since their carrying value was not anticipated to be recoverable through future cash flows. These assets were disposed of during the third quarter at approximately the estimated fair value. The asset impairment charge of \$2.9 million is included in the \$4.9 million shown in the store closing costs line item on the accompanying statement of income for the fiscal year ended September 27, 2003.

Rent expense on noncancellable leases containing known future scheduled rent increases are recorded on a straight-line basis over the respective leases beginning when we receive possession of the leased property for construction purposes. The difference between rent expense and rent paid is accounted for as deferred rent. Landlord construction allowances and other such lease incentives are recorded as deferred lease credits, and are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction to rent expense.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and supersedes EITF No. 94-3, *Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)*. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS No. 146 also establishes that the liability should initially be measured and recorded at fair value. We applied the provisions of SFAS No. 146 for exit or disposal activities that initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 results in recognizing the cost of future restructuring activities over a period of time rather than in one reporting period. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In October 2004, the FASB concluded that the proposed Statement 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, would be effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005; thereby, becoming effective beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 for the company. As currently proposed, Statement 123R would require all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and purchases under employee stock purchase plans, to be recognized as an operating expense in the income statement. The cost would be recognized over the requisite service period based on fair values measured on grant dates. The FASB has tentatively concluded that the new standard may be adopted using either the modified prospective transition method or the modified retrospective transition method. The final standard is expected to be issued during December 2004; and, we are currently evaluating our share-based employee compensation programs, potential impact of this statement on our consolidated financial position and results of operations, and alternative adoption methods which may be available.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity*. This statement establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, with certain exceptions. We adopted SFAS No. 150 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, and it did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our market risks relate primarily to changes in interest rates. We bear this risk in two specific ways. First, our revolving credit facility carries a variable interest rate that is tied to market indices and, therefore, our statement of income and our cash flows will be exposed to changes in interest rates. As of September 25, 2004, we had no borrowings against our credit facility. However, we may borrow additional funds under our revolving credit facility as needed.

The second component of interest rate risk involves the short-term investment of excess cash in short-term, investment-grade interest-bearing securities. These investments are considered to be cash equivalents and are shown that way on our balance sheet. If there are changes in interest rates, those changes would affect the investment income we earn on these investments and, therefore, impact our cash flows and results of operations.

We believe our market risk exposure is immaterial.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

We have made statements under the captions, Business, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and Risks Relating to Our Business, as well as in other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A, that are forward-looking statements. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as may, will, expect, intend, anticipate, believe, estimate and continue or similar words. These forward-looking statements may also use different phrases. We have based these forward-looking statements on our current expectations and projections about future events. These forward-looking statements, which are subject to risks, uncertainties, and assumptions about us, may include, among other things, projections of our future results of operations or of our financial condition, our anticipated growth strategies, successful repositioning of our Rampage brand, integration of our recently hired senior executives, and general and regional economic conditions, industry trends, consumer demands and preferences, competition from other retailers and uncertainties generally associated with women's apparel and accessory retailing.

There may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or which we do not fully control that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in our forward-looking statements. Because these forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, there are important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including shopping mall traffic and shopping patterns, timing of openings for new shopping malls or our stores, fashion trends, national or regional economic influences, and weather.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks, uncertainties and assumptions, the forward-looking events discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A might not occur.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS

We intend to continue to open new stores, which could strain our resources and cause us to operate our business less effectively.

Our growth will largely depend on successfully opening and operating new stores. During fiscal 2004, we opened 49 new stores representing a 16% increase from the number of stores open at the end of fiscal 2003. We plan to open up to 60 new Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores during fiscal 2005, an increase of 17% from total stores opened as of September 25, 2004. We intend to continue to increase our number of Charlotte Russe and Rampage stores by approximately 15% to 20% per year for at least the next several years.

In order to support our planned expansion we will need to continually monitor and upgrade our management information and other systems. This expansion also will place increased demand on our managerial, operational, and administrative resources. These increased demands and operating complexities could cause us to operate our business less effectively, which in turn could cause deterioration in the financial performance of our individual stores and slow our new store growth.

Our planned expansion involves a number of risks that could prevent or delay the successful opening of new stores as well as impact the performance of our existing stores.

Our ability to open and operate new stores successfully depends on many factors, including, among others, our ability to:

identify suitable store locations, the availability of which is outside of our control;

negotiate acceptable lease terms, including desired tenant improvement allowances;

source sufficient levels of inventory to meet the needs of new stores;

hire, train and retain store personnel;

successfully integrate new stores into our existing operations; and

identify and satisfy the fashion preferences of new geographic areas.

In addition, many of our new stores will be opened in regions of the United States in which we currently have few or no stores. The expansion into new markets may present competitive, merchandising and distribution challenges that are different from those currently encountered in our existing markets. Any of these challenges could adversely affect our business and results of operations. In addition, to the extent our new store openings are in existing markets, we may experience reduced net sales volumes in existing stores in those markets.

The decline in general economic conditions has led to reduced consumer demand for our apparel and accessories.

Consumer spending habits, including spending for the fashionable apparel and related accessories that we sell, are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, levels of employment, salaries and wage rates, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. The general slowdown in the United States economy and the uncertain economic outlook has adversely affected consumer spending habits and mall traffic, which has resulted in, and may continue to result in, lower net sales than expected and has caused us to

somewhat slow our expansion plans. We are unlikely to return to our historical expansion rate until we achieve improved sales trends, and further erosion of sales trends could cause us to further delay or slow our expansion plans.

Our success depends on our ability to identify and rapidly respond to consumer fashion tastes.

The apparel industry is subject to rapidly evolving fashion trends and shifting consumer demands. Accordingly, our success is heavily dependent both on the priority our target customers place on fashion and on our ability to anticipate, identify and capitalize upon emerging fashion trends in a timely manner. Current fashion tastes place significant emphasis on a fashionable look. In the past this emphasis has increased and decreased through fashion cycles and decreased emphasis has adversely affected our results. If we do not anticipate, identify or react appropriately and timely to changes in styles, trends, desired images or brand preferences, it may lead to, among other things, excess inventories and higher markdowns, as well as decreased appeal of our brands.

Our stores are heavily dependent on the customer traffic generated by shopping malls.

Most of our store locations are not sufficiently concentrated to make significant marketing expenditures cost effective. As a result, we depend heavily on locating our stores in prominent locations within successful shopping malls in order to generate customer traffic. We cannot control the development of new shopping malls, the availability or cost of appropriate locations within existing or new shopping malls or the success of individual shopping malls.

Our market share may be adversely impacted at any time by a significant number of competitors.

We operate in a highly competitive environment characterized by low barriers to entry. We compete against a diverse group of retailers, including national and local specialty retail stores, regional retail chains, traditional department stores and, to a lesser extent, mass merchandisers. Our market share and results of operations may be adversely impacted by this significant number of competitors. Many of our competitors also are larger and have substantially greater resources than we do.

We rely on our good relationships with vendors to implement our business strategy successfully.

Our business is dependent on continued good relations with our vendors. In particular, we believe that we generally are able to obtain attractive pricing and other terms from vendors because we are perceived as a desirable customer. Our test-and-reorder merchandise strategy also relies in large part on our ability to obtain much of our merchandise from our vendors within three to six weeks from the date of order. Our failure to maintain good relations with our vendors could increase our exposure to changing fashion cycles, which may in turn lead to increased inventory markdown rates.

