

KIRKLANDS INC
Form 10-K
May 02, 2007

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

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended February 3, 2007**
- or**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d)
OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to**

Commission file number 000-49885

Kirkland s, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Tennessee

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

62-1287151

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

805 North Parkway, Jackson, Tennessee

(Address of principal executive offices)

38305

(Zip Code)

Registrant s telephone number, including area code:

(731) 668-2444

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

Title of each class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Stock, no par value per share

The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

(None)

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

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

Note Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act from their obligations under those Sections.

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one): Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of July 29, 2006, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$44,236,948 based on the last sale price of the common stock as reported by The Nasdaq Stock Market. This calculation excludes 11,316,955 shares held by directors, executive officers and one holder of more than 10% of the registrant's common stock.

As of April 6, 2007, there were 19,634,439 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Kirkland's, Inc. to be held June 4, 2007, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Ex-32.1 Section 906 Certification

Ex-32.2 Section 906 Certification

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements may be found throughout this Form 10-K, particularly under the headings Business and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, among others. Forward-looking statements typically are identified by the use of terms such as may, will, should, expect, anticipate, believe, estimate, intend and similar words, although some forward-looking statements are expressed differently. You should consider statements that contain these words carefully because they describe our expectations, plans, strategies and goals and our beliefs concerning future business conditions, our results of operations, financial position and our business outlook or state other forward-looking information based on currently available information. The factors listed below under the heading Risk Factors and in the other sections of this Form 10-K provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations expressed in our forward-looking statements.

The forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K relate only to events as of the date on which the statements are made. We undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date on which the statement is made or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The terms Kirkland's, we, us, and our as used in this Form 10-K refer to Kirkland's, Inc.

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PART I

Item 1. *Business*

General

We are a leading specialty retailer of home décor in the United States, operating 349 stores in 37 states as of February 3, 2007. Our stores present a broad selection of distinctive merchandise, including framed art, mirrors, wall décor, candles, lamps, decorative accessories, accent furniture, textiles, garden accessories and artificial floral products. Our stores also offer an extensive assortment of holiday merchandise as well as items carried throughout the year suitable for giving as gifts. In addition, we use innovative design and packaging to market home décor items as gifts. We provide our predominantly female customers an engaging shopping experience characterized by a diverse, ever-changing merchandise selection at surprisingly attractive prices. Our stores offer a unique combination of style and value that has led to our emergence as a leader in home décor and has enabled us to develop a strong customer franchise. As a result, we have achieved substantial growth and have expanded our store base into different regions of the country.

Our growth in recent years has consisted principally of new store openings. We intend to continue opening new stores both in existing markets and in new markets, including major metropolitan markets, middle markets and selected smaller communities. We believe there are currently more than 650 additional locations in the United States that could support a Kirkland's store. During the 53 weeks ended February 3, 2007 (fiscal 2006), we opened 49 new stores and closed 47 stores. All but one of our fiscal 2006 new stores are located in off-mall venues, and all but four of our closings stores were located in malls. We anticipate that all of our new store openings during fiscal 2007 will be in off-mall venues, while substantially all of our closings will be stores located in mall venues. Our results to date in our off-mall stores indicate that this venue provides the better opportunity for growth in our store base.

Business Strategy

Our goal is to be the leading specialty retailer of home décor in each of our markets. We believe the following elements of our business strategy differentiate us from our competitors and position us for profitable growth:

Item-focused merchandising. While our stores contain items covering a broad range of complementary product categories, we emphasize traditional style, trend-right key items within our targeted categories rather than merchandising complete product classifications. Although we do not attempt to be a fashion leader, our buyers work closely with our vendors to identify and develop stylish merchandise reflecting the latest trends and appealing to a broad base of customers. We test-market products where appropriate and monitor individual item sales, which enables us to identify and quickly reorder best selling items in order to maximize sales. We constantly evaluate market trends and merchandise sales data and work with vendors to develop additional products to be sold in our stores, frequently on an exclusive basis. In most cases, this exclusive merchandise is the result of our buying team's experience in interpreting market and merchandise trends in a way that appeals to our customer.

Ever-changing merchandise mix. We believe our ever-changing merchandise mix creates an exciting treasure hunt environment, encouraging strong customer loyalty and frequent return visits to our stores. The merchandise in our stores is typically traditionally styled for broad market appeal, yet it reflects an understanding of our customer's desire for newness. Our information systems permit close tracking of individual item sales, enabling us to react quickly to both fast-selling and slow-moving items. Accordingly, we actively change our merchandise throughout the year in response to market trends, sales results and changes in seasons. We also strategically increase selling space devoted to

gifts and seasonal merchandise in advance of holidays.

Stimulating visual presentation. Our stores have a distinctive, interior design look that helps customers visualize the merchandise in their own homes and inspires decorating and gift-giving ideas. Using multiple merchandise arrangements to simulate home settings, we group complementary merchandise creatively

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throughout the store. We believe this cross-category merchandising strategy encourages customers to browse for longer periods of time, promoting add-on sales.

Strong value proposition. Our customers regularly experience the satisfaction of paying noticeably less for items similar or identical to those sold by other retail stores or through other retail channels. This strategy of providing a unique combination of style and value is an important element in making Kirkland's a destination store. While we carry items in our stores that sell for several hundred dollars, most items sell for under \$50 and are perceived by our customers as very affordable home décor and gifts. Our longstanding relationships with vendors and our ability to place and sell through large orders of a single item enhance our ability to attain favorable product pricing from vendors.

Broad market appeal. Our stores operate successfully across a wide spectrum of different regions and market sizes. We operate stores in 37 states, and although originally focused in the Southeast, approximately 47% of our stores are now located outside that region. We operate successfully in major metropolitan markets such as Houston, Texas, and Atlanta, Georgia; middle markets such as Birmingham, Alabama, and Buffalo, New York; and smaller markets such as Appleton, Wisconsin, and Panama City, Florida. As of February 3, 2007, we operated 181 off-mall stores, or 52% of our store base. In recent years, we have expanded our off-mall presence, including selected lifestyle and power strip centers. The flexibility of our concept enables us to select the most promising real estate opportunities that meet requisite economic and demographic criteria within our target markets where our customers live and shop. All but one of our new store openings during fiscal 2006 were in off-mall venues, and our current growth plan is to continue emphasizing off-mall stores and de-emphasizing mall stores in the future.

Growth Strategy

Our growth strategy is to open new stores in existing and new markets. Over the past three years, we have expanded our store base at an average annual rate of 7.8%, net of store closings. During that same period, total square footage growth has averaged 14%. New stores generally have been larger, off-mall stores, while store closings mostly have consisted of smaller mall stores. We anticipate that we will open substantially all of our new stores in off-mall locations in major metropolitan markets, middle markets and in selected smaller communities. In the long-term we believe there are currently more than 650 additional locations in the United States that could support a Kirkland's store. In the near-term, we plan to grow prudently with a focus on shifting the store base from the mall to the off-mall locations. Assuming the continued availability of adequate capital, we expect to open approximately 30 off-mall stores and close approximately 40 mall stores during the 52 weeks ending February 2, 2008 (fiscal 2007).

Our store model produces strong store-level cash flow and provides an attractive store-level return on investment. Of the 162 new stores opened during the past three fiscal years, 151 of these are located in off-mall venues. Among the group of 151 off-mall stores, 103 have been open at least a full twelve months, and their average first-year sales volume was approximately \$1,407,000. These stores typically generate a positive store contribution in their first full year of operation. Since fiscal 2003, when we began to focus our growth on off-mall opportunities, we have experienced better sales and store contribution from our off-mall new stores as compared to mall stores.

We use store contribution, which consists of store gross profit minus store operating expenses, as our primary measure of operating profitability for a single store or group of stores. Store contribution specifically excludes the allocation of corporate overhead and distribution costs, and therefore should not be considered comparable to operating income or other GAAP profit measures that are appropriate for assessing overall corporate financial performance. Store contribution also excludes depreciation and amortization charges. We track these non-cash charges for each store and for Kirkland's as a whole. However, we exclude these charges from store contribution in order to more closely measure the cash flow produced by each store in relation to the cash invested in that store in the form of capital assets and inventory.

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Merchandising

Merchandising strategy. Our merchandising strategy is to (i) offer distinctive and often exclusive, high quality home décor at affordable prices which represent value to our customers, (ii) maintain a breadth of productive product categories, (iii) provide a carefully edited selection of key items within targeted categories, rather than merchandising complete product classifications, (iv) emphasize new and fresh-to-market merchandise by continually updating our merchandise mix and (v) present merchandise in a visually appealing manner to create an inviting atmosphere which inspires decorating and gift-giving ideas.

Our information systems permit close tracking of individual item sales, which enables us to react quickly to market trends and best or slow sellers. This daily sales and gross margin information helps us to maximize the productivity of successful products and categories, and minimize the accumulation of slow-moving inventory. Our core merchandise assortment is consistent across the chain. We address regional differences in home décor by tailoring inventories to geographic considerations and store sales results in selected categories.

We continuously introduce new and often exclusive products to our merchandise assortment in order to (i) maintain customer interest due to the freshness of our product selections, encouraging frequent return visits to our stores, (ii) enhance our reputation as a leader in identifying or developing high quality, fashionable products and (iii) allow merchandise which has peaked in sales to be quickly discontinued and replaced by new items. In addition, we strategically increase selling space devoted to gifts and holiday merchandise during the third and fourth quarters of the calendar year. Our flexible store design and fixtures allow for selling space changes as needed to capitalize on selling trends.

Our average store generally carries approximately 2,000-2,200 Stock Keeping Units (SKUs). We regularly monitor the sell-through on each item, and therefore, the number and make-up of our active SKUs is continuously changing based on changes in selling trends. New and different SKUs are introduced to our stores constantly.

We purchase merchandise from approximately 275 vendors, and our buying team works closely with vendors to differentiate Kirkland's merchandise from that of our competitors. For products that are not manufactured specifically for Kirkland's, we may create custom packaging as a way to differentiate our merchandise offering and reinforce our brand. Exclusive or proprietary products distinguish us from our competition, enhance the value of our merchandise and provide opportunity to improve our net sales and gross margin. Our strategy is to continue to grow our exclusive and proprietary products within our merchandise mix.

Product assortment. Our major merchandise categories include wall décor (framed art, mirrors, metal and other wall ornaments), lamps, decorative accessories, candles and related items, textiles, garden accessories, and artificial floral products. Our stores also offer an extensive assortment of holiday merchandise, as well as items carried throughout the year suitable for giving as gifts. Consistent with our item-focused strategy, a vital part of the product mix is a variety of home décor and other assorted merchandise that does not necessarily fit into a specific product category. Decorative accessories consist of such varied products as sconces, vases and clocks. Other merchandise includes housewares, picture frames and miscellaneous items. Throughout the year and especially for the fourth quarter of the calendar year, our buying team uses its experience in home décor to develop products that are equally appropriate for gift-giving.

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The following table presents the percentage of fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004 net sales contributed by our major merchandise categories:

Merchandise Category	% of Net Sales		
	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005	Fiscal 2004
Wall Décor (including framed art, mirrors, metal and other wall ornaments)	29%	29%	27%
Decorative Accessories	12	10	9
Candles	11	10	8
Lamps	8	10	11
Textiles	8	9	7
Accent Furniture	8	6	4
Holiday	7	8	9
Garden	5	6	8
Floral	5	4	3
Other (including housewares, picture frames and other miscellaneous items)	5	4	5
Gifts	2	4	9
Total	100%	100%	100%

Value to customer. Through our distinctive merchandising, together with carefully coordinated in-store marketing, visual presentation and product packaging, we continually strive to increase the perceived value of our products to our customers. Our shoppers regularly experience the satisfaction of paying noticeably less for items similar or identical to those sold by other retail stores or through catalogs. Our stores typically have two semi-annual clearance events, one in January and one in July. We also run category and other promotions periodically throughout the year. We believe our value-oriented pricing strategy, coupled with an adherence to high quality standards, is an important element in establishing our distinct brand identity and solidifying our connection with our customers.

Store Operations

General. As of February 3, 2007, we operated 349 stores in 37 states, with stores generally operating seven days a week. In addition to corporate management, four Regional Directors and approximately 27 District Team Leaders (who generally have responsibility for 12 to 13 stores within a geographic district) manage store operations. A Store Team Leader and one to three Assistant Store Team Leaders manage individual stores. The Store Team Leader is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the store, including sales, guest service, merchandise display, human resource functions and store security. A typical store operates with an average of eight to 10 team members including a full-time stock person and a combination of full and part-time team members, depending on the volume of the store and the season. Additional part-time sales associates are typically hired to assist with increased traffic and sales volume in the fourth quarter of the calendar year.

Formats. We operate stores in both mall and off-mall venues. As of February 3, 2007, we operated 168 stores in enclosed malls and 181 stores in a variety of off-mall venues including lifestyle strip centers, power strip centers,

outlet centers and freestanding locations. Off-mall stores tend to be larger than mall stores, and have a lower occupancy cost per square foot. The average size of our mall stores is approximately 4,700 square feet, and the average size of our off-mall stores is approximately 5,900 square feet. The average size of the new stores we opened in fiscal 2006 was approximately 6,800 square feet, and we expect our fiscal 2007 new stores to be of similar size or larger. In fiscal 2006, we developed and implemented a new store design package which utilized new colors, surfaces, fixtures, and product positioning. The new design is currently being modified to reflect changes suggested by use.

Visual merchandising. Merchandise in both mall and off-mall stores is generally displayed according to display guidelines and directives given to each store from the Visual Merchandising team with input from

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Merchandising, Marketing, and Store Operations. This procedure promotes uniform display standards throughout the chain. Using multiple types of fixtures, we group complementary merchandise creatively throughout the store, and also display certain products strictly by category or product type.

Because of the nature of our merchandise and our focus on identifying and developing best-selling items, we emphasize our visual merchandising standards. Our dedicated team of visual merchandisers provide support to our stores. The Visual Merchandising team provides Store Team Leaders with recommended directives such as photographs and diagrams and weekly placement guides. Each Store Team Leader has flexibility to creatively highlight those products that are expected to have the greatest appeal to local shoppers. The Visual Merchandising team also assists Regional Directors and District Team Leaders in opening new stores. Effective and consistent visual merchandising enhances a store's ability to reach its full sales potential.

Personnel recruitment and training. We believe our continued success is dependent in part on our ability to attract, retain and motivate quality team members. In particular, the success of our growth plan depends on our ability to promote and/or recruit qualified District and Store Team Leaders and maintain quality team members. A multi-week training program is provided for new District Team Leaders and Store Team Leaders. Many Store Team Leaders begin their Kirkland's career as sales associates, but complete a formal training program before taking responsibility for a store. This training program includes five to 10 days in a designated training store, working directly with a qualified Training Store Team Leader. District Team Leaders are primarily responsible for recruiting new Store Team Leaders. Store Team Leaders are responsible for the hiring and training of new sales associates, assisted where appropriate by a Regional Human Resources Manager. We constantly look for motivated and talented people to promote from within Kirkland's, in addition to recruiting outside Kirkland's.

Compensation and incentives. We compensate our Regional Directors with a base salary, plus an annual performance bonus based on store sales and expense control. District and Store Team Leaders are compensated with a base salary or on an hourly basis, plus a quarterly performance bonus based on store sales and expense control. Sales associates are compensated on an hourly basis. In addition, we periodically run a variety of contests that reward associates for outstanding achievement in sales and other corporate initiatives.