Certain members of our senior management team have limited tenure with us.

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Our business requires disciplined execution at all levels of our organization in order to timely deliver and display fashionable merchandise in appropriate quantities in our stores. This execution requires experienced and talented management. If we fail to attract, motivate and retain qualified and talented key personnel, it may adversely affect our business and inhibit our plans for future growth.

Our Chief Executive Officer recently assumed that role after approximately two years of service as our Chief Operations Officer. In addition, during fiscal 2004 we hired new General Merchandise Managers for our Charlotte Russe and Rampage chains and three Senior Vice Presidents for Supply Chain & Systems, Store Operations and Real Estate & Construction. In December 2004, the GMM for the Charlotte Russe chain resigned and an executive search is underway to find her replacement. Each of the other individuals has significant experience in these and similar roles with other apparel retailers, although they have limited tenure with our company.

If at any time our comparable store sales and quarterly results of operations decline or do not meet the expectations of research analysts, the price of our common stock could decline substantially.

Our quarterly results of operations for our individual stores have fluctuated in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future. For instance, our quarterly comparable store sales percentages have ranged as high as positive 7.1% and as low as negative 16.1% over the past two years. Our net sales and operating results are typically lower in the second quarter of our fiscal year due to the traditional retail slowdown immediately following the winter holiday season. Our comparable store sales and quarterly results of operations are affected by a variety of factors, including:

the timing of new store openings and the relative proportion of new stores to mature stores;

efforts to reposition the targeted customer for our Rampage stores;

fashion trends;

calendar shifts of holiday or seasonal periods;

the effectiveness of our test-and-reorder strategy in maintaining appropriate inventory levels;

changes in our merchandise mix;

timing of promotional events;

general economic conditions and, in particular, the retail sales environment;

actions by competitors or mall anchor tenants;

weather conditions; and

the level of pre-opening expenses associated with new stores.

Our business and reputation may be adversely affected if our Rampage stores are associated with negative publicity related to the use of the Rampage trademark by other parties.

In connection with the acquisition of our Rampage stores, we acquired the exclusive right within the United States to use the Rampage trademark on exterior and interior signage identifying our Rampage stores, as well as the non-exclusive right within the United States to use the Rampage trademark for promotional and advertising materials. We do not, however, have the right to use the Rampage trademark on our merchandise. The right to market merchandise under the Rampage trademark was retained by Rampage Clothing Company. Further, nothing in our license agreement with Rampage Clothing Company prohibits the sale of merchandise bearing the Rampage trademark by other parties or the licensing of the Rampage trademark to other parties. In fact, Rampage Clothing Company has licensed the trademark to other parties. We believe a positive Rampage brand image is important to our success. Accordingly, if the merchandise sold by the Rampage Clothing Company or other parties under the Rampage trademark is of low quality or if the Rampage Clothing Company or these parties otherwise engage in activities that

negatively affect the Rampage trademark or are otherwise inconsistent with our Rampage store concept, consumers could lose confidence in our merchandise and our reputation and business could be materially adversely affected.

The failure to efficiently complete the planned replacement of certain of our technology and information systems could negatively impact our business.

The efficient operation of our business is heavily dependent on information systems. In particular, we rely upon technology and information systems for inventory control and other critical information. We periodically review, improve and, under certain circumstances, replace information systems to provide enhanced support to all operating areas. If such upgrades and enhancements are not successfully implemented, then the current systems may not be able to continue to adequately support our information requirements. We have recently initiated the replacement of our existing inventory software systems. If we are unable to complete this conversion in an efficient and timely manner, our business could be negatively impacted.

Our operations, as well as a substantial number of our stores, are concentrated in the Southwest, which makes us susceptible to adverse conditions in this region.

Our headquarters and distribution centers are located in California, and a substantial number of our stores are located in California and the Southwest. As a result, our business may be more susceptible to regional factors than the operations of more geographically diversified competitors. These factors include, among others, economic and weather conditions, demographic and population changes, and fashion tastes. Further, a natural disaster or other catastrophic event, such as an earthquake affecting southern California, could significantly disrupt our operations.

The loss of, or disruption of operations in, either of our two distribution centers could negatively impact our business.

Our merchandise is distributed through two modern facilities that use automated systems for sorting apparel and shipping merchandise. We depend on the orderly operation of our facilities and distribution processes, as well as sufficient shipping resources. Disruptions in these operations due to fire, earthquake or other catastrophic events, employee matters (including work stoppages), shipping problems or other events could result in delays in the delivery of merchandise to our stores.

The removal of quotas may adversely impact our business.

On January 1, 2005, in accordance with an agreement reached in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) ten years ago, the quota on textiles imported from China will be eliminated. While the impact of the quota removal is uncertain, the increased access to the Chinese textile market could create logistical delays arising from the surge of imported goods. In addition, the quota removal may alter the cost differential between vendors that source domestically and vendors that more extensively import from China.

The effects of war or acts of terrorism could adversely affect our business.

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The continued threat of terrorism, heightened security measures and military action in response to an act of terrorism has disrupted commerce and has intensified the uncertainty of the United States economy. Any further acts of terrorism, particularly directed at malls, or new or extended hostilities may disrupt commerce and undermine consumer confidence, which could negatively impact our sales by causing mall traffic or consumer spending to decline.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

Information with respect to this Item is indexed on page F-1 of this Report and is contained on pages F-3 through F-24.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the management of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. (the Management), including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's Management, including the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). In performing this evaluation, Management reviewed the Company's lease accounting practices in response to the letter issued on February 7, 2005 by the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the SEC Letter) expressing its views regarding certain operating lease accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The Company's lease accounting practices had not changed materially over the years. The Company's external independent auditors had been aware of our lease accounting practices, similar to those used by many other companies in the retail and restaurant industries, and had not suggested that they were not in accordance with GAAP. When reviewed against GAAP as set forth in the SEC Letter, the Company determined that its historical method of accounting for construction period straight-line rent and landlord construction allowances was not in accordance with GAAP. As a result of changing its historical lease accounting practices to conform to GAAP as set forth in the SEC Letter, Management concluded that the Company's previously reported fixed assets and deferred lease credits had been understated and that previously issued financial statements should be restated. Because of this change in its lease accounting practices, the Company concluded that it had a material weakness in the effectiveness of controls over the selection and monitoring of appropriate practices used in accounting for leases and tenant allowances during the fiscal year. As a result, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer each concluded that, based solely on this change in lease accounting practices, that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were not effective as of September 25, 2004.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2005, the Company remediated the material weakness in internal control and the ineffectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures by conducting a

review of its lease accounting practices, establishing new lease-related accounting policies, and correcting its method of accounting for landlord construction allowances and construction period straight-line rent.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the fiscal year ended September 25, 2004, there have been no significant changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting or in other factors that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal controls over financial reporting, nor were there any corrective actions required with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed with the Commission not later than 120 days after the end of the Registrant's fiscal year.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

- (a) 1. The financial statements listed in the Index to Financial Statements at page F-1 are filed as part of this report.

2. The exhibits are listed in the Exhibit Index, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrant has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of San Diego, State of California, on the 5th day of May, 2005.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

By: /s/ DANIEL T. CARTER
Daniel T. Carter

Executive Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS, that each person whose signature appears below hereby constitutes and appoints Mark A. Hoffman and Daniel T. Carter, and each of them acting individually, as his true and lawful attorneys-in-fact and agents, each with full power of substitution, for him in any and all capabilities, to sign any and all amendments to this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A and to file the same, with exhibits thereto and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorneys-in-fact and agents, with full power of each to act alone, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully for all intents and purposes as he might or could do in person, hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or his or their substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof. Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A has been signed by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<p>/s/ MARK A. HOFFMAN</p> <hr/> <p>Mark A. Hoffman</p>	<p>Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)</p>	<p>May 5, 2005</p>
<p>/s/ DANIEL T. CARTER</p> <hr/> <p>Daniel T. Carter</p>	<p>Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)</p>	<p>May 5, 2005</p>
<p>/s/ BERNARD ZEICHNER</p> <hr/> <p>Bernard Zeichner</p>	<p>Chairman of the Board</p>	<p>May 5, 2005</p>
<p>/s/ PAUL R. DEL ROSSI</p> <hr/> <p>Paul R. Del Rossi</p>	<p>Director</p>	<p>May 5, 2005</p>

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
/s/ W. THOMAS GOULD W. Thomas Gould	Director	May 5, 2005
/s/ ALLAN W. KARP Allan W. Karp	Director	May 5, 2005
/s/ LEONARD H. MOGIL Leonard H. Mogil	Director	May 5, 2005
/s/ MARK J. RIVERS Mark J. Rivers	Director	May 5, 2005

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REPORT OF ERNST & YOUNG LLP, INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors

Charlotte Russe Holding Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. as of September 25, 2004 (as restated) and September 27, 2003 (as restated), and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 25, 2004 (as restated). These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2, Restatement of the Financial Statements, the Company has corrected its accounting for leases and restated previously issued financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc at September 25, 2004 (as restated) and September 27, 2003 (as restated), and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 25, 2004 (as restated), in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

San Diego, California

October 20, 2004

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003
	(Restated)	(Restated)
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 30,713,343	\$ 22,967,317
Inventories	49,154,877	34,506,912
Other current assets	8,019,487	5,410,123
Deferred tax assets	6,300,000	5,300,000
Total current assets	94,187,707	68,184,352
Fixed assets, net	177,518,053	163,097,927
Goodwill	28,790,000	28,790,000
Other assets	1,184,227	1,371,894
Total assets	\$ 301,679,987	\$ 261,444,173
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable, trade	\$ 25,703,097	\$ 20,928,264
Accounts payable, other	8,749,782	6,457,132
Accrued payroll and related expense	4,124,136	2,526,756
Income and sales taxes payable	1,970,903	2,330,930
Other current liabilities	10,548,758	9,886,267
Total current liabilities	51,096,676	42,129,349
Deferred rent	91,226,297	81,973,448
Other liabilities	43,894	312,777
Deferred tax liabilities	3,700,000	2,100,000
Total liabilities	146,066,867	126,515,574
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 3,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; issued and outstanding shares 21,950,927 and 21,290,182 at September 25, 2004 and September 27, 2003, respectively	219,509	212,902
Additional paid-in capital	50,029,794	44,498,540
Deferred compensation		(63,000)
Retained earnings	105,363,817	90,280,157
Total stockholders' equity	155,613,120	134,928,599
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 301,679,987	\$ 261,444,173

See accompanying notes.

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Net sales	\$ 539,403,949	\$ 456,622,115	\$ 409,381,895
Cost of goods sold, including buying, distribution and occupancy costs	403,760,365	344,133,481	297,249,785
Gross profit	135,643,584	112,488,634	112,132,110
Selling, general and administrative expenses	111,269,438	90,896,124	76,516,238
Store closing costs	(325,000)	4,900,000	
Operating income	24,699,146	16,692,510	35,615,872
Other income (expense):			
Interest income, net	303,067	118,718	164,062
Other charges, net	(274,901)	(269,933)	(289,625)
Total other income (expense)	28,166	(151,215)	(125,563)
Income before income taxes	24,727,312	16,541,295	35,490,309
Income taxes	9,643,652	6,451,104	13,841,221
Net income	\$ 15,083,660	\$ 10,090,191	\$ 21,649,088
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$0.70	\$0.48	\$1.03
Diluted	\$0.63	\$0.43	\$0.91
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	21,567,205	21,239,569	21,045,318
Diluted	23,993,019	23,507,028	23,693,564

See accompanying notes.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

	Common Stock		Additional Paid- in Capital	Deferred Compensation	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders Equity
	Shares	Amount				
Balance at September 29, 2001 (as restated)	20,802,747	\$ 208,028	\$ 40,038,464	\$ (372,000)	\$ 58,540,878	\$ 98,415,370
Stock option transactions, including tax benefits	388,230	3,882	3,985,370			3,989,252
Amortization and adjustment of deferred compensation			(93,000)	201,000		108,000
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	19,730	197	312,663			312,860
Stock offering costs			(450,000)			(450,000)
Net income and comprehensive income					21,649,088	21,649,088
Balance at September 28, 2002 (as restated)	21,210,707	\$ 212,107	\$ 43,793,497	\$ (171,000)	\$ 80,189,966	\$ 124,024,570
Stock option transactions, including tax benefits	53,000	530	467,646			468,176
Amortization of deferred compensation				108,000		108,000
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	26,475	265	237,397			237,662
Net income and comprehensive income					10,090,191	10,090,191
Balance at September 27, 2003 (as restated)	21,290,182	\$ 212,902	\$ 44,498,540	\$ (63,000)	\$ 90,280,157	\$ 134,928,599
Stock option transactions, including tax benefits	641,100	6,411	5,630,549			5,636,960
Amortization of deferred compensation				63,000		63,000
Issuance of stock under employee stock purchase plan	19,645	196	200,705			200,901
Stock offering costs			(300,000)			(300,000)
Net income and comprehensive income					15,083,660	15,083,660
Balance at September 25, 2004 (as restated)	21,950,927	\$ 219,509	\$ 50,029,794		\$ 105,363,817	\$ 155,613,120