Real Estate

Strategy. Our real estate strategy is to identify retail properties that are convenient and attractive to our target female customer. The flexibility and broad appeal of our stores and our merchandise allow us to operate successfully in major metropolitan markets such as Houston, Texas, Phoenix, Arizona and Atlanta, Georgia, middle markets such as Birmingham, Alabama, Nashville, Tennessee and Buffalo, New York, and smaller markets such as Appleton, Wisconsin, and Panama City, Florida.

Site selection. Our current strategy is to locate our stores in off-mall, power strip venues which are destinations for large numbers of shoppers and which reinforce our quality image and brand. To assess potential new locations, we review financial and demographic criteria and infrastructure for access. We also analyze the quality and relative location of tenants and competitive factors, square footage availability, frontage space and other relevant criteria to determine the overall acceptability of a property and the optimal locations within it.

Until recent years, we preferred to locate stores in regional or super-regional malls with a history of high sales per square foot and multiple national department stores as anchors. Beginning in fiscal 2003, we began to explore more off-mall real estate alternatives. We have experienced greater success in these off-mall venues, which provide an economic advantage through lower occupancy costs. We also believe that our target shopper prefers the off-mall location for convenience in her home décor shopping experience. Of our 349 stores as of February 3, 2007, 181 were in a variety of off-mall venues including lifestyle strip centers, power centers and outlet centers. Off-mall stores tend

to be slightly larger than mall stores, and have lower occupancy cost per square foot that is available for these stores. We currently anticipate that all of the new stores opening in fiscal 2007 will be located in off-mall venues.

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We believe we are a desirable tenant to developers because of our long and successful operating history, sales productivity, ability to attract customers and our strong position with co-tenants in the home décor category. The following table provides a history of our store openings and closings by venue for the last five fiscal years.

	Fiscal 2006	Fiscal 2005	Fiscal 2004	Fiscal 2003	Fiscal 2002
Mall					
Stores open at beginning of period	210	241	245	231	222
Store openings	1		10	25	10
Store closings	(43)	(31)	(14)	(11)	(1)
Stores open at end of period	168	210	241	245	231
Off-Mall(1)					
Stores open at beginning of period	137	79	35	18	12
Store openings	48	59	44	17	6
Store closings	(4)	(1)			
Stores open at end of period	181	137	79	35	18
Total(1)					
Stores open at beginning of period	347	320	280	249	234
Store openings	49	59	54	42	16
Store closings	(47)	(32)	(14)	(11)	(1)
Stores open at end of period	349	347	320	280	249

(1) Excludes our warehouse outlet store located in Jackson, Tennessee. This store closed during fiscal 2004.

Buying and Inventory Management

Merchandise sourcing and product development. Our merchandise team purchases inventory on a centralized basis to take advantage of our consolidated buying power and our technology to closely control the merchandise mix in our stores. Our buying team selects all of our products, negotiates with vendors and works closely with our planning and allocation team to optimize store-level merchandise quantity and mix by category, classification and item. Non-exclusive merchandise may be boxed or packaged exclusively for Kirkland's utilizing Kirkland's proprietary brands.

We purchase merchandise from approximately 275 vendors. Approximately 75% of our total purchases are from importers of merchandise manufactured primarily in the Far East and India, with the balance purchased from domestic manufacturers and wholesalers. For our purchases of merchandise manufactured abroad, we have historically bought from importers or U.S.-based representatives of foreign manufacturers rather than dealing directly with foreign manufacturers. This process has enabled us to maximize flexibility and minimize product liability and credit risks. As we execute our growth strategy, we are continually evaluating the best ways to source and differentiate our merchandise while attaining our sales and gross margin objectives. For certain categories and items, the strategic use of domestic manufacturers and wholesalers enables us to reduce the lead times between ordering products and offering them in our stores.

Planning and allocation. Our merchandise planning and allocation team works closely with our buying team, field management and store personnel to meet the requirements of individual stores for appropriate merchandise in sufficient quantities. This team also manages inventory levels, allocates merchandise to stores and replenishes inventory based upon information generated by our information systems. Our inventory control systems monitor current inventory levels at each store and total company. We also continually monitor recent selling history within each store by category, classification and item to properly allocate further purchases to maximize sales and gross margin.

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Each of our stores is internally classified for merchandising purposes based on certain criteria including store sales, size, location and historical performance. Although all of our stores carry similar merchandise, the variety and depth of products in a given store may vary depending on the store's rank and classification. Inventory purchases and allocation are also tailored based on regional or demographic differences between stores in selected categories.

Distribution and Logistics

As we have grown over the last few years, we recognized the need for a more comprehensive approach to the management of our merchandise supply chain. This approach entails the thorough evaluation of all parts of the supply chain, from merchandise vendor to the store selling floor, and the development of strategies that incorporate the needs and expertise of many different parts of the Company including logistics, merchandising, store operations, information technology, and finance. To support our effort to build a modern, efficient supply chain, during fiscal 2003 we reached agreement to lease a new, 771,000-square-foot distribution center in Jackson, Tennessee. This building was built to our specifications and opened in May 2004.

The commencement of operations in the new distribution center was accompanied by the implementation of a new warehouse management system as well as investments in material handling equipment designed to streamline the flow of goods within the distribution center. In fiscal 2007 and beyond, our goal is to achieve better labor productivity, better transportation efficiency, leaner store-level inventories and reduced store-level storage costs.

In addition to making improvements to our distribution center operation, we have taken important steps to improve our efficiency in transporting merchandise to stores. We currently utilize third-party carriers to transport merchandise from our Jackson distribution center to our stores. In the past, the majority of our merchandise deliveries were handled by either less-than-truckload (LTL) carriers or full truckload deliveries to regional pool points, with local delivery agents handling the actual store delivery function. For approximately two-thirds of our stores, we have introduced a third alternative, less frequent full truckload deliveries. The optimal delivery method for a given store depends on the store's sales volume, square footage, geographic location and other factors.

An important part of our efforts to achieve efficiencies, cost reductions and net sales growth is the continued identification and implementation of improvements to our planning, logistical and distribution infrastructure and our supply chain, including merchandise ordering, transportation and receipt processing. We also need to ensure that our distribution infrastructure and supply chain keep pace with our anticipated growth and increased number of stores. For the foreseeable future, we believe our current distribution infrastructure is adequate to support our operational needs.

Internet

We believe the Internet offers opportunities to complement our brick-and-mortar stores, increase sales and increase consumer brand awareness of our products. We maintain a web site at www.kirklands.com, which provides our customers with a resource to locate a store, preview our merchandise, apply for a Kirkland's credit card, and purchase gift cards online. We currently do not sell any merchandise through our web site. The information contained or incorporated in our web site is not a part of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Information Systems

Our store information systems include a server in each store that runs our automated point-of-sale (POS) application on multiple POS registers. The server provides Store Team Leaders with convenient access to detailed sales and inventory information for the store. Our POS registers provide a price look-up function (all merchandise is bar-coded), time and attendance, and automated check, credit card, debit card and gift card processing. Through nightly two-way

electronic communication with each store, we upload SKU-level sales, gross margin information and payroll hours to our home office system and download new merchandise pricing, price changes for existing merchandise, purchase orders and system maintenance tasks to the store server. Based upon the evaluation of information obtained through daily polling, our planning and

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allocation team implements merchandising decisions regarding inventory levels, reorders, price changes and allocation of merchandise to our stores.

The core of our home office information system is the integrated GERS retail management software. This system integrates all merchandising and financial applications, including category, classification and SKU inventory tracking, purchase order management, automated ticket making, general ledger, sales audit and accounts payable.

We moved into our new distribution center during the second quarter of 2004. Concurrent with this move, we implemented a new warehouse management system (WMS) designed by High Jump Software. The WMS was tailored to our specifications and provides us with a fully automated solution for all operations within the distribution center. We utilize a Lawson Software package for our payroll and human resources functions.

Marketing

Our marketing efforts emphasize in-store signage, store and window banners and displays and other techniques to attract customers and provide an exciting shopping experience. Historically, we have not engaged in extensive media advertising because we believe that we have benefited from our strategic locations in high-traffic shopping centers and valuable word-of-mouth advertising by our customers. We are actively evaluating ways to enhance our marketing to customers through media inserts and e-mail communications. We utilize marketing efforts and other in-store activity to promote specific events in our stores, including our semi-annual clearance events.

As part of our effort to reach out to customers, in fiscal 2004, we introduced our Kirkland's private-label credit card. This program is administered by a third-party, who bears the credit risk associated with the card program without recourse to us. As a cardholder, customers are automatically enrolled in a loyalty program whereby they earn loyalty points for their purchases. Customers attaining specified levels of loyalty points are eligible for special discounts on future purchases. We believe that customers using the card visit our stores, purchase merchandise more frequently and spend more per visit than our customers not using the card. As of February 3, 2007, there were approximately 374,000 Kirkland's private-label credit card holders.

Trademarks

All of our stores operate under the names Kirkland's, Kirkland's Home, Kirkland's Home Outlet, and Kirkland's, other than 4 stores, which continue to operate under the name Briar Patch by Kirkland's. We acquired the Briar Patch stores in 1998. As these stores are remodeled or relocated, we intend to change their name to the Kirkland's Home.

We have registered several trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office on the Principal Register that are used in connection with the Kirkland's stores, including KIRKLAND® Sogo design, THE KIRKLAND COLLECTION®, HOME COLLECTION BY KIRKLAND ®, KIRKLAND S OUTLE™, KIRKLAND S HOME®, as well as several trademark registrations for Kirkland's private label brand, the CEDAR CREEK COLLECTION®. In addition to the registrations, Kirkland's also is the common law owner of the trademark BRIAR PATCH®. These marks have historically been very important components in our merchandising and marketing strategy. We are not aware of any claims of infringement or other challenges to our right to use our marks in the United States.

Competition

The retail market for home décor is highly competitive. Accordingly, we compete with a variety of specialty stores, department stores, discount stores and catalog retailers that carry merchandise in one or more categories also carried by our stores. Our product offerings also compete with a variety of national, regional and local retailers, including such specialty retailers as Bed, Bath & Beyond, Cost Plus World Market, Linens n Things, Michael's Stores, Pier 1

Imports and Williams-Sonoma. Department stores typically have higher prices than our stores for similar merchandise. Specialty retailers tend to have higher prices and a narrower assortment of home décor products. Wholesale clubs may have lower prices than our stores, but the

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product assortment is generally more limited. We believe that the principal competitive factors influencing our business are merchandise quality and selection, price, customer service, visual appeal of the merchandise and the store, and the convenience of location.

The number of companies offering a selection of home décor products that overlaps generally with our product assortment has increased over the last 10 years. However, we believe that our stores still occupy a distinct niche in the marketplace: traditionally-styled merchandise, reflective of current market trends, offered at a value price. We believe we compete effectively with other retailers due to our experience in identifying a broad collection of distinctive merchandise, pricing it to be attractive to the target Kirkland's customer, presenting it in a visually appealing manner, and providing a quality store experience.

In addition to competing for customers, we compete with other retailers for suitable store locations and qualified management personnel and sales associates. Many of our competitors are larger and have substantially greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. See **Risk Factors**. We face an extremely competitive specialty retail business market, and such competition could result in a reduction of our prices, adversely impacting sales and gross margin and create a loss of our market share.

Employees

We employed approximately 4,312 employees at April 2, 2007. The number of employees fluctuates with seasonal needs. None of our employees is covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We believe our employee relations are good.

Availability of SEC Reports

We file annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and other information with the SEC. Members of the public may read and copy materials that we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. Members of the public may also obtain information on the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet web site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers, including Kirkland's, that file electronically with the SEC. The address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>. Our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K and other information filed by us with the SEC are available, without charge, on our Internet web site, <http://www.kirklands.com>, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed electronically with the SEC. Copies are also available, without charge, by written request to: Secretary, Kirkland's, Inc., 805 North Parkway, Jackson, TN 38305.

Executive Officers of Kirkland's

The name, age as of April 2, 2007, and position of each of our executive officers is as follows:

Robert E. Alderson, 60, has been a Director of Kirkland's since September 1986. He has served as Chief Executive Officer since March 2006, President and Chief Executive Officer of Kirkland's from February 2006 to March 2006 and as President from November 1997 to May 2005 and Chief Executive Officer from March 2001 to May 2005. He also served as Chief Operating Officer of Kirkland's from November 1997 through March 2001 and as Senior Vice President of Kirkland's upon joining in 1986 through November 1997. He also served as Chief Administrative Officer of Kirkland's from 1986 to 1997. Prior to joining Kirkland's, Mr. Alderson was a senior partner at the law firm of Menzies, Rainey, Kizer & Alderson.

Catherine A. David, 43, joined Kirkland's as President and Chief Operating Officer in March 2006. Prior to joining Kirkland's, from July 2004 to September 2005, Ms. David was employed with Sears Holding Corporation leaving as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Sears Essentials, Sears Grand, and The Great Indoors. Prior to that, she was President of the Burnes Group, formerly a division of Newell-Rubbermaid. Ms. David also enjoyed a successful 13-year career at Target Corporation, where she performed in a variety of buying, merchandise planning and store operations roles culminating in her leadership of Target's website strategy and e-commerce business as Vice President and General Manager of target.direct.

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W. Michael Madden, 37, has been Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since May 2006. Prior to his appointment as Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Madden served as Vice President of Finance since May 2005. Prior to May 2005, he served as Director of Finance since July 2000. Prior to joining Kirkland's, Mr. Madden served as Assistant Controller with Trammell Crow Company and was with PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. At PricewaterhouseCoopers, LLP, he served in positions of increasing responsibility over six years culminating as Manager-Assurance and Business Advisory Services where he worked with various clients, public and private, in the retail and consumer products industries.

Sharyn Hejcl, 42, joined Kirkland's as Vice President and General Merchandise Manager in January, 2007. Prior to joining Kirkland's, from 2003 to 2007, Ms. Hejcl was employed with Bed, Bath and Beyond leaving as Divisional Merchandise Manager of the Home Décor and Tabletop division. Prior to that, she was Director of Replenishment & Forecasting for Jo-Ann Stores. She also served as Divisional Merchandise Manager for Jo-Ann Stores. She began her retail career at May Department Stores spending 13 years with increasing responsibilities in buying and serving as a Market Representative in the Decorative Housewares and Home Textile divisions.

No family relationships exist among any of the above-listed officers, and there are no arrangements or understandings between any of the above-listed officers and any other person pursuant to which they serve as an officer. All officers are elected to hold office for one year or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our common stock involves risk. You should carefully consider the following risks, as well as the other information contained in this 10-K, including our consolidated financial statements and the related notes, before investing in our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Business

If We Are Unable to Profitably Open and Operate New Stores and Maintain the Profitability of Our Existing Stores, We May Not Be Able to Adequately Execute Our Growth Strategy Resulting in a Decrease in Net Sales and Net Income.

One of our strategies is to open new stores by focusing on both existing markets and by targeting new geographic markets. During fiscal 2006, we opened 49 new stores, and our future operating results will depend to a substantial extent upon our ability to open and operate new stores successfully. We plan to open approximately 30 new stores and close approximately 40 stores in fiscal 2007. We also have an ongoing expansion, remodeling and relocation program. We did not remodel any stores in fiscal 2006, but we may expand, remodel or relocate additional stores during fiscal 2007.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to open, expand, remodel and relocate stores at this rate, or at all. Our ability to open new stores and to expand, remodel and relocate existing stores depends on a number of factors, including our ability to:

obtain adequate capital resources for leasehold improvements, fixtures and inventory on acceptable terms, or at all;

locate and obtain favorable store sites and negotiate acceptable lease terms;

construct or refurbish store sites;

obtain and distribute adequate product supplies to our stores;

maintain adequate warehousing and distribution capability at acceptable costs;

hire, train and retain skilled Store Team Leaders and personnel; and

continue to upgrade our information and other operating systems to control the anticipated growth and expanded operations.