See accompanying notes.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
	(Restated)	(Restated)	(Restated)
Operating Activities			
Net income	\$ 15,083,660	\$ 10,090,191	\$ 21,649,088
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	27,738,947	23,396,212	18,373,753
Amortization of construction allowances	(8,193,468)	(7,052,558)	(4,861,193)
Landlord construction allowances	15,140,208	23,865,180	17,662,096
Deferred rent	2,306,109	3,082,344	4,046,414
Amortization of deferred compensation	63,000	108,000	108,000
Loss on disposal of assets	586,805	3,264,869	13,708
Deferred income taxes	600,000	2,400,000	(1,400,000)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventories	(14,647,965)	(1,187,898)	(9,782,594)
Other current assets	(2,609,364)	(2,907,922)	57,952
Accounts payable, trade	4,774,833	(4,000,479)	5,321,606
Accounts payable, other	2,292,650	1,012,326	618,860
Accrued payroll and related expense	1,597,380	154,622	440,296
Income and sales taxes payable	2,968,080	1,201,473	(720,407)
Other current liabilities	662,491	3,134,132	868,741
Other liabilities	(268,883)	103,894	(60,587)
Net cash provided by operating activities	48,094,483	56,664,386	52,335,733
Investing Activities			
Purchases of fixed assets	(42,657,356)	(47,733,032)	(49,381,298)
Other assets	99,145	(92,827)	(42,377)
Net cash used in investing activities	(42,558,211)	(47,825,859)	(49,423,675)
Financing Activities			
Payments on capital leases			(45,017)
Payments on notes payable to bank and revolving credit facility			(11,000,000)
Proceeds from notes payable to bank and revolving credit facility			11,000,000
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	2,509,754	575,310	1,105,041
Stock offering costs	(300,000)		(450,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	2,209,754	575,310	610,024
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,746,026	9,413,837	3,522,082
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	22,967,317	13,553,480	10,031,398
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	\$ 30,713,343	\$ 22,967,317	\$ 13,553,480

See accompanying notes.

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. (the Company) was incorporated in Delaware in July 1996. On September 27, 1996, the Company was capitalized through the issuance of Common Stock and long-term debt. Effective September 27, 1996, the Company acquired all of the stock of Lawrence Merchandising Corporation, a California corporation, and its affiliates, Lawrence Merchandising Corporation of Nevada and Lawrence Merchandising Corporation of Nevada II, both Nevada corporations, (collectively, the Predecessor companies) for approximately \$35.0 million in cash. In addition, the Company repaid \$5.0 million of the Predecessor's short-term borrowings concurrent with the consummation of the purchase transaction. The acquisition was accounted for using the purchase method of accounting. The excess of the aggregate purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired of approximately \$32.9 million was recognized as goodwill.

Description of Business

The Company operates in a single segment, selling clothing, accessories and footwear for women through its mall-based retail stores that operate under the names Charlotte Russe and Rampage. As of September 25, 2004, the Company operated 360 retail stores in 39 states and Puerto Rico.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements, prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, include the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of all wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Fiscal Year

The Company's fiscal year is the 52/53 week period ending on the last Saturday in September. All years presented contained 52 weeks.

Use of Estimates

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The preparation of the accompanying consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and disclosed in the accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Inventories

Inventories consist primarily of apparel and accessories purchased for resale. Inventories are accounted for by the retail inventory method. The cost of inventory is determined at the lower of the first-in, first-out (FIFO) method or market.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, generally five to seven years. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets or the term of the lease, whichever is shorter. Maintenance, repairs and minor renewals are charged to expense when incurred. Upon disposition of an asset, its accumulated depreciation is deducted from the original cost, and any gain or loss is reflected in current operations. Depreciation expense for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002 amounted to \$27,650,425, \$23,269,351, and \$18,284,917, respectively.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost over the fair value of net assets acquired. The Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*, at the beginning of fiscal 2002, which supercedes Accounting Principles Board Opinion (APB) No. 17, *Intangible Assets*, and eliminated the requirement to amortize goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. SFAS No. 142 requires that goodwill be tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events and circumstances warrant, utilizing a test that begins with an estimate of the fair value of the reporting unit or intangible asset. The Company tests goodwill annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill might be impaired.

Prior to fiscal year 2002, when goodwill amortization was ceased under SFAS No. 142, goodwill was amortized on a straight-line basis over a 40-year period. The amortization period was determined based upon the following factors, among others: operating history, brand name recognition, merchandising strategy, vendor network, proven portability to new markets and demographics of the junior women's market.

Other Assets

Other assets include intangibles that resulted from the Company's acquisition of assets from Rampage Retailing Inc. including a license to utilize the Rampage name and other intangibles. This intangible asset is stated at a cost of approximately \$1.3 million and is amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of 20 years. The amortization period was primarily determined based on the expectation that the Rampage license renewal options would be exercised (see Note 5). Accumulated amortization at September 25, 2004 and September 27, 2003 amounted to \$468,880 and \$401,896, respectively. Straight-line amortization on the intangible asset amounts to \$66,984 each year.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets

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In accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of its assets might not be recoverable, the Company, using its best estimates based upon reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections, reviews the carrying value of long-lived assets for impairment.

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Impairment for long-lived assets to be held is measured by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. Impairment is reviewed at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows that are independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets. The Company performs such analysis on an individual store basis and estimates fair values based on sales prices for comparable assets. The Company measures impairment for long-lived assets to be disposed of at the lower of the carrying amount or net realizable value (fair market value less cost to dispose).

Deferred Rent

Rent expense on noncancellable leases containing known future scheduled rent increases are recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of the respective leases beginning when we receive possession of the leased property for construction purposes. The difference between rent expense and rent paid is accounted for as deferred rent. Landlord construction allowances and other such lease incentives are recorded as deferred lease credits and are amortized on a straight-line basis as a reduction to rent expense.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes under SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, which requires the use of the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded to reflect the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the fiscal years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

Revenue Recognition

Retail merchandise sales are recognized at the point of sale. A reserve is provided for the impact of anticipated returns based on historical experience.

Advertising Costs

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Advertising costs are expensed as incurred and amounted to \$497,486, \$863,330, and \$680,441 for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003, and September 28, 2002, respectively.

Store Pre-opening Costs

Costs incurred in connection with the opening of a new store are expensed as incurred.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average outstanding common shares. Diluted earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average outstanding shares and potentially dilutive stock options and warrants.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*Stock-Based Compensation*

The Company has stock-based compensation plans, which are described more fully in Note 8. SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation*, encourages, but does not require the Company to record compensation cost for stock-based employee compensation plans at fair value. The Company has adopted the disclosure-only provision of SFAS No. 123. Accordingly, compensation expense has only been recognized for stock options granted to employees when the exercise price was below fair market value on the date of grant. Had compensation expense been recorded for options granted in fiscal 2004, 2003 and 2002 using the fair value method under SFAS No. 123, the Company's net income and basic and diluted earnings per share would have been decreased to the following proforma amounts:

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Net income (as restated)	\$15,083,660	\$10,090,191	\$21,649,088
Less: Stock-based compensation expense for all awards, net of related tax effects	(1,230,555)	(861,320)	(1,371,860)
Pro forma net income	\$13,853,105	\$9,228,871	\$20,277,228
Basic earnings per share	\$0.70	\$0.48	\$1.03
Pro forma	\$0.64	\$0.43	\$0.96
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.63	\$0.43	\$0.91
Pro forma	\$0.58	\$0.39	\$0.86

Pro forma information regarding net income is required by SFAS No. 123, and has been determined as if the Company had accounted for its employee stock options under the fair value method of that Statement. For options granted through October 18, 1999, the fair value of options granted were estimated at the date of grant using the minimum value option pricing model. Following the Company's initial public offering, the fair value of the options granted was estimated at the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following weighted average assumptions were used for those periods:

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Risk free interest rate	3.30%	2.75%	4.00%
Dividend yield	0%	0%	0%
Expected volatility	55%	65%	60%
Weighted average expected life	4 years	4 years	4 years

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The minimum value option-pricing model is similar to the Black-Scholes option-pricing model except that it excludes the factor of volatility. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions. Because the Company's employee stock options have characteristics significantly different from those of traded options, and because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options.