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The rate of our expansion will also depend on the availability of adequate capital, which in turn will depend in large part on cash flow generated by our business and the availability of equity and debt capital. There can be no assurance that we will have adequate cash flow generated by our business or that we will be able to obtain equity or debt capital on acceptable terms, or at all. Moreover, our senior credit facility contains provisions that restrict the amount of debt we may incur in the future. In addition, the cost of opening, expanding, remodeling and relocating new or existing stores may increase in the future compared to historical costs. The increased cost could be material. If we are not successful in obtaining sufficient capital, we may be unable to open additional stores or expand, remodel and relocate existing stores as planned, which may adversely affect our growth strategy resulting in a decrease in net sales. As a result, there can be no assurances that we will be able to achieve our current plans for the opening of new stores and the expansion, remodeling or relocation of existing stores.

There also can be no assurance that our existing stores will maintain their current levels of net sales and store-level profitability or that new stores will generate net sales levels necessary to achieve store-level profitability. New stores that we open in our existing markets may draw customers from our existing stores and may have lower net sales growth relative to stores opened in new markets. New stores also may face greater competition and have lower anticipated net sales volumes relative to previously opened stores during their comparable years of operations. New stores opened in new markets, where we are less familiar with the target customer and less well known, may face different or additional risks and increased costs compared to stores operated in existing markets. Also, stores opened in off-mall locations may require greater marketing costs in order to attract customer traffic. These factors, together with increased pre-opening expenses at our new stores, may reduce our average store contribution and operating margins. If we are unable to profitably open and operate new stores and maintain the profitability of our existing stores, our net income could suffer.

The success of our growth plan will be dependent on our ability to promote and/or recruit enough qualified regional directors, district team leaders, store team leaders and sales associates to support the expected growth in the number of our stores, and the time and effort required to train and supervise a large number of new store team leaders and associates may divert resources from our existing stores and adversely affect our operating and financial performance. Our operating expenses would also increase as a result of any increase in the minimum wage or other factors that would require increases in the compensation paid to our employees.

A Prolonged Economic Downturn Could Result in Reduced Net Sales and Profitability.

Our net sales are also subject to a number of factors relating to consumer spending, including general economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income such as unemployment rates, business conditions, interest rates, levels of consumer confidence, energy prices, mortgage rates, the level of consumer debt and taxation. A weak retail environment could impact customer traffic in our stores and also adversely affect our net sales. Purchases of home décor items may decline during recessionary periods, and a prolonged recession may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, economic downturns during the last quarter of our fiscal year could adversely affect us to a greater extent than if such downturns occurred at other times of the year.

Reduced Consumer Spending in the Southeastern Part of the United States Where a Majority of Our Stores Are Concentrated Could Reduce Our Net Sales.

Approximately 53% of our stores are located in the southeastern region of the United States. Consequently, economic conditions, weather conditions, demographic and population changes and other factors specific to this region may have a greater impact on our results of operations than on the operations of our more geographically diversified competitors. In addition, changes in regional factors that reduce the appeal of our stores and merchandise to local consumers could reduce our net sales.

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We May Not Be Able to Successfully Anticipate Consumer Trends and Our Failure to Do So May Lead to Loss of Consumer Acceptance of Our Products Resulting in Reduced Net Sales.

Our success depends on our ability to anticipate and respond to changing merchandise trends and consumer demands in a timely manner. If we fail to identify and respond to emerging trends, consumer acceptance of the merchandise in our stores and our image with our customers may be harmed, which could reduce customer traffic in our stores and materially adversely affect our net sales. Additionally, if we misjudge market trends, we may significantly overstock unpopular products and be forced to take significant inventory markdowns, which would have a negative impact on our gross profit and cash flow. Conversely, shortages of items that prove popular could reduce our net sales. In addition, a major shift in consumer demand away from home décor could also have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We Depend on a Number of Vendors to Supply Our Merchandise, and Any Delay in Merchandise Deliveries from Certain Vendors May Lead to a Decline in Inventory Which Could Result in a Loss of Net Sales.

We purchase our products from approximately 275 vendors with which we have no long-term purchase commitments or exclusive contracts. None of our vendors supplied more than 10% of our merchandise purchases during fiscal 2006. Historically, we have retained our vendors and we have generally not experienced difficulty in obtaining desired merchandise from vendors on acceptable terms. However, our arrangements with these vendors do not guarantee the availability of merchandise, establish guaranteed prices or provide for the continuation of particular pricing practices. Our current vendors may not continue to sell products to us on current terms or at all, and we may not be able to establish relationships with new vendors to ensure delivery of products in a timely manner or on terms acceptable to us.

We may not be able to acquire desired merchandise in sufficient quantities on terms acceptable to us in the future. Also, our business would be adversely affected if there were delays in product shipments to us due to freight difficulties, strikes or other difficulties at our principal transport providers or otherwise. We have from time to time experienced delays of this nature. We are also dependent on vendors for assuring the quality of merchandise supplied to us. Our inability to acquire suitable merchandise in the future or the loss of one or more of our vendors and our failure to replace any one or more of them may harm our relationship with our customers resulting in a loss of net sales.

We Are Dependent on Foreign Imports for a Significant Portion of Our Merchandise, and Any Changes in the Trading Relations and Conditions Between the United States and the Relevant Foreign Countries May Lead to a Decline in Inventory Resulting in a Decline in Net Sales, or an Increase in the Cost of Sales Resulting in Reduced Gross Profit.

Many of our vendors are importers of merchandise manufactured in the Far East and India. Our vendors are subject to the risks involved with relying on products manufactured abroad, and we remain subject to those risks to the extent that their effects are passed through to us by our vendors or cause disruptions in supply. These risks include changes in import duties, quotas, loss of most favored nation (MFN) trading status with the United States for a particular foreign country, work stoppages, delays in shipments, freight cost increases, terrorism, war, economic uncertainties (including inflation, foreign government regulations and political unrest) and trade restrictions (including the United States imposing antidumping or countervailing duty orders, safeguards, remedies or compensation and retaliation due to illegal foreign trade practices). If any of these or other factors were to cause a disruption of trade from the countries in which the suppliers of our vendors are located, our inventory levels may be reduced or the cost of our products may increase.

We currently purchase a majority of our merchandise from importers of goods manufactured in China. China has been granted permanent normal trade relations by the United States effective January 1, 2002, based on its entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO), and now enjoys MFN trading status. China s entry into the WTO potentially stabilizes the trading relationship between it and the United States, but the possibility of trade disputes concerning merchandise currently imported from China continues to create risks. These risks

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could result in sanctions against China, and the imposition of new duties on certain imports from China, including products supplied to us. Any significant increase in duties or any other increase in the cost of the products imported for us from China could result in an increase in the cost of our products to our customers which may correspondingly cause a decrease in net sales or could cause a reduction in our gross profit.

Historically, instability in the political and economic environments of the countries in which our vendors obtain our products has not had a material adverse effect on our operations. However, we cannot predict the effect that future changes in economic or political conditions in such foreign countries may have on our operations. Although we believe that we could access alternative sources in the event of disruptions or delays in supply due to economic, political or health conditions in foreign countries on our vendors, such disruptions or delays may adversely affect our results of operations unless and until alternative supply arrangements could be made. In addition, merchandise purchased from alternative sources may be of lesser quality or more expensive than the merchandise we currently purchase abroad.

Countries from which our vendors obtain these products may, from time to time, impose new or adjust prevailing quotas or other restrictions on exported products, and the United States may impose new duties, quotas and other restrictions on imported products. This could disrupt the supply of such products to us and adversely affect our operations. The United States Congress periodically considers other restrictions on the importation of products obtained for us by vendors. The cost of such products may increase for us if applicable duties are raised or import quotas with respect to such products are imposed or made more restrictive.

We are also subject to the risk that the manufacturers abroad who ultimately manufacture our products may employ labor practices that are not consistent with acceptable practices in the United States. In any such event we could be hurt by negative publicity with respect to those practices and, in some cases, face liability for those practices.

Our Success Is Highly Dependent on Our Planning and Control Processes and Our Supply Chain, and Any Disruption in or Failure to Continue to Improve These Processes May Result in a Loss of Net Sales and Net Income.

An important part of our efforts to achieve efficiencies, cost reductions and net sales growth is the continued identification and implementation of improvements to our planning, logistical and distribution infrastructure and our supply chain, including merchandise ordering, transportation and receipt processing. We also need to ensure that our distribution infrastructure and supply chain keep pace with our anticipated growth and increased number of stores. In particular, we may need to expand our existing infrastructure to the extent we open new stores in regions of the United States where we presently do not have significant concentrations of stores. The cost of this enhanced infrastructure could be significant. In addition, a significant portion of the distribution to our stores is coordinated through our distribution facility in Jackson, Tennessee. Any significant disruption in the operations of this facility would have a material adverse effect on our ability to maintain proper inventory levels in our stores which could result in a loss of net sales and net income.

We Face an Extremely Competitive Specialty Retail Business Market, and Such Competition Could Result in a Reduction of Our Prices and a Loss of Our Market Share.

The retail market is highly competitive. We compete against a diverse group of retailers, including specialty stores, department stores, discount stores and catalog retailers, which carry merchandise in one or more categories also carried by us. Our product offerings also compete with a variety of national, regional and local retailers, including such specialty retailers as Bed, Bath & Beyond, Cost Plus World Market, Linens 'n Things, Michaels Stores, Pier 1 Imports and Pottery Barn. We also compete with these and other retailers for suitable retail locations, suppliers, qualified employees and management personnel. One or more of our competitors are present in substantially all of the

markets in which we have stores. Many of our competitors are larger and have significantly greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. This competition could result in the reduction of our prices and a loss of our market share. Our net sales are also impacted by store liquidations of our competitors. We believe that our stores compete primarily on the basis of merchandise

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quality and selection, price, visual appeal of the merchandise and the store and convenience of location. There can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to compete successfully against existing or future competition. Our expansion into the markets served by our competitors and the entry of new competitors or expansion of existing competitors into our markets may have a material adverse effect on our market share and could result in a reduction in our prices in order for us to remain competitive.

Our Business Is Highly Seasonal and Our Fourth Quarter Contributes a Disproportionate Amount of Our Net Sales, Net Income and Cash Flow, and Any Factors Negatively Impacting Us During Our Fourth Quarter Could Reduce Our Net Sales, Net Income and Cash Flow, Leaving Us with Excess Inventory and Making It More Difficult for Us to Finance Our Capital Requirements.

We have experienced, and expect to continue to experience, substantial seasonal fluctuations in our net sales and operating results, which are typical of many specialty retailers and common to most retailers generally. Due to the importance of the fall selling season, which includes Thanksgiving and Christmas, the last quarter of our fiscal year has historically contributed, and is expected to continue to contribute, a disproportionate amount of our net sales, net income and cash flow for the entire fiscal year. We expect this pattern to continue during the current fiscal year and anticipate that in subsequent fiscal years, the last quarter of our fiscal year will continue to contribute disproportionately to our operating results and cash flow. Any factors negatively affecting us during the last quarter of our fiscal year, including unfavorable economic or weather conditions, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, reducing our cash flow, leaving us with excess inventory and making it more difficult for us to finance our capital requirements.

We May Experience Significant Variations in Our Quarterly Results.

Our quarterly results of operations may also fluctuate significantly based upon such factors as the timing of new store openings, pre-opening expenses associated with new stores, the relative proportion of new stores to mature stores, net sales contributed by new stores, increases or decreases in comparable store net sales, adverse weather conditions, shifts in the timing of holidays, the timing and level of markdowns, changes in fuel and other shipping costs, changes in our product mix and actions taken by our competitors.

The Agreement Governing Our Debt Places Certain Reporting and Consent Requirements on Us Which May Affect Our Ability to Operate Our Business in Accordance with Our Business and Growth Strategy.

Our senior credit facility contains a number of covenants requiring us to report to our lender or to obtain our lender's consent in connection with certain activities we may wish to pursue in the operation of our business. These requirements may affect our ability to operate our business and consummate our business and growth strategy and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities as they arise. These requirements affect our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness;
- create liens;
- pay dividends or make other distributions;
- make investments;
- sell assets;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

repurchase capital stock; and

enter into certain mergers and consolidations.

The senior credit facility has one financial covenant. This covenant requires us to maintain excess availability, as defined in our credit agreement, of at least \$3 million. Any failure to comply with this or other covenants would allow the lenders to accelerate repayment of their debt, prohibit further borrowing

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under the facility, declare an event of default, take possession of their collateral or take other actions available to a secured senior creditor.

If compliance with our debt obligations materially hinders our ability to operate our business and adapt to changing industry conditions, we may lose market share, our revenue may decline and our operating results may suffer. This could have a material adverse effect on the market value and marketability of our common stock.

Our Comparable Store Net Sales Fluctuate Due to a Variety of Factors and May Not Be a Meaningful Indicator of Future Performance.

Numerous factors affect our comparable store net sales results, including among others, weather conditions, retail trends, the retail sales environment, economic conditions, the impact of competition and our ability to execute our business strategy efficiently. Our comparable store net sales results have experienced fluctuations in the past. In addition, we anticipate that opening new stores in existing markets may result in decreases in comparable store net sales for existing stores in such markets. Past comparable store net sales results may not be indicative of future results. Our comparable store net sales may not increase from quarter to quarter and may decline. As a result, the unpredictability of our comparable store net sales may cause our revenues and operating results to vary quarter to quarter, and an unanticipated decline in revenues or comparable store net sales may cause the price of our common stock to fluctuate significantly.

We Are Highly Dependent on Customer Traffic in Malls and Shopping Centers, and Any Reduction in the Overall Level of Traffic Could Reduce Our Net Sales and Increase Our Sales and Marketing Expenses.

We rely heavily on the ability of mall and shopping center anchor tenants and other tenants to generate customer traffic in the vicinity of our stores. Historically, we have not relied on extensive media advertising and promotion in order to attract customers to our stores. Our future operating results will also depend on many other factors that are beyond our control, including the overall level of traffic and general economic conditions affecting consumer confidence and spending. Any significant reduction in the overall level of traffic could reduce our net sales.

Our Hardware and Software Systems Are Vulnerable to Damage that Could Harm Our Business.

We rely upon our existing information systems for operating and monitoring all major aspects of our business, including sales, warehousing, distribution, purchasing, inventory control, merchandise planning and replenishment, as well as various financial functions. These systems and our operations are vulnerable to damage or interruption from:

fire, flood and other natural disasters;

power loss, computer systems failures, internet and telecommunications or data network failure, operator negligence, improper operation by or supervision of employees, physical and electronic loss of data or security breaches, misappropriation and similar events; and

computer viruses.

Any disruption in the operation of our information systems, the loss of employees knowledgeable about such systems or our failure to continue to effectively modify such systems could interrupt our operations or interfere with our ability to monitor inventory, which could result in reduced net sales and affect our operations and financial performance. We also need to ensure that our systems are consistently adequate to handle our anticipated store growth and are upgraded as necessary to meet our needs. The cost of any such system upgrades or enhancements would be significant.

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We Depend on Key Personnel, and if We Lose the Services of Any Member of Our Senior Management Team, We May Not Be Able to Run Our Business Effectively.

We have benefited substantially from the leadership and performance of our senior management team. Our success will depend on our ability to retain our current senior management members and to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Competition for senior management personnel is intense and there can be no assurances that we will be able to retain our personnel. The loss of a member of senior management would require the remaining executive officers to divert immediate and substantial attention to seeking a replacement.

Our Charter and Bylaw Provisions and Certain Provisions of Tennessee Law May Make It Difficult in Some Respects to Cause a Change in Control of Kirkland's and Replace Incumbent Management.