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments, including cash equivalents, accounts payable, accrued expenses and income tax payable are carried at cost, which management believes approximates fair value because of the short-term maturity of these instruments. There was no long-term debt at September 25, 2004 or September 27, 2003.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 146, *Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities*. SFAS No. 146 addresses financial accounting and reporting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and supersedes EITF No. 94-3, *Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)*. SFAS No. 146 requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. SFAS No. 146 also establishes that the liability should initially be measured and recorded at fair value. We applied the provisions of SFAS No. 146 for exit or disposal activities that initiated after December 31, 2002. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 results in recognizing the cost of future restructuring activities over a period of time rather than in one reporting period. The adoption of SFAS No. 146 did not have a significant impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In October 2004, the FASB concluded that the proposed Statement 123R, *Share-Based Payment*, would be effective for interim or annual periods beginning after June 15, 2005; thereby, becoming effective beginning in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005 for the company. As currently proposed, Statement 123R would require all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options and purchases under employee stock purchase plans, to be recognized as an operating expense in the income statement. The cost would be recognized over the requisite service period based on fair values measured on grant dates. The FASB has tentatively concluded that the new standard may be adopted using either the modified prospective transition method or the modified retrospective transition method. The final standard is expected to be issued during December 2004; and, we are currently evaluating our share-based employee compensation programs, potential impact of this statement on our consolidated financial position and results of operations, and alternative adoption methods which may be available.

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity*. This statement establishes standards for how an issuer classifies and measures certain financial instruments with characteristics of both liabilities and equity. This statement is effective for financial instruments entered into or modified after May 31, 2003, and otherwise is effective for the first interim period beginning after June 15, 2003, with certain exceptions. The Company adopted SFAS No. 150 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003, and it did not have an impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2. Restatement of Financial Statements

We reviewed our lease accounting practices in response to the letter issued on February 7, 2005 by the Office of the Chief Accountant of the SEC to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the SEC Letter) expressing its views regarding certain operating lease accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Our lease accounting practices had not changed materially over the years. Our external independent auditors had been aware of our lease accounting practices, similar to those used by many other companies in the retail and restaurant industries, and had not suggested that they were not in accordance with GAAP. When reviewed against GAAP as set forth in the SEC Letter, we determined that our historical method of accounting for construction period straight-line rent and landlord construction allowances was not in accordance with GAAP.

Specifically, we previously reflected the unamortized portion of construction allowances as a reduction of capital expenditures rather than recording those transactions as a deferred rent credit. In addition, we previously recognized straight-line rent expense for leases beginning on the rent commencement date (i.e., store opening date), which had the effect of excluding the build-out period from the calculation of the period over which rent is expensed.

As a result, we restated our previously issued audited financial statements, as follows:

We no longer offset construction allowances against capital expenditures. The unamortized portion of construction allowances is recorded as a deferred rent credit rather than as a reduction to the cost of leasehold improvements. Depreciation expense has been increased to reflect the adjustment to capital expenditures with an equal and offsetting credit against rent expense during the contractual lease term.

We no longer recognize rent in accordance with the contractual lease commencement dates. Straight-line rent is imputed starting when we receive possession of the leased property for construction purposes. Preopening expense is recognized during the construction period with an equal and offsetting credit against rent expense during the contractual lease term.

As a result, excluding tax impacts, the correction of this accounting required us to record additional deferred rent, increase fixed assets and adjust retained earnings on the consolidated balance sheets. In connection with the restatement of all prior periods for these changes in lease accounting practices, we also corrected for a previously identified immaterial inter-quarterly error by shifting this charge between appropriate quarters.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Following is a summary of the significant effects of these corrections on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of September 25, 2004 and September 27, 2003, as well as on the Company's consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the fiscal years September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002:

Consolidated Statements of Income

	As Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Fiscal Year Ended September 25, 2004			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 403,453,723	\$ 306,642	\$ 403,760,365
Gross profit	135,950,226	(306,642)	135,643,584
Operating income	25,005,788	(306,642)	24,699,146
Income before income taxes	25,033,954	(306,642)	24,727,312
Income taxes	9,763,242	(119,590)	9,643,652
Net income	15,270,712	(187,052)	15,083,660
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 0.71	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.70
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.64	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.63
Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2003			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 342,621,003	\$ 1,512,478	\$ 344,133,481
Gross profit	114,001,112	(1,512,478)	112,488,634
Operating income	18,204,988	(1,512,478)	16,692,510
Income before income taxes	18,053,773	(1,512,478)	16,541,295
Income taxes	7,040,971	(589,867)	6,451,104
Net income	11,012,802	(922,611)	10,090,191
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 0.52	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.48)
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.47	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.43)
Fiscal Year Ended September 28, 2002			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 296,005,383	\$ 1,244,402	\$ 297,249,785
Gross profit	113,376,512	(1,244,402)	112,132,110
Operating income	36,860,274	(1,244,402)	35,615,872
Income before income taxes	36,734,711	(1,244,402)	35,490,309
Income taxes	14,326,537	(485,316)	13,841,221
Net income	22,408,174	(759,086)	21,649,088
Earnings per share - basic	\$ 1.06	\$ (0.03)	\$ 1.03
Earnings per share - diluted	\$ 0.95	\$ (0.04)	\$ 0.91

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	As Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
September 25, 2004			
Fixed assets, net	\$ 107,491,922	\$ 70,026,131	\$ 177,518,053
Total assets	231,653,856	70,026,131	301,679,987
Income and sales taxes payable	1,979,900	(8,997)	1,970,903
Other current liabilities	10,620,758	(72,000)	10,548,758
Total current liabilities	51,177,673	(80,997)	51,096,676
Deferred rent	11,874,327	79,351,970	91,226,297
Deferred tax liabilities	7,300,000	(3,600,000)	3,700,000
Total liabilities	70,395,894	75,670,973	146,066,867
Retained earnings	111,008,659	(5,644,842)	105,363,817
Total stockholders' equity	161,257,962	(5,644,842)	155,613,120
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	231,653,856	70,026,131	301,679,987

September 27, 2003

Fixed assets, net	\$ 100,018,536	\$ 63,079,391	\$ 163,097,927
Total assets	198,364,782	63,079,391	261,444,173
Income and sales taxes payable	2,320,337	10,593	2,330,930
Total current liabilities	42,118,756	10,593	42,129,349
Deferred rent	9,946,860	72,026,588	81,973,448
Deferred tax liabilities	5,600,000	(3,500,000)	2,100,000
Total liabilities	57,978,393	68,537,181	126,515,574
Retained earnings	95,737,947	(5,457,790)	90,280,157
Total stockholders' equity	140,386,389	(5,457,790)	134,928,599
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	198,364,782	63,079,391	261,444,173

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	As Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Fiscal Year Ended September 25, 2004			
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 32,954,275	\$ 15,140,208	\$ 48,094,483
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,418,003)	(15,140,208)	(42,558,211)
Fiscal Year Ended September 27, 2003			
Net cash provided by operating activities	32,799,206	23,865,180	56,664,386
Net cash used in investing activities	(23,960,679)	(23,865,180)	(47,825,859)
Fiscal Year Ended September 28, 2002			