Our charter authorizes the issuance of blank check preferred stock with such designations, rights and preferences as may be determined from time to time by our Board of Directors. Accordingly, the Board of Directors is empowered, without shareholder approval, to issue preferred stock with dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights that could materially adversely affect the voting power or other rights of the holders of our common stock. Holders of the common stock do not have preemptive rights to subscribe for a pro rata portion of any capital stock which may be issued by us. In the event of issuance, such preferred stock could be utilized, under certain circumstances, as a method of discouraging, delaying or preventing a change in control of Kirkland's. Although we have no present intention to issue any new shares of preferred stock, we may do so in the future.

Our charter and bylaws contain certain corporate governance provisions that may make it more difficult to challenge management, may deter and inhibit unsolicited changes in control of Kirkland's and may have the effect of depriving our shareholders of an opportunity to receive a premium over the prevailing market price of our common stock in the event of an attempted hostile takeover. First, the charter provides for a classified Board of Directors, with directors (after the expiration of the terms of the initial classified board of directors) serving three year terms from the year of their respective elections and being subject to removal only for cause and upon the vote of 80% of the voting power of all outstanding capital stock entitled to vote (the Voting Power). Second, our charter and bylaws do not generally permit shareholders to call, or require that the Board of Directors call, a special meeting of shareholders. The charter and bylaws also limit the business permitted to be conducted at any such special meeting. In addition, Tennessee law permits action to be taken by the shareholders by written consent only if the action is consented to by holders of the number of shares required to authorize shareholder action and if all shareholders entitled to vote are parties to the written consent. Third, the bylaws establish an advance notice procedure for shareholders to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring other business before meetings of the shareholders. Only those shareholder nominees who are nominated in accordance with this procedure are eligible for election as directors of Kirkland's, and only such shareholder proposals may be considered at a meeting of shareholders as have been presented to Kirkland's in accordance with the procedure. Finally, the charter provides that the amendment or repeal of any of the foregoing provisions of the charter mentioned previously in this paragraph requires the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the Voting Power. In addition, the bylaws provide that the amendment or repeal by shareholders of any bylaws made by our Board of Directors requires the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the Voting Power.

Furthermore, Kirkland's is subject to certain provisions of Tennessee law, including certain Tennessee corporate takeover acts that are, or may be, applicable to us. These acts include the Investor Protection Act, the Business Combination Act and the Tennessee Greenmail Act, and these acts seek to limit the parameters in which certain business combinations and share exchanges occur. The charter, bylaws and Tennessee law provisions may have an anti-takeover effect, including possibly discouraging takeover attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for our common stock.

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The Market Price for Our Common Stock Might Be Volatile and Could Result in a Decline in the Value of Your Investment.

The price at which our common stock trades may be volatile. The market price of our common stock could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to our operating results, general trends and prospects for the retail industry, announcements by our competitors, analyst recommendations, our ability to meet or exceed analysts' or investors' expectations, the condition of the financial markets and other factors. In addition, the stock market in recent years has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock notwithstanding our actual operating performance.

Concentration of Ownership among Our Existing Directors, Executive Officers, and Their Affiliates May Prevent New Investors from Influencing Significant Corporate Decisions.

As of the date of this filing, our current directors, executive officers and their affiliates, in the aggregate, beneficially own approximately 57% of our outstanding common stock. As a result, these shareholders are able to exercise a controlling influence over matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors and approval of significant corporate transactions, and will have significant control over our management and policies. These shareholders may support proposals and actions with which you may disagree or which are not in your interests.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None

Item 2. *Properties*

We lease all of our store locations and expect to continue our policy of leasing rather than owning. Our leases for mall stores typically provide for 10-year terms, many with the ability for us (or the landlord) to terminate the lease at specified points during the term if net sales at the leased premises do not reach a certain annual level. Our leases for off-mall stores typically provide for terms ranging from 5 to 10 years. Many of our leases provide for payment of percentage rent (i.e., a percentage of net sales in excess of a specified level) and the rate of increase in key ancillary charges is generally capped.

As current leases expire, we believe we will be able either to obtain lease renewals if desired for present store locations or to obtain leases for equivalent or better locations in the same general area. To date, we have not experienced unusual difficulty in either renewing leases for existing locations or securing leases for suitable locations for new stores. A majority of our store leases contain provisions permitting the landlord to terminate the lease upon a change in control of Kirkland's.

We own our corporate headquarters in Jackson, Tennessee, which currently consists of approximately 40,000 square feet of office space. We currently lease one central distribution facility, consisting of 771,000 square feet, also located in Jackson, Tennessee. This lease has a 15-year initial term, with two five-year options.

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The following table indicates the states where our stores are located and the number of stores within each state as of February 3, 2007:

Alabama	19
Arizona	9
Arkansas	6
California	8
Colorado	3
Connecticut	2
Delaware	1
Florida	50
Georgia	19
Illinois	7
Indiana	8
Iowa	2
Kansas	3
Kentucky	9
Louisiana	11
Maryland	5
Massachusetts	2
Michigan	5
Minnesota	4
Mississippi	10
Missouri	6
Nebraska	1
Nevada	3
New Jersey	3
New Mexico	1
New York	7
North Carolina	20
Ohio	10
Oklahoma	5
Pennsylvania	11
South Carolina	11
Tennessee	16
Texas	51
Utah	1
Virginia	14
West Virginia	1
Wisconsin	5
Total	349

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are involved in various routine legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of our business. We believe any resulting liability from existing legal proceedings, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse

effect on our operations or financial condition.

Item 4. *Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders*

We did not submit any matters to a vote of security holders during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006.

PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity and Related Shareholder Matters*

Our common stock is listed on The Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol KIRK. We commenced trading on The Nasdaq Stock Market on July 11, 2002. On April 2, 2007, there were approximately 100 holders of record, and approximately 1,600 beneficial owners, of our common stock. The following table sets forth the high and low last sale prices of our common stock for the periods indicated.

	Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$ 7.74	\$ 4.95	\$ 11.28	\$ 9.18
Second Quarter	\$ 6.88	\$ 5.05	\$ 9.42	\$ 8.17
Third Quarter	\$ 5.25	\$ 4.18	\$ 9.93	\$ 7.05
Fourth Quarter	\$ 5.64	\$ 4.40	\$ 7.22	\$ 5.73

Dividend Policy

We intend to retain all future earnings to finance the continued growth and development of our business, and do not, therefore, anticipate paying any cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, our senior credit facility restricts the payment of cash dividends. There have been no dividends declared on any class of our common stock during the past two fiscal years. Future cash dividends, if any, will be determined by our Board of Directors and will be based upon our earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, debt covenants and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors.

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Stockholder Return Performance Presentation

The graph that follows shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing made by Kirkland's under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The following Shareholder Return Performance Graph compares the cumulative return on our Common Stock for the period from July 11, 2002 (the date our Common Stock commenced trading on the Nasdaq National Market) to February 3, 2007 (the date our 2006 fiscal year ended), with The Nasdaq Stock Market (U.S.) Index and The Nasdaq Retail Trade Index. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on July 11, 2002 in our Common Stock and in each of the Indices and assumes reinvestment of dividends.

COMPARISON OF 54 MONTH CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Kirkland's Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index
And The NASDAQ Retail Trade Index

* \$100 invested on 7/11/02 in stock or on 6/30/02 in index-including reinvestment of dividends. Fiscal Year ending January 31.

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The selected Statement of Operations Data and Balance Sheet Data have been derived from our consolidated financial statements for the periods indicated. The Store and Other Data for all periods presented below have been derived from internal records of our operations. This selected financial data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes, and with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	53 Weeks Ended		52 Weeks Ended		
	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004	February 1, 2003
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Total Revenue(1)	\$ 446,828	\$ 415,092	\$ 394,429	\$ 369,158	\$ 341,504
Gross profit (excluding depreciation and amortization)	140,359	125,470	126,791	127,313	122,497
Operating income (loss)	(678)	205	11,481	30,169	32,722
Net income (loss)	(140)	229	6,589	18,041	10,271
Earnings (loss) per share:					
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.95	\$ 0.73
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.70
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:					
Basic	19,433	19,318	19,231	19,048	13,979
Diluted	19,433	19,572	19,541	19,545	14,657

	53 Weeks Ended		52 Weeks Ended		
	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004	February 1, 2003
Store and Other Data:					
Comparable store sales increase (decrease)(2)	(6.6)%	(6.9)%	(5.0)%	(0.2)%	8.4%
Number of stores at year end(3)	349	347	320	280	249
Average net sales per store (in thousands)(3)(4)	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,322	\$ 1,423	\$ 1,417
Average net sales per square foot(5)	\$ 247	\$ 267	\$ 286	\$ 311	\$ 313
Average square footage per store(5)	5,144	4,747	4,616	4,576	4,526

	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005	January 31, 2004	February 1, 2003
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(In thousands)

Balance Sheet Data:

Total assets	\$ 151,466	\$ 146,584	\$ 130,137	\$ 116,814	\$ 87,814
Shareholders' equity	\$ 67,982	\$ 66,408	65,120	58,072	38,100

- (1) For the fiscal year ended February 3, 2007, total revenue includes \$3.6 million related to the initial adoption of the Company's gift certificate and gift card breakage policy. There was no revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates or gift card balances prior to fiscal 2006 because sufficient data was not available during those periods to support an alternative position.
- (2) Fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004 comparable store sales were calculated by including new stores on the first day of the month following the 13th full fiscal month of sales. We exclude from comparable store sales calculations each store that was expanded, remodeled or relocated during the applicable period.

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Each expanded, remodeled or relocated store is returned to the comparable store base after the first day of the month following the 13th full fiscal month of sales after its opening in the expanded, remodeled or relocated space. Fiscal 2003 and fiscal 2002 comparable store sales were calculated by including new stores after the store had been in operation for one full fiscal year. We excluded from comparable store sales calculations each store that was expanded, remodeled or relocated during the applicable period. Each expanded, remodeled or relocated store was returned to the comparable store base after it has been excluded from the comparable store base for one full fiscal year. Comparable store sales data for fiscal 2006 reflects sales through the 52-week period ended January 27, 2007, excluding the extra week in this year's fiscal retail calendar.

- (3) Our store count excludes our warehouse outlet store located in Jackson, Tennessee. This store closed during fiscal 2004.
- (4) Calculated using net sales of all stores open at both the beginning and the end of the fiscal period.
- (5) Calculated using gross square footage of all stores open at both the beginning and the end of the fiscal period. Gross square footage includes the storage, receiving and office space that generally occupies approximately 30% of total store space.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K. A number of the matters and subject areas discussed in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and Business and elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K are not limited to historical or current facts and deal with potential future circumstances and developments and are accordingly forward-looking statements. You are cautioned that such forward-looking statements, which may be identified by words such as anticipate, believe, expect, estimate, intend, plan and similar expressions, are only predictions and that actual events or results may differ materially.

Our fiscal year is comprised of the 52 or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Accordingly, fiscal 2006 represented 53 weeks ended on February 3, 2007. Fiscal 2005 represented 52 weeks ended on January 28, 2006. Fiscal 2004 represented 52 weeks ended on January 29, 2005.

Introduction

We are a leading specialty retailer of home décor in the United States, operating 349 stores in 37 states as of February 3, 2007. Our stores present a broad selection of distinctive merchandise, including framed art, mirrors, wall décor, candles, lamps, decorative accessories, accent furniture, textiles, garden accessories and artificial floral products. Our stores also offer an extensive assortment of holiday merchandise, as well as items carried throughout the year suitable for giving as gifts. For the fiscal year ended February 3, 2007, we recorded total revenues of \$446.8 million, which included approximately \$3.6 million related to the initial recording of gift certificate and gift card breakage.

Our stores offer a unique combination of style and value that has led to our emergence as a leader in home décor and has enabled us to develop a strong customer franchise. As a result, we have achieved substantial growth and have expanded our store base into different regions of the country. During the past nine years, we have more than doubled our store base, principally through new store openings. We intend to continue opening new stores both in existing and new markets. We anticipate our growth will include primarily off-mall locations in major metropolitan markets, middle markets and selected smaller communities. Over the long-term, we believe there are currently more than 650 additional locations in the United States that could support a Kirkland's store. In the near-term, we plan to grow

prudently with a focus on shifting the store base from the mall to the off-mall locations. For fiscal 2007, we plan on opening approximately 30 new stores and estimate closing approximately 40 stores in fiscal 2007.

Table of Contents**Overview of Key Financial Measures**

Net sales and gross profit are the most significant drivers to our operating performance. Net sales consists of all merchandise sales to customers net of returns and exclusive of sales taxes. Our net sales for fiscal 2006, including the extra week in the retail calendar increased by 6.8% to \$443.2 million from \$415.1 million in fiscal 2005, reflecting sales from the 49 new stores we opened in fiscal 2006 as well as sales increases from the 59 stores we opened in fiscal 2005. Comparable store sales declined 6.6% for fiscal 2006. We use comparable store sales to measure our ability to achieve sales increases from stores that have been open for at least 13 full fiscal months. Increases in comparable store sales are an important factor in maintaining or increasing the profitability of existing stores.

Gross profit is the difference between net sales and cost of sales. Cost of sales has four distinct components: product cost (including inbound freight), outbound freight cost, store occupancy cost and central distribution cost. Product cost comprises the majority of cost of sales, while central distribution cost is the least significant of these four elements. Product and freight cost are variable, while occupancy and distribution costs are largely fixed. Accordingly, gross margin (gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales) can be influenced by many factors including overall sales performance. For fiscal 2006, gross profit increased 11.9% to \$140.4 million from \$125.5 million for fiscal 2005. This increase reflects the recognition of the \$3.6 million in gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue in fiscal 2006. After completing a review of our historical redemption patterns during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we recognized \$3.6 million of revenue and operating income related to gift certificate and gift card breakage. There was no revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates or gift card balances prior to fiscal 2006 because sufficient data was not available during those periods to support an alternative position. Gross margin for fiscal 2006 increased to 31.4% of total revenue from 30.2% of total revenue for fiscal 2005, primarily due to the recognition of the \$3.6 million in gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue in fiscal 2006 and a better occupancy cost ratio due to the shift to off-mall locations.

Operating expenses, including the costs of operating our stores and corporate headquarters, are also an important component of our operating performance. Compensation and benefits comprise the majority of our operating expenses. Operating expenses contain fixed and variable costs, and managing the operating expense ratio (operating expenses expressed as a percentage of net sales) is an important focus of management as we seek to maintain or increase our overall profitability. Operating expenses include cash costs as well as non-cash costs such as depreciation and amortization. Due to the significant fixed cost component of operating expenses, as well as the tendency of many operating costs to rise over time, increases in comparable store sales are typically necessary in order to prevent meaningful increases in the operating expense ratio. Operating expenses can also include certain costs that are of a one-time or non-recurring nature. While these costs must be considered to understand fully our operating performance, we typically identify such costs separately where significant on the consolidated statement of operations so that we can evaluate comparable expense data across different periods.

A complete evaluation of our financial performance incorporates not only operating results, but also an assessment of how effectively we are deploying our capital. We believe that a high return on capital is an indicator of a financially productive business. Accordingly, we evaluate our earnings in relation to inventories and total assets in order to determine if we are achieving acceptable levels of return on our capital. Inventory yield (gross profit divided by average inventories) and return on assets (net income divided by total assets) are two of the measures we use.

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We use a number of key performance measures to evaluate our financial performance, including the following:

	Fiscal Year		
	2006	2005	2004
Net sales growth (1)	6.8%	5.2%	6.8%
Comparable store sales growth	(6.6)%	(6.9)%	(5.0)%
Average net sales per store (in thousands)(2)	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,266	\$ 1,322
Average net sales per square foot(3)	\$ 247	\$ 267	\$ 286
Gross profit as a percentage of net sales	31.7%	30.2%	32.1%
Compensation and benefits as a percentage of net sales	17.5%	17.0%	16.8%
Other operating expenses as a percentage of net sales	10.1%	9.5%	9.3%
Inventory yield(4)	275.0%	249.4%	279.8%
Return on assets (ROA)(5)	(0.1)%	0.2%	5.1%

(1) Fiscal 2006 results reflect a 53-week retail calendar, while fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004 reflects a 52-week retail calendar.

(2) Calculated using net sales of all stores open at both the beginning and the end of the period indicated.

(3) Calculated using the gross square footage of all stores open at both the beginning and the end of the period. Gross square footage includes the storage, receiving and office space that generally occupies approximately 30% of total store space.

(4) Inventory yield is defined as gross profit including gift certificate and gift card breakage divided by average inventory for each of the preceding four quarters.

(5) Return on assets equals net income including gift certificate and gift card breakage divided by total assets.

Strategic Areas of Emphasis

The downturn in our financial performance for the last three fiscal years has primarily resulted from declining comparable store sales and cumulative decreases in our merchandise margin. Accordingly, a central area of emphasis for fiscal 2007 is improving the productivity of our merchandise assortment. This effort encompasses process improvement in identifying and growing appealing merchandise, planning and product allocation, enhancement of merchandising personnel and department structure, and evaluation of competitive factors.

A major part of this effort is broadening the trends and style within our assortment and therefore its appeal to a larger customer base. During 2007, we are focused on providing a merchandise mix that reflects an updated, trend-right style combined with a key item focus with an emphasis on value.

An equally important area of emphasis is enhancing the store experience by improving guest service. Given a competitive retail environment, our in-store guest experience is a key differentiator. Training and store-level incentives for achievement of guest-service goals and metrics will be a focus for us in fiscal 2007. We will measure our success in these initiatives through monitoring key performance metrics including comparable stores sales, conversion rate (transactions divided by traffic count), average dollar transactions, employee turnover rate, and

mystery shop results.

The increase in our store base during fiscal 2006 reflected a continued commitment to prudent growth. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2006 were \$19.5 million, of which \$17.7 million was related to leasehold improvements, equipment and fixtures for new stores. The construction of new stores will continue to be an important part of our strategy in fiscal 2007. We plan on opening approximately 30 new stores and closing approximately 40 stores during the upcoming year. Our stores historically have operated primarily in enclosed malls, but in fiscal 2004 we opened 44 of our 54 new stores in a variety of off-mall venues including lifestyle centers, power centers and outlet centers. In fiscal 2005, all 59 of our new stores were located in off-mall venues. In fiscal 2006 all but one of our new stores were located in these off mall venues. At

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February 3, 2007, we operated 181 of our 349 stores in non-mall venues, and we anticipate that substantially all of our new store openings in fiscal 2007 will be in off-mall venues. Typically these off-mall stores have been able to achieve higher sales volumes with lower total occupancy costs generating higher store contribution than our mall stores.

The following table summarizes our stores and square footage under lease in mall and off-mall locations as of February 3, 2007 and January 28, 2006:

	As of February 3, 2007			As of January 28, 2006		
	Mall	Off-Mall	Total	Mall	Off-Mall	Total
Number of Stores	168	181	349	210	137	347
Square footage	809,337	1,095,425	1,904,762	979,975	772,405	1,752,380
Average square footage per store	4,817	6,052	5,458	4,667	5,638	5,050

	For the Fiscal Year Ended February 3, 2007			For the Fiscal Year Ended January 28, 2006		
	Mall	Off-Mall	Total	Mall	Off-Mall	Total
Average net sales per store (in thousands)(1)	\$ 1,180	\$ 1,388	\$ 1,272	\$ 1,230	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,266
Average net sales per square foot(1)(2)	\$ 250	\$ 245	\$ 247	\$ 259	\$ 289	\$ 267

(1) Calculated using net sales of all stores open at both the beginning and the end of the period indicated.

(2) The decrease in net sales per square foot from fiscal 2005 to 2006 was due primarily to the comparable store sales decrease coupled with a higher average square footage per store in fiscal 2006.

Another important area of emphasis will be improving the effectiveness of our supply chain. We commenced operations in a new distribution center in the second quarter of fiscal 2004. This facility replaced the three buildings that previously supported our central distribution effort. The commencement of operations in the new distribution center was accompanied by the implementation of a new warehouse management system as well as investments in material handling equipment designed to streamline the flow of goods within the distribution center. In fiscal 2007 and beyond, our goal is to achieve better labor productivity, better transportation efficiency, leaner store-level inventories and reduced store-level storage costs.

Our objective is to finance all of our operating and investing activities with cash provided by operations and borrowings under our revolving credit line. Our cash balances increased to \$25.4 million at February 3, 2007 from \$15.0 million at January 28, 2006. We expect that capital expenditures for fiscal 2007 will range from \$17 to \$18 million, primarily to fund the leasehold improvements of approximately 30 new stores and maintain our investments in existing stores, our distribution center and information technology infrastructure.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and the results of our operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates that affect the reported amounts contained in the financial statements and related disclosures. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions which are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Our critical accounting policies are discussed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements. Certain judgments and estimates utilized in implementing these accounting policies are likewise discussed in each of the notes to our consolidated financial statements. The following discussion aggregates the various critical accounting policies addressed throughout the financial statements, the judgments and uncertainties affecting the application of

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these policies and the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under varying conditions and assumptions.

Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization) and inventory valuation Cost of sales includes all costs of product purchased from vendors, including inbound freight to the extent that it is not included in the vendor pricing. Receiving costs, inspection costs, warehousing costs, internal transfer costs, outbound freight, and all overhead associated with our distribution facility and its network are included in the cost of sales. Our cost of sales also includes store occupancy costs. Our inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, net of reserves and allowances, with cost determined using the average cost method with average cost approximating current cost. We estimate the amount of shrinkage that has occurred through theft or damage and adjust that to actual at the time of our physical inventory counts which occur throughout the fiscal year. We also evaluate the cost of our inventory by category and class of merchandise in relation to the estimated sales price. This evaluation is performed to ensure that we do not carry inventory at a value in excess of the amount we expect to realize upon the sale of the merchandise. We believe we have the appropriate merchandise valuation and pricing controls in place to minimize the risk that our inventory values would be materially misstated.

Impairments In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144), we evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amounts of long-lived assets, such as property and equipment, covered by this standard whenever events or changes in circumstances dictate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As part of the evaluation, we review performance at the store level to identify any stores with current period cash flow losses that should be considered for impairment. We compare the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows with the carrying amounts of the assets. If impairment is indicated by the above evaluation, the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets is recognized as an impairment loss where fair value is estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows. Cash flows for retail assets are identified at the individual store level. Our judgments regarding a store's ability to realize undiscounted cash flows in excess of the carrying amounts of store assets are affected by factors such as the ongoing maintenance and improvements of the assets, changes in economic conditions and changes in operating performance. As we assess the ongoing expected cash flows and carrying amounts of our long-lived assets, these factors could cause us to realize material impairment charges.

Based on the estimated fair values of certain long-lived assets, we have recorded impairment charges of \$688,000, \$164,000, and \$401,000 during fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005, and fiscal 2004, respectively.

Depreciation Approximately 47% of our assets at February 3, 2007, represent investments in property and equipment. Determining appropriate depreciable lives requires judgments and estimates.

We utilize the straight-line method of depreciation and a variety of depreciable lives. Land is not depreciated. Buildings are depreciated over 40 years. Furniture, fixtures and equipment are generally depreciated over 5 years. Computer software and equipment is depreciated over 3-5 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful lives of the asset or the original non-cancelable lease term. Our lease terms typically range from 5 to 10 years.

To the extent we replace or dispose of fixtures or equipment prior to the end of its assigned depreciable life, we could realize a loss or gain on the disposition. To the extent our assets are used beyond their assigned depreciable life, no depreciation expense is being realized. We reassess the depreciable lives in an effort to reduce the risk of significant losses or gains arising from either the disposition of our assets or the utilization of assets with no depreciation charges.

Insurance reserves Workers compensation, general liability and employee medical insurance programs are partially self-insured. It is our policy to record a self-insurance liability using estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported or paid, based on historical claims experience and trends. Actual results can vary from estimates for many reasons, including, among others, inflation rates, claim settlement patterns, litigation trends and legal interpretations. We monitor our claims experience in light of these factors and revise our estimates

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of insurance reserves accordingly. The level of our insurance reserves may increase or decrease as a result of these changing circumstances or trends.

Income taxes We record income tax liabilities utilizing known obligations and estimates of potential obligations. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized whenever there are future tax effects from existing temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the balance that is more likely than not to be realized. We must make estimates and judgments on future taxable income, considering feasible tax planning strategies and taking into account existing facts and circumstances, to determine the proper valuation allowance. When we determine that deferred tax assets could be realized in greater or lesser amounts than recorded, the asset balance and income statement reflects the change in the period such determination is made. Due to changes in facts and circumstances and the estimates and judgments that are involved in determining the proper valuation allowance, differences between actual future events and prior estimates and judgments could result in adjustments to this valuation allowance. We use an estimate of our annual effective tax rate at each interim period based on the facts and circumstances available at that time while the actual effective tax rate is calculated at year-end.

Stock options and warrants As of January 29, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires us to value and record, as compensation expense, stock awards granted to employees under a fair value based method. Prior to January 29, 2006, we accounted for stock awards granted to employees under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Except for certain options which were granted at an exercise price below the market value of the Company's underlying common stock on the grant date, no compensation expense was previously recognized for stock options granted to employees prior to adopting SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased or canceled after January 28, 2006 and to those which were unvested at January 28, 2006. We have adopted SFAS 123(R) utilizing the modified prospective transition method which requires share-based compensation expense recognized since January 28, 2006, to be based on the following: a) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 for unvested options granted prior to the adoption date; b) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R) for options granted subsequent to the adoption date; and c) the discount on shares purchased by employees through our employee stock purchase plan post-adoption, which represents the difference between the grant date fair value and the employee purchase price. This compensation expense was recorded in the statements of operations with a corresponding credit to common stock for the 53-week period ended February 3, 2007.

We use the Black-Scholes-Merton option pricing model which requires the input of highly subjective assumptions. These assumptions include estimating the length of time employees will retain their stock options before exercising them (expected term), the estimated volatility of our common stock price over the expected term and the number of options that will ultimately not complete their vesting requirements (forfeitures). Changes in the subjective assumptions can materially affect the estimate of fair value of stock-based compensation and consequently, the related amount recognized on the consolidated statements of earnings.

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Results of operations. The table below sets forth selected results of our operations in dollars and expressed as a percentage of total revenue for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal 2006		Fiscal 2005		Change	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Net sales	\$ 443,248	99.2%	\$ 415,092	100.0%	\$ 28,156	6.8%
Gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue	3,580	0.8%		0.0%	3,580	100.0%
Total revenue	446,828	100.0%	415,092	100.0%	31,736	7.6%
Cost of sales	306,469	68.6%	289,622	69.8%	16,847	5.8%
Gross profit	140,359	31.4%	125,470	30.2%	14,889	11.9%
Operating expenses:						
Compensation and benefits	77,465	17.3%	70,459	17.0%	7,006	9.9%
Other operating expenses	44,800	10.0%	39,487	9.5%	5,313	13.5%
Impairment charge	688	0.2%	164	0.0%	524	319.5%
Depreciation and amortization	18,084	4.0%	15,155	3.7%	2,929	19.3%
Operating income (loss)	(678)	(0.2)%	205	0.0%	(883)	(430.7)%
Interest (income) expense, net	(14)	(0.0)%	58	0.0%	(72)	(124.1)%
Other income, net	(507)	(0.1)%	(288)	(0.1)%	(219)	76.0%
Income (loss) before income taxes	(157)	(0.0)%	435	0.1%	(592)	(136.1)%
Income tax provision (benefit)	(17)	(0.0)%	206	0.0%	(223)	(108.3)%
Net income (loss)	\$ (140)	(0.0)%	\$ 229	0.1%	\$ (369)	(161.1)%

Net sales. Net sales, increased by 6.8% to \$443.2 million for fiscal 2006 from \$415.1 million for fiscal 2005. The net sales increase in fiscal 2006 resulted primarily from the opening of new stores. We opened 49 new stores in fiscal 2006 and 59 new stores in fiscal 2005, and we closed 47 stores in fiscal 2006 and 32 stores in fiscal 2005. Our net sales also benefited from sales increases from expanded, remodeled or relocated stores, which are excluded from our comparable store base. The impact of these collective changes in the store base was offset by a decline of 6.6% in comparable store sales for fiscal 2006. During fiscal 2005, comparable store sales decreased 6.9%. Comparable store sales in our mall store locations were down 8.7% for the year, while comparable store sales for our off-mall store locations were down 2.9%. The comparable store sales decline resulted from several factors, including a difficult sales environment in the home décor retail sector and weak customer traffic trends. The overall traffic declines led to lower transaction volumes. Customer conversion remained consistent with prior year. The lower transaction volumes were partially offset by a higher average dollar transaction, driven by increases in our average retail selling price. Key categories that outperformed the prior year included alternative wall décor, furniture, mirrors, floral and candles. These increases were offset by declines in lamps, art, textiles, garden and novelty. The growth in the store base along with sales from expanded, remodeled or relocated stores, and the additional retail week in fiscal 2006 accounted for an

increase in net sales of \$42.9 million over the prior year. This increase was partially offset by the negative comparable store sales performance, which accounted for a \$14.7 million decrease in net sales from the prior year including the additional retail week in fiscal 2006.

Gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue. Revenues from our gift certificates and gift cards are recognized when tendered for payment and included in Net sales. While we will continue to honor all gift certificates and gift cards presented for payment, we determine the likelihood of redemption to be remote for certain gift certificates and gift card balances due to, among other things, long periods of inactivity. In fiscal 2006 the Company began using the Redemption Recognition Method to account for breakage for unused gift card and gift certificate amounts where breakage is recognized as gift certificates or gift cards are redeemed for the purchase of goods based upon a historical breakage rate. In these circumstances, to the extent we

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determine there is no requirement for remitting certificate or card balances to government agencies under unclaimed property laws, gift certificate and gift card balances are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as a component of revenue. After completing a review of its historical redemption patterns during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, we recognized \$3.6 million of revenue and operating income related to gift certificate and gift card breakage. There was no revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates or gift card balances prior to fiscal 2006 because sufficient data was not available during those periods to support an alternative position.