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Net cash provided by operating activities	34,673,637	17,662,096	52,335,733
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,761,579)	(17,662,096)	(49,423,675)

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity

	As Previously		
	Reported	Adjustments	As Restated
Fiscal Year Ended September 29, 2001			
Retained earnings	\$ 62,316,971	\$ (3,776,093)	\$ 58,540,878

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**3. Fixed Assets**

A summary of fixed assets is as follows:

	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Leasehold improvements	\$ 218,517,800	\$ 189,391,556
Furniture and fixtures	28,847,047	24,381,457
Equipment and other	33,046,538	27,291,164
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	280,411,385	241,064,177
Less: Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(102,893,332)	(77,966,250)
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	<u>\$ 177,518,053</u>	<u>\$ 163,097,927</u>

4. Credit Arrangements

Effective February 28, 2003, the Company obtained a \$25.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the "new credit facility") to replace the previous \$15.0 million unsecured revolving credit agreement with another lender. The new credit facility, as amended on July 9, 2003, is subject to certain restrictions and covenants and matures on March 1, 2006. Interest on the new credit facility is payable quarterly, at the Company's option, at either (i) the Bank's Base Rate, as defined, or (ii) the Bank's Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%, subject to certain adjustments. At September 25, 2004, there was no outstanding debt under the new credit facility. The new credit facility requires that the Company maintain certain financial ratios on a quarterly basis and restricts future liens and indebtedness, sales of assets and prohibits dividend payments. As of September 25, 2004, the Company is in compliance with the terms of the credit facility.

Pursuant to the terms of the new credit facility, the Company can issue up to \$15.0 million of documentary or standby letters of credit. The Company is charged a fee equal to the Bank's Eurodollar Rate for the average daily face amount of outstanding letters of credit and customary issuance and amendment charges. Fees are paid quarterly in arrears and charges are paid as incurred. At September 25, 2004, there were outstanding letters of credit in the amount of \$9.4 million.

5. Store Closing Costs

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During fiscal 2003, the Company decided to exit the Charlotte's Room concept and closed all 10 Charlotte's Room stores. In accordance with SFAS No. 146, the Company recorded a liability of \$2.6 million and recognized an impairment charge of \$2.9 million for total store closing costs of \$5.5 million, before the effect of income taxes. The final settlement of charges is currently estimated to be \$4,575,000; accordingly, \$600,000 and \$325,000 was reversed into income during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2003 and the second quarter of fiscal 2004, respectively. The \$4.9 million in closing costs and the subsequent \$325,000 partial reversal are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

The \$2.9 million impairment charge reflected the difference between the carrying value and fair value of Charlotte's Room assets, principally leasehold improvements. Fair value was based on estimated market valuations for those assets since their carrying value was not anticipated to be

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

recoverable through future cash flows. The majority of these assets were disposed of during the third quarter at approximately the estimated fair value. The asset impairment charge of \$2.9 million is included in the \$4.9 million shown in the store closing costs line item on the accompanying statement of income for the fiscal year ended September 27, 2003.

A reconciliation of the initial reserve to the ending liability included in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at September 25, 2004 is as follows:

<u>Description</u>	<u>Initial Reserve Estimate</u>	<u>Revision to Estimate Based Upon Final Costs</u>	<u>Costs Paid or Settled</u>	<u>Other Adjustments</u>	<u>Ending Reserve</u>
Contract termination costs	\$ 1,787,100	\$ (490,677)	\$ (1,215,524)	\$	\$ 80,899
Employee termination	100,000		(18,055)	(81,945)	
Other associated costs	712,900	(434,323)	(434,737)	160,171	4,011
	<u>2,600,000</u>	<u>(925,000)</u>	<u>(1,668,316)</u>	<u>78,226</u>	<u>\$ 84,910</u>

The remaining balance of the reserve is expected to be paid or settled during fiscal 2005.

6. Commitments and Contingencies*Leases*

The Company leases its retail stores, distribution centers, and office facilities under various non-cancelable operating leases that expire between 2005 and 2016. Under certain retail store leases, the Company is required to pay the greater of a minimum lease payment or 5% to 11% of annual sales volume. Rent expense, including reimbursement of the Company's proportional share of common area maintenance expenses, for the years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002 amounted to \$90,258,119, \$76,120,584 and \$61,204,476, respectively, including \$4,839,557, \$3,834,060 and \$1,617,494, respectively, of contingent rentals.

As of September 25, 2004, aggregate future minimum rentals are as follows:

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	Operating Leases
<hr/>	
Fiscal Year Ending September:	
2005	\$ 64,838,922
2006	63,804,450
2007	64,105,312
2008	62,369,800
2009	59,354,951
Thereafter	165,710,178
<hr/>	
Total future minimum lease payments	\$ 480,183,614
<hr/>	

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)*License agreement*

In conjunction with the acquisition of Rampage assets on September 30, 1997, the Company entered into a license agreement enabling the Company to operate stores under the Rampage name. As amended in fiscal 2002, the license fee is calculated as the greater of an annual fee (ranging between \$600,000 to \$750,000) or a percent of sales at stores operating under the Rampage name (ranging between 0.5% and 1.0%).

The license agreement has an initial term that expires in 2012 and may be extended for six additional five-year periods provided that net sales under the license exceeds an annual goal for the year ending immediately prior to the beginning of such extension period. In the event the Company decides to terminate the license agreement prior to the end of the term, the Company may be required to pay a termination fee as specified in the licensing agreement. License fees incurred during the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003, and September 28, 2002 were \$902,781, \$849,405, and \$926,492, respectively, and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Litigation

The Company is involved from time to time in various claims and lawsuits incidental to the business. Management believes that the outcome of these matters individually and in the aggregate will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

7. Income Taxes

Income taxes consist of the following:

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Current:			
Federal	\$ 7,422,552	\$ 3,178,204	\$ 15,626,421
State	1,700,000	872,900	1,980,000
	<u>9,122,552</u>	<u>4,051,104</u>	<u>17,606,421</u>

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Deferred:			
Federal	335,700	2,300,000	(3,193,800)
State	185,400	100,000	(571,400)
	<u>521,100</u>	<u>2,400,000</u>	<u>(3,765,200)</u>
	<u>\$ 9,643,652</u>	<u>\$ 6,451,104</u>	<u>\$ 13,841,221</u>

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CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

A reconciliation of the calculated income tax provision based on statutory tax rates in effect and the effective tax rate follows:

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Tax at U.S. statutory rates	\$ 8,654,559	\$ 5,789,454	\$ 12,421,608
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	1,181,347	612,855	1,211,107
Non-deductible expenses	44,386	70,608	36,229
Other, net	(236,640)	(21,813)	172,277
	<u>\$ 9,643,652</u>	<u>\$ 6,451,104</u>	<u>\$ 13,841,221</u>

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The Company has not recorded a valuation allowance for all periods presented as the utilization of the deferred tax assets is deemed to be more likely than not.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax liabilities and assets are as follows:

	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory	\$ 2,854,432	\$ 2,395,526
Deferred rent	36,442,785	30,203,884
Employee benefit programs	991,966	477,267
State income taxes	194,077	111,444
Other accrued expenses	2,259,525	2,315,763
	<u>42,742,785</u>	<u>35,503,884</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Tax over book depreciation	(38,347,501)	(30,941,313)
Intangibles	(1,795,284)	(1,362,571)
	<u>(40,142,785)</u>	<u>(32,303,884)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 2,600,000</u>	<u>\$ 3,200,000</u>

8. Equity

Stock Options

In 1996, the Company established a Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 1996 Plan). The 1996 Plan provides for the issuance of shares of Common Stock under incentive stock options and non-qualified stock options. Options vest ratably at 20% per year over five years from the date of the grant, subject to certain acceleration provisions and are exercisable for a period of up to ten years from the date of grant. Incentive stock options are granted at prices that approximate the fair value of the common shares at the date of grant as determined by the Board of Directors.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

In May 1999, the Company established a 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the 1999 Plan). The 1999 Plan provides for the issuance of shares of Common Stock under non-qualified stock options and stock appreciation rights. The exercise price of options shall not be less than 85% of the fair market value at the date of grant, or 110% in the case of any person possessing 10% combined voting power of all classes of stock of the Company. The Company's Board of Directors determines the vesting and other provisions of option and stock appreciation rights granted under the 1999 Plan. In July 1999, the Company's Board of Directors resolved that no further stock option grants will be made from the 1996 Plan or the 1999 Plan.

The Company's Board of Directors and stockholders adopted the 1999 Equity Incentive Plan, effective as of the completion of its initial public offering. The 1999 Equity Incentive Plan permits the grant of options that qualify as incentive stock options and non-qualified options. The option exercise price of each option shall be determined by the compensation committee of the Board of Directors. In the case of incentive stock options, however, the exercise price shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant, or 110% in the case of incentive stock options granted to an individual with ownership in excess of certain limits. Subject to adjustment for stock splits and similar events, the total number of shares of Common Stock that can be issued under the 1999 Equity Incentive Plan is 2,250,000 shares. The terms of these options are substantially the same as other options previously issued.

A summary of the Company's stock option activity and related information for the plans is as follows:

	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at September 29, 2001	1,986,200	\$ 5.82
Granted	586,500	11.84
Cancelled	(66,600)	10.27
Exercised	(388,230)	2.04
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at September 28, 2002	2,117,870	8.04
Granted	438,000	10.88
Cancelled	(197,300)	11.22
Exercised	(53,000)	5.90
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at September 27, 2003	2,305,570	8.35
Granted	185,000	14.34
Cancelled	(159,300)	11.29
Exercised	(641,100)	3.60
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Outstanding at September 25, 2004	<u>1,690,170</u>	<u>\$ 10.54</u>

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding as of September 25, 2004:

Exercise Prices		Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
		Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Outstanding	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.00	\$4.00	384,170	2.23	\$ 2.06	384,170	\$ 2.06
\$7.00	\$13.50	1,021,500	7.66	11.32	366,500	11.30
\$18.90	\$27.00	284,500	7.62	19.18	134,200	20.29
Total		1,690,170	6.42	\$ 10.54	884,870	\$ 8.65

The weighted average fair value of options granted was \$6.09, \$5.41, and \$5.58 for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002, respectively.

Deferred compensation relating to options granted prior to the Company's initial public offering was amortized ratably over the vesting period of the respective options subject to adjustment for cancellations.

Stock Purchase Plan

On September 27, 1999, the Company approved the adoption of the 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the Plan), which authorized up to 350,000 shares of Common Stock available for employee purchase through payroll deductions at 85% of fair market value. All eligible employees of the Company may participate. Eligibility is defined as those employees who have completed at least six months of employment and work at least 20 hours per week, except for employees who own Common Stock or options on such Common Stock that represents 5% or more of the Company total equity ownership. There were 19,645, 26,475 and 19,730 shares issued under the Plan during the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002, respectively.

Warrants

In conjunction with the issuance of two senior subordinated note agreements with affiliated investors that were paid off in June 1999, the Company issued warrants to purchase 1,964,410 shares of Common Stock at \$1.00 per share. The number of shares of Common Stock issuable

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under these warrants was increased by an aggregate of 1,030 shares pursuant to certain anti-dilution provisions. The warrants are fully exercisable and expire on September 27, 2006.

Shares Reserved for Future Issuance

	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Warrants issued and outstanding	1,965,440	1,965,440
Stock options issued and outstanding	1,690,170	2,305,570
Common shares authorized for future stock option grants	751,800	779,500
Shares authorized for issuance under Employee Stock Purchase Plan	234,683	254,328
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shares reserved for future issuance	4,642,093	5,304,838
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**9. Supplemental Cash Flows Disclosures**

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Income tax benefit of stock option transactions	\$ 3,328,107	\$ 130,528	\$ 3,197,071
Cash paid during the year for:			
Interest	\$ 50,607	\$ 39,231	\$ 39,447
Income taxes	\$ 7,418,618	\$ 7,081,428	\$ 15,955,371

10. Related Party Transactions

The Company, its Chairman of the Board and two funds managed by Saunders Karp & Megrue Partners, LLC (SKM), entered into a stockholders' agreement in 1996. This agreement provides that: (1) as long as SKM owns more than 25% but less than 50% of the Company's outstanding shares, they will have the right to nominate three directors, and (2) as long as SKM owns at least 1,820,735 shares of Common Stock, including shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants, it will have the right to nominate two directors.

The stockholders agreement grants the Company's Chairman of the Board certain tag along rights in the event of a private sale by SKM of their shares of Common Stock. The stockholders agreement also grants, subject to limitations and exceptions, demand and piggyback registration rights to SKM and piggyback registration rights to the Chairman of the Board. The Company is responsible for certain costs of registered offerings in which shares are sold by SKM and the Chairman of the Board. Costs attributable to shares sold by SKM were \$300,000 and \$450,000 for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004 and September 28, 2002, respectively, and there were no such costs during the year ended September 27, 2003. Given the historical nature of this obligation, these costs are treated as reductions to stockholders' equity as an offset to proceeds received from shares sold by the Company, if any.

The Company expensed a management fee of \$250,000 to SKM during each of the three years presented. This fee terminates when SKM owns less than 1,820,735 shares of Common Stock, including shares of Common Stock issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants.

For the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002, the Company purchased approximately \$235,000, \$821,000 and \$664,000, respectively, of merchandise from a company primarily owned by family members of the Company's Chairman of the Board. Related accounts payable balances at September 25, 2004 and September 27, 2003 were zero and \$14,786, respectively, and they are included with accounts payable (trade) in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Employee Savings Plan

The Company has an Internal Revenue Code Section 401(k) profit-sharing plan (the Plan) for eligible employees. The Plan is funded by employee contributions and provides for the Company to make discretionary contributions. The Company matches 25% of participants contributions up to 4% of eligible compensation. Amounts contributed and expensed under this plan were approximately \$113,300, \$108,500 and \$89,500 for the fiscal years ended September 25, 2004, September 27, 2003 and September 28, 2002, respectively.