Gross profit. Gross profit increased \$14.9 million, or 11.9%, to \$140.4 million for fiscal 2006 from \$125.5 million for fiscal 2005. Gross profit expressed as a percentage of total revenue increased to 31.4% for fiscal 2006, from 30.2% for fiscal 2005. The increase in gross profit as a percentage of total revenue was primarily driven by the recognition of gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue. Product cost of sales increased slightly during fiscal 2006 as a percentage of total revenue compared to the prior period primarily due to higher levels of promotional activity during the first half of the year. Store occupancy costs decreased slightly as a percentage of total revenue, as the shift of the store base off-mall resulted in a decline in rents per square foot leading to sales leverage. Freight expenses decreased as a percentage of total revenue despite rising fuel costs as we realized savings throughout the year due to the implementation of changes in our store delivery methods. Central distribution costs were unchanged as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Compensation and benefits. Compensation and benefits, including both store and corporate personnel, was \$77.5 million, or 17.3% of total revenue, for fiscal 2006 as compared to \$70.5 million, or 17.0% for fiscal 2005. The increase in the compensation and benefits ratio was primarily due to the negative comparable store sales performance. At the store level, payroll costs increased as a percentage of total revenue versus the prior year due to the comparable store sales decline and our inability to reduce hours enough to offset the impact. At the corporate level, we incurred a pre-tax expense of approximately \$400,000 related to the first quarter termination of our former Chief Executive Officer. During the second quarter of fiscal 2006, we incurred a pre-tax expense of approximately \$728,000 related to the post-retirement benefit agreement with our current Chief Executive Officer. We also incurred a pre-tax expense of approximately \$741,000 related to our implementation of SFAS 123(R), the new accounting pronouncement concerning stock-based compensation. The Company also recognized approximately \$191,000 in pre-tax stock compensation expense related to a restricted stock grant during the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007. Excluding the impact of these factors, corporate compensation and benefits declined as a percentage of sales due to tight management of corporate salaries and reduced hiring activity.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses, including both store and corporate costs, were \$44.8 million, or 10.0% of total revenue, for fiscal 2006 as compared to \$39.5 million, or 9.5% of total revenue, for fiscal 2005. The increase in these operating expenses as a percentage of net sales was primarily the result of the negative comparable store sales performance and the lack of a positive leveraging effect on the fixed components of store and corporate operating expenses. Store-level operating expenses increased slightly as a percentage of total revenue due to higher utility costs related to our larger off-mall stores and increases in insurance expense. These increases were partly offset by a decrease in spending on advertising and promotion. Corporate-level operating expenses decreased slightly as a percentage of total revenues compared to prior year. This decline reflected reductions in both professional fees as well as relocation expenses related to new hire activity.

Impairment charge. During the third quarter of fiscal 2006, we incurred a charge related to the impairment of fixed assets of certain underperforming stores in the pre-tax amount of approximately \$688,000, or \$0.02 per share.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$18.1 million, or 4.0% of net sales, for fiscal 2006 as compared to \$15.2 million, or 3.7% of net sales, for fiscal 2005. The increase in depreciation and amortization was the result of the negative comparable store sales performance, along with the growth of the store base. Additionally, lease terms for many of our recent off-mall store openings have been shorter than the historical

lease term for a mall store, resulting in higher amortization expense on the associated leasehold improvements for these stores.

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Interest expense, net. Interest expense was flat as a percentage of sales due to similar average revolver borrowings compared to the prior year period.

Other income, net. Other income was higher than the prior year primarily due to the receipt of insurance proceeds of approximately \$284,000 related to property damage caused by Hurricane Katrina.

Income provision (benefit). Income tax benefit was 10.8% of the loss before income taxes for fiscal 2006 as compared to a provision of 47.4% of income before income taxes for the prior year period. The tax rate for fiscal 2006 reflects the impact of permanent differences associated with stock compensation expense recorded under SFAS 123(R) as certain of the stock options outstanding are not structured to result in deductions on our income tax return.

Net income (loss). As a result of the foregoing, we reported a net loss of \$140,000, or \$(0.01) per diluted share for fiscal 2006 compared to \$229,000, or \$0.01 per diluted share for fiscal 2005.

Fiscal 2005 Compared to Fiscal 2004

Results of operations. The table below sets forth selected results of our operations in dollars and expressed as a percentage of net sales for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal 2005		Fiscal 2004		Change	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Net sales	\$ 415,092	100.0%	\$ 394,429	100.0%	\$ 20,663	5.2%
Cost of sales	289,622	69.8%	267,638	67.9%	21,984	8.2%
Gross profit	125,470	30.2%	126,791	32.1%	(1,321)	(1.0)%
Operating expenses:						
Compensation and benefits	70,459	17.0%	66,180	16.8%	4,279	6.5%
Other operating expenses	39,487	9.5%	36,866	9.3%	2,619	7.1%
Depreciation and amortization	15,319	3.7%	12,055	3.1%	3,264	27.1%
Non-cash stock compensation charge		0.0%	209	0.1%	(209)	(100)%
Operating income	205	0.1%	11,481	2.9%	(11,274)	(98.2)%
Interest expense, net	58	0.0%	827	0.2%	(767)	(92.7)%
Other income, net	(288)	(0.1)%	(233)	(0.1)%	(55)	23.6%
Income before income taxes	435	0.1%	10,887	2.8%	(10,452)	(96.0)%
Income tax provision	206	0.1%	4,298	1.1%	4,082	(95.2)%
Net income	\$ 229	0.1%	\$ 6,589	1.7%	\$ (6,360)	(96.5)%

Net sales. Net sales increased by 5.2% to \$415.1 million for fiscal 2005 from \$394.4 million for fiscal 2004. The net sales increase in fiscal 2005 resulted primarily from the opening of new stores. We opened 59 new stores in fiscal 2005 and 54 new stores in fiscal 2004, and we closed 32 stores in fiscal 2005 and 14 stores in fiscal 2004. Our net sales also benefited from sales increases from expanded, remodeled or relocated stores, which are excluded from our

comparable store base. The impact of these changes in the store base was offset by a decline of 6.9% in comparable store sales for fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2004, comparable store sales decreased 5.0%. Comparable store sales in our mall store locations were down 8.5% for the year, while comparable store sales for our off-mall store locations were down 0.6%. Lower customer traffic was the primary reason for the decrease in comparable store sales. We attributed the traffic declines to a combination of the challenging competitive environment in the home décor sector as well as our inability to present a compelling merchandise assortment to our customer base. Declines in customer traffic were most evident in our mall stores, as malls generally have been attracting fewer of our core female customers. Key categories that outperformed the prior year included candles, furniture, alternative wall décor, mirrors and textiles. These increases were offset by declines in art, lamps, garden, gift/novelty and seasonal. The growth in the store base along with sales from expanded, remodeled or relocated stores accounted for an increase of \$44.2 million over

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the prior year. This increase was partially offset by the negative comparable store sales performance, which accounted for a \$23.5 million decrease from the prior year. The comparable store sales performance was characterized by a higher average dollar transaction offset by lower transaction volumes.

Gross profit. Gross profit decreased \$1.3 million, or 1.0%, to \$125.5 million for fiscal 2005 from \$126.8 million for fiscal 2004. Gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales decreased to 30.2% for fiscal 2005, from 32.1% for fiscal 2004. The decrease in gross profit as a percentage of net sales resulted from higher product cost of sales. Product cost of sales increased during fiscal 2005 as a percentage of sales, as we took significant markdowns in an attempt to improve sales. Store occupancy costs increased slightly as a percentage of sales as the comparable store sales decline negatively affected the occupancy ratio, offsetting the benefits we began to achieve from our shift to more off-mall real estate, the occupancy rates for which tend to be lower than those for enclosed mall properties. Freight expenses decreased as a percentage of sales, despite rising fuel costs, as we realized savings throughout the year due to the implementation of changes in our store delivery methods. Central distribution costs were unchanged as a percentage of net sales for the year.

Compensation and benefits. Compensation and benefits, including both store and corporate personnel, was \$70.5 million, or 17.0% of net sales, for fiscal 2005 as compared to \$66.2 million, or 16.8% for fiscal 2004. The increase in the compensation and benefits ratio was primarily due to the negative comparable store sales performance. At the store level, we were able to leverage payroll costs slightly versus the prior year by employing tight payroll management in a difficult sales environment. This improvement was offset by higher payroll costs at the corporate level due to key additions to the management team that occurred during fiscal 2004 and fiscal 2005. Additionally, employee benefits costs increased slightly as a percentage of sales due to higher costs of health care claims.

Other operating expenses. Other operating expenses, including both store and corporate costs, were \$39.5 million, or 9.5% of net sales, for fiscal 2005 as compared to \$36.9 million, or 9.3% of net sales, for fiscal 2004. The increase in these operating expenses as a percentage of net sales was primarily the result of the negative comparable store sales performance and the lack of a positive leveraging effect on the relatively fixed components of store and corporate operating expenses. Store-level operating expenses increased slightly as a percentage of sales due to greater spending on advertising and promotion as well as increases in expenses associated with the increased penetration of our private-label credit card loyalty program. Additionally, utilities costs increased during the year due to rising energy costs and our implementation of a wide-area network during the second quarter of fiscal 2004. These increases were partially offset by decreases in storage and related equipment rental costs due to improved distribution efficiencies. Corporate-level operating expenses were slightly lower as a percentage of sales as compared to the prior year. This decline was due to reductions in professional fees associated with Sarbanes-Oxley compliance efforts and decreases in travel and corporate-level insurance costs.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$15.3 million, or 3.7% of net sales, for fiscal 2005 as compared to \$12.1 million, or 3.1% of net sales, for fiscal 2004. The increase in depreciation and amortization was the result of the negative comparable store sales performance, along with the growth of the store base. Additionally, lease terms for many of our recent off-mall store openings have been shorter than the historical lease term for a mall store, resulting in higher amortization expense on the associated leasehold improvements for these stores.

Non-cash stock compensation charge. During fiscal 2004, we incurred non-cash stock compensation charges related to stock options granted to certain employees in November 2001. The charge related to these stock option arrangements amounted to \$0.2 million, or 0.1% of net sales, for fiscal 2004. See Note 7 to our consolidated financial statements. This charge was taken ratably over the vesting period of the November 2001 options. These options were fully vested as of January 29, 2005, therefore there was no charge in fiscal 2005 and there will be no additional charge related to these options in future periods.

Interest expense, net. Net interest expense was \$58,000, or 0.0% of net sales, for fiscal 2005 as compared to \$0.8 million, or 0.2% of net sales, for fiscal 2004. During the prior year, we refinanced our bank line of credit and incurred a one-time early termination charge and write-off of issue costs totaling \$364,000. Additionally, our revolver borrowings were below prior year levels throughout the year.

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Income taxes. Income tax provision was \$0.2 million, or 47.4% of income before income taxes, for fiscal 2005 compared to \$4.3 million, or 39.5% of income before income taxes, for fiscal 2004. Due to the lower levels of pre-tax income during fiscal 2005, the impact of permanent differences between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and tax treatment resulted in a negative effect on the overall tax rate.

Net income. As a result of the foregoing, net income was \$229,000, or \$0.01 per diluted share for fiscal 2005 compared to \$6.6 million, or \$0.34 per diluted share for fiscal 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our principal capital requirements are for working capital and capital expenditures. Working capital consists mainly of merchandise inventories offset by accounts payable, which typically reach their peak by the end of the third quarter of each fiscal year. Capital expenditures primarily relate to new store openings; existing store expansions, remodels or relocations; and purchases of equipment or information technology assets for our stores, distribution facilities or corporate headquarters. Historically, we have funded our working capital and capital expenditure requirements with internally generated cash and borrowings under our credit facility.

Cash flows from operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$29.5 million, \$20.2 million and \$30.3 million for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively. Net cash provided by operating activities depends heavily on operating performance, changes in working capital and the timing and amount of payments for income taxes. During fiscal 2006, net cash provided by operating activities increased primarily due to a reduction in overall inventory levels at year end when compared with inventory level increases at the end of fiscal 2005. Inventory levels decreased 9% over the prior year as we carefully managed our open-to-buy dollars throughout fiscal 2006 in response to a difficult sales environment. Operating cash flow for fiscal 2005 decreased compared to fiscal 2004 due to reduced earnings performance.

Cash flows from investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$19.4 million, \$23.5 million and \$30.0 million for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively. These amounts consisted primarily of capital expenditures offset slightly by proceeds received from the sale of certain assets as well as the repayment of a shareholder loan. These capital expenditures primarily included investments in new store leasehold improvements; existing store remodels; information technology assets for stores, the distribution center, and the corporate headquarters; and materials handling and related equipment for our new distribution facility, which was occupied in the second quarter of fiscal 2004. New store leasehold improvements comprises the large majority of our capital expenditures. During fiscal 2006, we opened 49 new stores. We expect that capital expenditures for fiscal 2007 will range from \$17 to \$18 million, primarily to fund the leasehold improvements of approximately 30 new stores, the maintenance of our investments in stores, information technology, and the distribution center, and our establishment of a satellite office in Nashville, Tennessee. We also expect that capital expenditures, including leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and equipment for our fiscal 2007 new stores will average approximately \$380,000 to \$410,000 per store. We anticipate that we will continue to receive landlord allowances, which help to reduce our cash invested in leasehold improvements. These allowances are reflected as a component of cash flows from operating activities within our consolidated statement of cash flows.

Cash flows from financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$0.4 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively. Cash flows from financing activities for fiscal 2006 were primarily comprised of borrowings and repayments under our revolving credit facility. The facility was drawn to a peak of \$13.2 million and paid down to zero by the end of the fiscal year. During fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, cash flows from financing activities also primarily related to bank revolver activity. We borrowed to a peak of \$11.9 million and \$18.7 million and paid down to zero by the end of the year for fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004,

respectively. Cash flows from financing activities also include cash received for exercises of employee stock options, as well as cash paid for issue costs on indebtedness.

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Revolving credit facility. Effective October 4, 2004, we entered into a five-year senior secured revolving credit facility with a revolving loan limit of up to \$45 million. The revolving credit facility bears interest at a floating rate equal to the 60-day LIBOR rate (5.34% at February 3, 2007) plus 1.25% to 1.50% (depending on the amount of excess availability under the borrowing base). Additionally, we pay a fee to the bank equal to a rate of 0.2% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving line of credit. Borrowings under the facility are collateralized by substantially all of our assets and guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The maximum availability under the credit facility is limited by a borrowing base formula, which consists of a percentage of eligible inventory less reserves. The facility also contains provisions that could result in changes to the presented terms or the acceleration of maturity. Circumstances that could lead to such changes or acceleration include a material adverse change in the business or an event of default under the credit agreement. The facility has one financial covenant that requires the Company to maintain excess availability under the borrowing base, as defined in the credit agreement, of \$3 million at all times. The facility matures in October 2009. As of February 3, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants in the facility and there were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility.

At February 3, 2007, our balance of cash and cash equivalents was \$25.4 million and the borrowing availability under our facility was \$19.5 million (net of the \$3 million availability block as described above). We believe that these sources of cash, together with cash provided by our operations, will be adequate to carry out our fiscal 2007 plans in full and fund our planned capital expenditures and working capital requirements for at least the next twelve months.

Contractual obligations. The following table identifies payment obligations for the periods indicated under our current contractual arrangements. The amounts set forth below reflect contractual obligations as of February 3, 2007. The timing and/or the amount of the payments may be changed in accordance with the terms of the contracts or new contractual obligations may be added.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due By Period				More than 5 Years	
		Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years			
			(Dollars in millions)				
Operating lease obligations(1)	\$ 321.8	\$ 60.8	\$ 98.1	\$ 67.4	\$	95.5	
Purchase obligations(2)	\$ 47.3	\$ 47.3					
Total	\$ 369.1	\$ 108.1	\$ 98.1	\$ 67.4	\$	95.5	

(1) Operating leases consist of future minimum rental payments required under non-cancelable operating leases and does not include future minimum sublease rentals. The amounts included above primarily consist of operating leases for our store locations and distribution facilities, but also include operating leases for certain equipment and vehicles.

(2) Purchase obligations consist entirely of open purchase orders of merchandise inventory as of February 3, 2007.

Effective May 30, 2006, the Company entered into a letter agreement with its Chief Executive Officer, providing for certain compensatory and health benefits which take effect when he no longer works for the Company. This agreement resulted in a charge of approximately \$419,000, net of tax, or \$0.02 per share, during the 53-week period ended February 3, 2007. This charge has been included as a component of compensation and benefits within the

consolidated statements of operations.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None

Seasonality and Quarterly Results

We have historically experienced and expect to continue to experience substantial seasonal fluctuations in our net sales and operating income. We believe this is the general pattern typical of our segment of the retail

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industry and, as a result, expect that this pattern will continue in the future. Our quarterly results of operations may also fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of other factors, including the timing of new store openings, net sales contributed by new stores, shifts in the timing of certain holidays and competition. Consequently, comparisons between quarters are not necessarily meaningful and the results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of future results.

Our strongest sales period is the fourth quarter of our fiscal year when we generally realize a disproportionate amount of our net sales and a substantial majority of our operating and net income. In anticipation of the increased sales activity during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year, we purchase large amounts of inventory and hire temporary staffing help for our stores. Our operating performance could suffer if net sales were below seasonal norms during the fourth quarter of our fiscal year.

The following table sets forth certain unaudited financial and operating data for Kirklands in each fiscal quarter during fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2005. The unaudited quarterly information includes all normal recurring adjustments that we consider necessary for a fair statement of the information shown. Fiscal 2006 results reflect a 53-week retail calendar, while fiscal 2005 reflects a 52-week retail calendar.

	April 30, 2006	Fiscal 2006 Quarter Ended		
		July 29, 2006	October 28, 2006	February 3, 2007
Total revenue(1)	\$ 92,605	\$ 90,958	\$ 95,802	\$ 167,463
Gross profit(2)	27,842	21,876	28,808	61,833
Operating income (loss)(3)	(5,288)	(10,042)	(5,028)	19,680
Net income (loss)	(3,025)	(5,574)	(2,933)	11,392
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	(0.16)	(0.29)	(0.15)	0.59
Diluted	(0.16)	(0.29)	(0.15)	0.58
Stores open at end of period	338	342	356	349
Comparable store net sales increase (decrease)	(5.1)%	(9.0)%	(6.7)%	(6.1)%

	April 30, 2005	Fiscal 2005 Quarter Ended		
		July 30, 2005	October 29, 2005	January 28, 2006
Total revenue(1)	\$ 84,715	\$ 86,768	\$ 90,200	\$ 153,409
Gross profit(2)	26,735	19,572	25,684	53,479
Operating income (loss)(3)	(2,849)	(9,438)	(4,073)	16,565
Net income (loss)	(1,656)	(5,689)	(2,479)	10,053
Earnings (loss) per share:				
Basic	(0.09)	(0.29)	(0.13)	0.52
Diluted	(0.09)	(0.29)	(0.13)	0.51
Stores open at end of period	312	313	334	347
Comparable store sales increase (decrease)	(10.4)%	(10.2)%	(3.4)%	(5.0)%

(1)

For the fiscal year ended February 3, 2007, total revenue includes revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates and gift cards of \$3.6 million. There was no revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates or gift card balances prior to fiscal 2006.

- (2) During the second quarter of fiscal 2005 and 2006, we experienced an increased level of markdown activity which resulted in a lower gross profit when compared to first and third quarter of each fiscal year.
- (3) During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 the Company recorded a change in estimate of \$1.4 million related to breakage of discount certificates issued to its private label credit card customers, which has been recorded as an increase in other operating expenses, resulting in an increase in net loss of \$0.04 per diluted share.

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Inflation

We do not believe that our operating results have been materially affected by inflation during the preceding three fiscal years. There can be no assurance, however, that our operating results will not be adversely affected by inflation in the future.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2006, the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued a proposed EITF No. 06-3, How Sales Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross Versus Net Presentation), (EITF No. 06-3). The EITF reached a tentative consensus that a company should disclose its accounting policy (i.e., gross or net presentation) regarding presentation of taxes within the scope of EITF No. 06-3. If taxes included in gross revenues are significant, a company should disclose the amount of such taxes for each period for which a statement of operations is presented. The consensus would be effective for the first annual or interim reporting period beginning after December 15, 2006. The disclosures are required for annual and interim financial statements for each period for which an income statement is presented. The Company does not expect that adoption of this pronouncement will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In July 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), which will require companies to assess each income tax position taken using a two step process. A determination is first made as to whether it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained, based upon the technical merits, upon examination by the taxing authorities. If the tax position is expected to meet the more likely than not criteria, the benefit recorded for the tax position equals the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement of the respective tax position. The interpretation applies to income tax expense as well as any related interest and penalty expense.

FIN 48 requires that changes in tax positions recorded in a company s financial statements at the adoption of this interpretation be recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for the period of adoption. FIN 48 will generally be effective for public companies for the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company anticipates adopting the provisions of this interpretation during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of this interpretation will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB No. 108). SAB No. 108 eliminates the diversity of practice surrounding how public companies quantify misstatements in prior year financial statements. Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 requires quantification of misstatements in prior year financial statements based on the effects of the misstatements on the company s financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures during the period a misstatement is corrected. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material effect on our financial statements.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk*

Market risks related to our operations result primarily from changes in short-term London Interbank Offered Rates, or LIBOR, as our senior credit facility utilizes short-term LIBOR rates and/or contracts. The

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base interest rate used in our senior credit facility is the 60-day LIBOR, however, from time to time, we may enter into one or more LIBOR contracts. These LIBOR contracts vary in length and interest rate, such that adverse changes in short-term interest rates could affect our overall borrowing rate when contracts are renewed.

As of February 3, 2007, we had no outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility. All amounts borrowed throughout the year under our revolving credit facility were entered into for other than trading purposes.

We were not engaged in any foreign exchange contracts, hedges, interest rate swaps, derivatives or other financial instruments with significant market risk as of February 3, 2007.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

The financial statements and schedules are listed under Item 15(a) and filed as part of this annual report on Form 10-K.

The supplementary financial data is set forth under Item 7 of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. *Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure*

None

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established and maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit 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 Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the date of such evaluation.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of February 3, 2007 based on the *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of February 3, 2007.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in internal controls over financial reporting identified in connection with the foregoing evaluation that occurred during our last fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. *Other Information*

None.

Table of Contents**PART III****Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers, and Corporate Governance***

Information concerning directors, appearing under the caption *Board of Directors* in our Proxy Statement (the *Proxy Statement*) to be filed with the SEC in connection with our Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on June 4, 2007, information concerning executive officers, appearing under the caption *Item 1. Business Executive Officers of Kirkland's* in Part I of this annual report on Form 10-K, and information under the caption *Other Matters Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance* in the Proxy Statement are incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 10.

The Board of Directors has adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applicable to our directors, officers and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer, our President and Chief Operating Officer, and Chief Financial Officer, which has been posted on the *Investor Relations* section of our web site. We intend to satisfy the amendment and waiver disclosure requirements under applicable securities regulations by posting any amendments of, or waivers to, the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on our web site.

Information concerning the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors, appearing under the caption *Information About the Board of Directors Audit Committee* in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 10.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information contained in the sections titled *Executive Compensation* and *Information About the Board of Directors Board of Directors Compensation* in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 11.

Item 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters*

The information contained in the section titled *Security Ownership of Kirkland's Ownership of Management and Certain Beneficial Owners* in the Proxy Statement, with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management, is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 12.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options,	(b) Weighted-average exercise price of Outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Plan category	warrants and rights	rights	reflected in column (a))

Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	951,139	\$	7.88	1,857,280
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	NA		NA	NA
Total	951,139	\$	7.88	1,857,280

Item 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information contained in the section titled *Related Party Transactions* in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 13.

The information contained in the section titled *Information About the Board of Directors Independence* in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 13.

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Item 14. *Principal Accounting Fees and Services*

The information contained in the section titled "Other Matters - Audit Fees" in the Proxy Statement is incorporated herein by reference in response to this Item 14.

PART IV

Item 15. *Exhibits, Financial Statements, Schedules and Reports on Form 8-K*

(a) 1. *Financial Statements*

The financial statements and schedules set forth below are filed on the indicated pages as part of this annual report on Form 10-K.

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firms</u>	40
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 3, 2007 and January 28, 2006</u>	41
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the 53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007, 52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006 and 52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2005</u>	42
<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for the 53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007, 52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006 and 52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2005</u>	43
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the 53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007, 52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006 and 52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2005</u>	44
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2. *Schedules*

None.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS

The Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kirkland s, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Kirkland s, Inc. as of February 3, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders equity, and cash flows for the year (53 weeks) then ended. 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 audit.

We conducted our audit 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 audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kirkland s, Inc. at February 3, 2007, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for the year (53 weeks) then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Memphis, Tennessee
May 2, 2007

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kirkland s, Inc.:

In our opinion, the consolidated balance sheet as of January 28, 2006 and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders equity and cash flows for each of two years in the period ended January 28, 2006 present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Kirkland s, Inc. and its subsidiaries at January 28, 2006, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended January 28, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. 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 of these statements 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. An audit 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.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Memphis, Tennessee

April 10, 2006

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006
	(In thousands, except share data)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 25,358	\$ 14,968
Inventories, net	44,790	49,180
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,399	6,829
Deferred income taxes	2,673	1,854
Total current assets	78,220	72,831
Property and equipment, net	71,314	72,091
Other assets	1,932	1,662
Total assets	\$ 151,466	\$ 146,584
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 20,572	\$ 24,231
Income taxes payable	996	824
Accrued expenses	25,796	23,210
Total current liabilities	47,364	48,265
Deferred income taxes	1,713	1,750
Deferred rent	31,693	28,521
Other liabilities	2,714	1,640
Total liabilities	83,484	80,176
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding at February 3, 2007, and January 28, 2006		
Common stock, no par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 19,627,065 and 19,343,643 shares issued and outstanding at February 3, 2007, and January 28, 2006, respectively	140,761	139,047
Accumulated deficit	(72,779)	(72,639)
Total shareholders' equity	67,982	66,408
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 151,466	\$ 146,584

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

	February 3, 2007 (53 Weeks)	Year Ended January 28, 2006 (52 Weeks)	January 29, 2005 (52 Weeks)
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net sales	\$ 443,248	\$ 415,092	\$ 394,429
Gift certificate and gift card breakage revenue	3,580		
Total revenue	446,828	415,092	394,429
Cost of sales (exclusive of depreciation and amortization as shown below)	306,469	289,622	267,638
Gross profit	140,359	125,470	126,791
Operating expenses:			
Compensation and benefits	77,465	70,459	66,389
Other operating expenses	44,800	39,487	36,866
Impairment charge	688	164	401
Depreciation and amortization	18,084	15,155	11,654
Total operating expenses	141,037	125,265	115,310
Operating income (loss)	(678)	205	11,481
Interest expense	278	242	923
Interest income	(292)	(184)	(96)
Other income, net	(507)	(288)	(233)
Income (loss) before income taxes	(157)	435	10,887
Income tax provision (benefit)	(17)	206	4,298
Net income (loss)	\$ (140)	\$ 229	\$ 6,589
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34
Diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34
Weighted average shares for basic earnings per share	19,433	19,318	19,231
Effect of dilutive stock equivalents		254	310
Adjusted weighted average shares for diluted earnings per share	19,433	19,572	19,541

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY**

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Loan to Shareholder	Accumulated Deficit	Total Shareholders Equity
	(In thousands, except share data)				
Balance at January 31, 2004	19,166,022	\$ 138,149	\$ (620)	\$ (79,457)	\$ 58,072
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	98,390	349			349
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options		109			109
Net interest paid on shareholder loan			1		1
Net income				6,589	6,589
Balance at January 29, 2005	19,264,412	\$ 138,607	\$ (619)	\$ (72,868)	\$ 65,120
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	79,231	412			412
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options		28			28
Repayment of shareholder loan			619		619
Net income				229	229
Balance at January 28, 2006	19,343,643	\$ 139,047	\$	\$ (72,639)	\$ 66,408
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	133,422	781			781
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options		1			1
Restricted stock issued	150,000				
Non-cash stock compensation		932			932
Net loss				(140)	(140)
Balance at February 3, 2007	19,627,065	\$ 140,761	\$	\$ (72,779)	\$ 67,982

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

	February 3, 2007 (53 Weeks)	Year Ended January 28, 2006 (52 Weeks) (In thousands)	January 29, 2005 (52 Weeks)
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ (140)	\$ 229	\$ 6,589
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation of property and equipment	18,084	15,155	11,654
Amortization of tenant allowance	(6,753)	(4,114)	(2,447)
Write-off of unamortized debt issue costs			139
Amortization of debt issue costs	20	20	147
Impairment charge	688	164	401
Non-cash stock compensation charge	932		209
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	1,449	693	192
Deferred income taxes	(856)	(1,215)	3,450
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Inventories, net	4,390	(12,107)	4,501
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,430	(551)	1,292
Other noncurrent assets	(290)	(205)	
Accounts payable	(3,659)	2,032	2,204
Income taxes payable	173	2,976	(8,502)
Accrued expenses and other noncurrent liabilities	14,015	17,094	10,510
Net cash provided by operating activities	29,483	20,171	30,339
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Shareholder loan repayments		619	1
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	61	33	4
Capital expenditures	(19,505)	(24,116)	(30,025)
Net cash used in investing activities	(19,444)	(23,464)	(30,020)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on revolving line of credit	182,435	196,796	80,283
Repayments on revolving line of credit	(182,435)	(196,796)	(80,283)
Exercise of stock options and employee stock purchases	351	361	259
Debt issue costs		(12)	(89)
Net cash provided by financing activities	351	349	170
Cash and cash equivalents:			

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Net increase (decrease)	\$	10,390	\$	(2,944)	\$	489
Beginning of the year		14,968		17,912		17,423
End of the year	\$	25,358	\$	14,968	\$	17,912
Supplemental cash flow information:						
Interest paid	\$	238	\$	221	\$	405
Income taxes paid (refunded)	\$	664	\$	(1,556)	\$	9,349

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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KIRKLAND S, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Description of Business and Significant Accounting Policies

Kirkland s, Inc. (the Company) is a leading specialty retailer of home décor with 349 stores in 37 states as of February 3, 2007. The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of Kirkland s, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries Kirkland s Stores, Inc. and Kirklands.com, Inc. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Fiscal year The Company s fiscal year is comprised of the 52 or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Accordingly, fiscal 2006 represented 53 weeks ended on February 3, 2007; fiscal 2005 represented 52 weeks ended on January 28, 2006; and fiscal 2004 represented 52 weeks ended on January 29, 2005.

Cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit in banks and investments with maturities of 90 days or less at the date of purchase.

Cost of sales and inventory valuation Cost of sales includes all costs of product purchased from vendors, including inbound freight to the extent that it is not included in the vendor pricing. Receiving costs, inspection costs, warehousing costs, internal transfer costs, outbound freight, and all overhead associated with our distribution facility and its network are included in cost of sales. Our cost of sales also includes store occupancy costs. Our inventory is stated at the lower of cost or market, net of reserves and allowances, with cost determined using the average cost method with average cost approximating current cost. We estimate the amount of shrinkage that has occurred through theft or damage and adjust that to actual at the time of our physical inventory counts which occur throughout the fiscal year. We also evaluate the cost of our inventory by category and class of merchandise in relation to the estimated sales price. This evaluation is performed to ensure that we do not carry inventory at a value in excess of the amount we expect to realize upon the sale of the merchandise.

Vendor allowances We receive various payments and allowances from our vendors, including rebates and other credits. The amounts received are subject to the terms of vendor agreements, which generally do not state an expiration date, but are subject to ongoing negotiations that may be impacted in the future based on changes in market conditions and changes in the profitability, quality, or sell-through of the related merchandise. For all such vendor allowances, the Company applies the guidance pursuant to the Emerging Issues Task Force Issue No. 02-16,

Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor (EITF 02-16), by recording the vendor funds as a reduction of inventories that are recognized as a reduction to cost of sales as the inventories are sold. The Company s vendor funding arrangements generally do not provide for any reimbursement arrangements that are for specific, incremental, identifiable costs that are permitted under EITF 02-16 for the funding to be recorded as a reduction to advertising or other operating, selling, general and administrative expenses.