12. Earnings Per Share

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002
Net income (as restated)	\$ 15,083,660	\$ 10,090,191	\$ 21,649,088
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.48	\$ 1.03
Effect of dilutive warrants	(0.05)	(0.04)	(0.08)
Effect of dilutive stock options	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.04)
Diluted	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.43	\$ 0.91
Weighted average number of shares:			
Basic	21,567,205	21,239,569	21,045,318
Effect of dilutive warrants	1,840,567	1,781,661	1,862,812
Effect of dilutive stock options	585,247	485,798	785,434
Diluted	23,993,019	23,507,028	23,693,564

The calculation of dilutive shares excludes the effect of the following options that are considered anti-dilutive:

	Years Ended		
	September 25, 2004	September 27, 2003	September 28, 2002

Anti-dilutive options	<u>217,908</u>	<u>902,452</u>	<u>196,272</u>
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SCHEDULE II
CHARLOTTE RUSSE HOLDING, INC.**VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS****Three fiscal years ended September 25, 2004****(amounts in thousands)**

	Balance at beginning of period	Additions and Reductions	Balance at end of period
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Fiscal year ended September 28, 2002:			
Reserve for markdown of inventory	\$ 2,100	\$ 400	\$ 2,500
Allowance for effect of sales returns	600	150	750
Fiscal year ended September 27, 2003:			
Reserve for markdown of inventory	\$ 2,500	\$ 1,000	\$ 3,500
Allowance for effect of sales returns	750	0	750
Fiscal year ended September 25, 2004:			
Reserve for markdown of inventory	\$ 3,500	\$ 300	\$ 3,800
Allowance for effect of sales returns	750	100	850

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EXHIBIT INDEX

- (a) Exhibits marked with an asterisk are filed herewith. The remainder of the exhibits have heretofore been filed with the Commission and are incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit	Description
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of August 26, 1996 by and among Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., Daniel Lawrence, Frank Lawrence and Larry Lawrence (Exhibit 2.1 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., as amended (Exhibit 3.1 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
3.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. (Exhibit 3.2 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
3.3	Amended and Restated By-laws of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. (Exhibit 3.3 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate (Exhibit 4.1 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.1	Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 23, 1999, by and among Charlotte Russe, Inc., as Borrower, Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., as Guarantor, and BankBoston, N.A., as Agent (Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q filed on February 8, 2000)
10.2	Guaranty, dated as of December 23, 1999, by Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., Charlotte Russe Merchandising, Inc. and certain other Subsidiaries of the Borrower (as therein defined) which may become parties thereto, each as Guarantor, in favor of BankBoston, N.A. as Agent (Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q filed on February 8, 2000)
10.3	Stockholders Agreement by and among Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., The SK Equity Fund, L.P., SK Investment Fund, L.P. and Bernard Zeichner (Exhibit 10.7 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.4	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe, Inc. and Bernard Zeichner dated October 1, 1996 (Exhibit 10.9 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.5	Amendment No. 1 to Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe, Inc. and Bernard Zeichner (Exhibit 10.10 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.6	Trade Secret and Confidentiality Agreement dated as of October 1, 1996 by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and Bernard Zeichner (Exhibit 10.11 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.7	Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. 1999 Long-Term Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.12 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.8	Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. 1996 Long-Term Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.13 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.9	Lease Agreement for San Diego Distribution Center dated July 24, 1997 by and between Price Enterprises, Inc. and Charlotte Russe, Inc. (Exhibit 10.14 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.10	Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. 1999 Equity Incentive Plan (Exhibit 10.15 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.11	License Agreement dated September 30, 1997 by and between Rampage Clothing Company and Charlotte Russe, Inc. (Exhibit 10.16 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.12	Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. 1999 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (Exhibit 10.17 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.13	Common Stock Purchase Warrant No. 2 by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and The SK Equity Fund, L.P., dated as of September 27, 1996 (Exhibit 10.19 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.14	Common Stock Purchase Warrant No. 3 by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and SK Investment Fund, L.P., dated as of September 27, 1996 (Exhibit 10.20 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.15	First Amendment dated October 1, 1999 to the Common Stock Purchase Warrant by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and The SK Equity Fund, L.P., dated as of September 27, 1996 (Exhibit 10.22 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.16	First Amendment dated October 1, 1999 to the Common Stock Purchase Warrant by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and SK Investment Fund, L.P., dated as of September 27, 1996 (Exhibit 10.23 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.17	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Directors and Officers of Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. (Exhibit 10.24 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.18	Stockholders Agreement dated as of October 1, 1999 by and among Charlotte Russe Holdings, Inc., The SK Equity Fund, L.P. and SK Investment Fund, L.P. (Exhibit 10.25 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
10.19	Amendment No. 2 to Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe, Inc. and Bernard Zeichner (Exhibit 10.19 to Form 10-K filed on December 12, 2001)
10.21	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and Mark A. Hoffman dated August 20, 2001 (Exhibit 10.21 to Form 10-K filed on December 12, 2001)
10.22	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and Daniel T. Carter dated October 11, 2001 (Exhibit 10.22 to Form 10-K filed on December 12, 2001)
10.24	Amendment #1 to Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 23, 1999, by and among Charlotte Russe, Inc., as Borrower, Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., as Guarantor, and BankBoston, N.A., as Agent (Exhibit 10.24 to Form 10-K filed on December 13, 2001)
10.25	Amendment #2 to Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 31, 1999, by and among Charlotte Russe, Inc., as Borrower, Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., as Guarantor, and BankBoston, N.A. as Agent (Exhibit 10.25 to Form 10-Q filed on April 19, 2002)

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
10.26	Amendment #3 to Revolving Credit Agreement, dated as of December 31, 1999, by and among Charlotte Russe, Inc., as Borrower, Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc., as Guarantor, and BankBoston, N.A., as Agent (Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K filed on December 13, 2002)
10.27	Amendment #1 to License Agreement, dated September 30, 1997, by and between Rampage Clothing Company and Charlotte Russe, Inc. (Exhibit 10.27 to Form 10-K filed on December 13, 2002)
10.28	Business Loan Agreement, dated as of February 28, 2003, between Bank of America, N.A and Charlotte Russe, Inc. (Exhibit 10.28 to Form 10-Q filed on April 21, 2003)
10.29	First Amendment dated as of July 9, 2003, between Bank of America, N.A and Charlotte Russe, Inc. amending the Business Loan Agreement dated as of February 28, 2003. (Exhibit 10.29 to Form 10-Q filed on July 17, 2003)
10.30	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc. and Mark A. Hoffman dated July 9, 2003. (Exhibit 10.30 to Form 10-K filed on December 19, 2003)
10.31	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe, Inc. and Bernard Zeichner dated August 31, 2003. (Exhibit 10.31 to Form 10-K filed on December 19, 2003)
10.32	Employment Agreement by and between Charlotte Russe, Inc. and Donna Desrosiers dated October 13, 2003. (Exhibit 10.32 to Form 10-K filed on December 19, 2003)
21	Subsidiaries (Exhibit 21 to Registration Statement 333-84297 filed October 19, 1999)
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*
24	Power of Attorney (See Signature Page)
31.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
31.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.1	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
32.2	Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*
(b)	Financial Statement Schedules
	All financial statement schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission have been omitted because they are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable as the information has been provided in the consolidated financial statements or related notes thereto.