Prepaid expenses and other current assets Prepaid expenses and other current assets consist primarily of prepaid rent, prepaid insurance and receivables from landlords for tenant allowances. Tenant allowance receivables were \$635,000 and \$2,754,000 at February 3, 2007, and January 28, 2006, respectively.

Property and equipment Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Furniture, fixtures and equipment are generally depreciated over 5 years. Buildings are depreciated over 40 years. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the useful life of the asset or the expected lease term ranging from five to 10 years. Maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred and improvements are capitalized. Gains or losses on the disposition of fixed assets are recorded upon

disposal.

Impairment of long-lived assets In accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (SFAS 144), we evaluate the recoverability of the carrying amounts of long-lived assets, such as property and equipment,

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

covered by this standard whenever events or changes in circumstances dictate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. As part of the evaluation, we review performance at the store level to identify any stores with current period cash flow losses that should be considered for impairment. We compare the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows with the carrying amounts of the assets. If impairment is indicated by the above evaluation, the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of the assets is recognized as an impairment loss where fair value is estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows. Cash flows for retail assets are identified at the individual store level. Our judgments regarding a store's ability to realize undiscounted cash flows in excess of the carrying amounts of store assets are affected by factors such as the ongoing maintenance and improvements of the assets, changes in economic conditions and changes in operating performance. As we assess the ongoing expected cash flows and carrying amounts of its long-lived assets, these factors could cause the Company to realize material impairment charges.

The Company recorded an impairment of \$688,000, and \$164,000 during fiscal 2006, and fiscal 2005, respectively, which represents the impairment of the leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, and equipment of stores. As of February 3, 2007, and January 28, 2006 these stores had a remaining carrying value of long-lived assets totaling \$647,000 and \$364,000, respectively.

Goodwill The Company accounts for its goodwill in accordance with SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*. Accordingly, goodwill is not amortized but reviewed for impairment on an annual basis during each fourth quarter or more frequently when events and circumstances indicate that an impairment may have occurred. No impairment losses were recorded in the three years ended February 3, 2007.

Insurance reserves Workers' compensation, general liability and employee medical insurance programs are partially self-insured. It is our policy to record a self-insurance liability using estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported or paid, based on historical claims experience and trends. Actual results can vary from estimates for many reasons, including, among others, inflation rates, claim settlement patterns, litigation trends and legal interpretations. We monitor our claims experience in light of these factors and revise our estimates of insurance reserves accordingly. The level of our insurance reserves may increase or decrease as a result of these changing circumstances or trends.

Customer loyalty program During fiscal 2004, the Company established a private-label credit card program for its customers. The card program is operated and managed by a third-party bank that assumes all credit risk with no recourse to the Company. All cardholders are automatically enrolled in a loyalty program whereby cardholders earn loyalty points in return for making purchases in the Company's stores. Attaining specified loyalty point levels results in the issuance of discount certificates to the cardholder. The Company accrues for the expected liability associated with the discount certificates issued as well as the accumulated points that have not yet resulted in the issuance of a certificate adjusted for expected redemption rates. This accrual is included within accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheet and the changes to the accrual are included within other operating expenses on the consolidated statements of operations. During fiscal 2006, the Company recorded a change of estimate of \$1.4 million (\$864,000 after tax), or \$0.04 per diluted share, related to the anticipated breakage of discount certificates issued to its private label credit card customers.

Deferred rent Many of the Company's operating leases contain predetermined fixed escalations of minimum rentals during the initial term. Additionally, the Company may not pay rent during the construction period for its new stores. For these leases, the Company recognizes the related rental expense on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease commencing with the date of entry to the leased space, and records the difference between amounts charged to operations and amounts paid as a liability. The cumulative net excess of recorded rent expense over lease payments

totaled \$8.1 million, of which \$1.3 million was reflected as a current liability in accrued expenses and \$6.8 million was reflected as a long-term liability in deferred rent in the consolidated balance sheet as of February 3, 2007. As of January 28, 2006, \$1.0 million was reflected as a current liability in accrued expenses and \$6.5 million was reflected as a long-term liability in deferred rent in the consolidated balance sheet.

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The Company also receives incentives from landlords in the form of construction allowances. These construction allowances are recorded as deferred rent and amortized as a reduction to rent expense over the lease term. As of February 3, 2007, the unamortized amount of construction allowances totaled \$30.9, of which \$6.0 million was reflected as a current liability in accrued expenses and \$24.9 million was reflected as a long-term liability in deferred rent in the consolidated balance sheet as of February 3, 2007. As of January 28, 2006, \$5.5 million was reflected as a current liability in accrued expenses and \$22.0 was reflected as a long-term liability in deferred rent in the consolidated balance sheet.

Revenue recognition The Company recognizes revenue at the time of sale of merchandise to customers. Net sales include the sale of merchandise, net of returns and exclusive of sales taxes. Revenues from our gift certificates and gift cards are recognized as revenue when tendered for payment. While we will continue to honor all gift certificates and gift cards presented for payment, the Company determines the likelihood of redemption to be remote for certain gift certificates and gift card balances due to, among other things, long periods of inactivity. In fiscal 2006, the Company began using the Redemption Recognition Method to account for breakage for unused gift card and gift certificate amounts where breakage is recognized as gift certificates or gift cards are redeemed for the purchase of goods based upon a historical breakage rate. In these circumstances, to the extent the Company determines there is no requirement for remitting certificate or card balances to government agencies under unclaimed property laws, gift certificate and gift card balances are recognized in the consolidated statement of operations as revenue. After completing a review of its historical redemption patterns, the Company recognized \$3.6 million of revenue and operating income (\$2.2 million after tax), or \$0.11 per diluted share, related to gift certificate and gift card breakage during fiscal 2006. There was no revenue recognized on unredeemed gift certificates or gift card balances during the fiscal years ended January 28, 2006 or January 29, 2005 because sufficient data was not available during those periods to support an alternative position.

Compensation and benefits Compensation and benefits includes all store and corporate office salaries and wages and incentive pay as well as employee health benefits, 401(k) plan benefits, social security and unemployment taxes.

Stock options and warrants As of January 29, 2006, we adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires us to value and record, as compensation expense, stock awards granted to employees under a fair value based method. Prior to January 29, 2006, we accounted for stock awards granted to employees under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Except for certain options which were granted at an exercise price below the market value of the Company's underlying common stock on the grant date, no compensation expense was previously recognized for stock options granted to employees prior to adopting SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased or canceled after January 28, 2006 and to those which are unvested at January 28, 2006. We have adopted SFAS 123(R) utilizing the modified prospective transition method which requires share-based compensation expense recognized since January 28, 2006, to be based on the following: a) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 for unvested options granted prior to the adoption date; b) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R) for options granted subsequent to the adoption date; and c) the discount on shares purchased by employees through our employee stock purchase plan post-adoption, which represents the difference between the purchase date fair value and the employee purchase price. This compensation expense was recorded in the statements of operations with a corresponding credit to common stock for the 53-week periods ended February 3,

2007.

Other operating expenses Other operating expenses consist of such items as insurance, advertising, property taxes, supplies, losses on disposal of assets and various other store and corporate expenses.

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KIRKLAND S, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Preopening expenses Preopening expenses, which consist primarily of payroll and occupancy costs, are expensed as incurred.

Advertising expenses Advertising costs are expensed in the period in which the advertising first takes place. Advertising expense was \$4,296,000, \$4,978,000, and \$4,192,000 for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Other income Other income consists of sales tax rebates of \$213,000, \$183,000, and \$170,000 for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and other miscellaneous income of \$293,000, \$105,000, and \$64,000 for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Income taxes We record income tax liabilities utilizing known obligations and estimates of potential obligations. A deferred tax asset or liability is recognized whenever there are future tax effects from existing temporary differences and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. We record a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets to the balance that is more likely than not to be realized. We must make estimates and judgments on future taxable income, considering feasible tax planning strategies and taking into account existing facts and circumstances, to determine the proper valuation allowance. When we determine that deferred tax assets could be realized in greater or lesser amounts than recorded, the asset balance and income statement reflects the change in the period such determination is made. Due to changes in facts and circumstances and the estimates and judgments that are involved in determining the proper valuation allowance, differences between actual future events and prior estimates and judgments could result in adjustments to this valuation allowance.

Use of estimates The preparation of 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 reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingencies at the date of the financial statements and the related reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair value of financial instruments SFAS No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of the fair values of most on and off balance sheet financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value. The Company has financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other current assets and accounts payable. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate fair value because of their short maturities.

Earnings per share Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each period presented, which excludes non-vested restricted stock. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of stock equivalents outstanding during the applicable periods using the treasury stock method. The diluted loss per share amount for fiscal 2006 has been calculated using the same denominator as used in the basic loss per share calculation as the inclusion of dilutive securities in the denominator would have been anti-dilutive. Stock options that were not included in the diluted earnings per share computation because they would have been anti-dilutive were approximately 667,000 shares at January 28, 2006, and 177,000 shares at January 29, 2005.

Comprehensive income Comprehensive income does not differ from the consolidated net income (loss) presented in the consolidated statements of operations.

Operating segments An operating segment is defined as a component of an enterprise that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and about which separate financial information is regularly evaluated by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources. Due to the similar economic characteristics of the Company's small and off-mall stores, and the similar nature of the Company's products, type of customer, and method used to distribute the Company's products, the Company operates as one business segment and does not disclose separate segment information.

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KIRKLAND S, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

Recent accounting pronouncements In June 2006, the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) issued EITF No. 06-3, How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement (That Is, Gross versus Net Presentation), (EITF No. 06-3). The EITF reached a consensus that a company should disclose its accounting policy (i.e., gross or net presentation) regarding presentation of taxes within the scope of EITF No. 06-3. If taxes included in gross revenues are significant, a company should disclose the amount of such taxes for each period for which a statement of operations is presented. The consensus would be effective for the first annual or interim reporting period beginning after December 15, 2006. The disclosures are required for annual and interim financial statements for each period for which an income statement is presented. The Company does not expect that adoption of this pronouncement will have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), which will require companies to assess each income tax position taken using a two step process. A determination is first made as to whether it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained, based upon the technical merits, upon examination by the taxing authorities. If the tax position is expected to meet the more likely than not criteria, the benefit recorded for the tax position equals the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely to be realized upon ultimate settlement of the respective tax position. The interpretation applies to income tax expense as well as any related interest and penalty expense.

FIN 48 requires that changes in tax positions recorded in a company s financial statements at the adoption of this interpretation be recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings for the period of adoption. FIN 48 will generally be effective for public companies for the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company anticipates adopting the provisions of this interpretation during the first quarter of fiscal 2007. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact that the adoption of this interpretation will have on its financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, Fair Value Measurements (SFAS No. 157). SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 157 to have a material effect on its financial statements.

In September 2006, the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements (SAB No. 108). SAB No. 108 eliminates the diversity of practice surrounding how public companies quantify misstatements in prior year financial statements. Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108 requires quantification of misstatements in prior year financial statements based on the effects of the misstatements on the company s financial statements and the related financial statement disclosures during the period a misstatement is corrected. SAB No. 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The adoption of SAB No. 108 did not have a material effect on our financial statements.

Reclassifications Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year classifications.

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Note 2 Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006
Land	\$ 402	\$ 402
Buildings	3,481	3,481
Equipment	33,407	32,789
Furniture and fixtures	47,912	45,877
Leasehold improvements	60,155	54,174
Projects in progress	399	498
	145,756	137,221
Less: accumulated depreciation	74,442	65,130
	\$ 71,314	\$ 72,091

Note 3 Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses are comprised of the following (in thousands):

	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006
Salaries and wages	\$ 3,641	\$ 2,428
Gift certificates and store credits	6,735	8,587
Self-insurance	771	492
Sales taxes	2,668	2,003
Deferred rent	7,269	6,493
Other	4,712	3,207
	\$ 25,796	\$ 23,210

Note 4 Income Taxes

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007	52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
Current			
Federal	\$ 784	\$ 1,110	\$ 730
State	55	311	118
	\$ 839	\$ 1,421	\$ 848
Deferred			
Federal	\$ (756)	\$ (927)	\$ 2,847
State	(100)	(288)	603
	(856)	(1,215)	3,450
	\$ (17)	\$ 206	\$ 4,298

Table of Contents**KIRKLAND S, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets (liabilities) are as follows (in thousands):

	February 3, 2007	January 28, 2006
Current deferred tax assets:		
Inventory valuation methods	\$ 333	\$ 467
Prepaid assets	(285)	(315)
Accruals	2,625	1,702
Total current deferred tax assets	2,673	1,854
Noncurrent deferred tax assets:		
Deferred rent and other	3,845	3,048
Net operating loss and credit carryforwards	101	150
Total noncurrent deferred tax assets	3,946	3,198
Noncurrent deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(5,659)	(4,948)
Net noncurrent deferred tax asset (liability)	\$ (1,713)	\$ (1,750)

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes to the amount computed by applying the federal statutory tax rate of 35.0% to income before income taxes for the periods indicated below, respectively, is as follows:

	53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007	52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006	52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2005
Federal tax at statutory federal income tax rate	\$ (55)	\$ 152	\$ 3,811
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	28	15	468
Other permanent differences	10	39	19
	\$ (17)	\$ 206	\$ 4,298

The Company had an aggregate of \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million in net operating loss carryforwards in certain states at February 3, 2007 and January 28, 2006, respectively. These carryforwards will expire, if unused in 2014 through 2018. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Due to the likelihood of full utilization of the remaining state net operating loss carryforwards, no valuation allowance has been provided as of February 3, 2007 and January 28, 2006.

Note 5 Senior Credit Facility

Effective October 4, 2004, we entered into a five-year senior secured revolving credit facility with a revolving loan limit of up to \$45 million. The revolving credit facility bears interest at a floating rate equal to the 60-day LIBOR rate (5.34% at February 3, 2007) plus 1.25% to 1.50% (depending on the amount of excess availability under the borrowing base). Additionally, we pay a fee to the bank equal to a rate of 0.2% per annum on the unused portion of the revolving line of credit. Borrowings under the facility are collateralized by substantially all of our assets and guaranteed by our subsidiaries. The maximum availability under the credit facility is limited by a borrowing base formula, which consists of a percentage of eligible inventory less reserves. The facility also contains provisions that could result in changes to the presented terms or the acceleration of maturity. Circumstances that could lead to such changes or acceleration include a material adverse change in the business or an event of default under the credit agreement. The facility has one financial

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KIRKLAND S, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

covenant that requires the Company to maintain excess availability under the borrowing base, as defined in the credit agreement, of \$3 million at all times. The facility matures in October 2009. As of February 3, 2007, we were in compliance with the covenants in the facility and there were no outstanding borrowings under the credit facility, with approximately \$19.5 million in borrowing availability (net of the \$3 million availability block as described above).

The Company used the proceeds from this new credit facility to repay existing indebtedness, consisting of amounts outstanding under the Company's previous \$45 million secured revolving credit facility dated May 22, 2002, which was thereupon terminated. As a result of this early termination, during the third quarter of fiscal 2004, the Company incurred a pre-tax charge of \$364,000 consisting of a prepayment penalty of \$225,000 and a write-off of unamortized debt issue costs of \$139,000.

Note 6 Long-Term Leases

The Company leases retail store facilities, warehouse facilities and certain equipment under operating leases with terms ranging up to 15 years and expiring at various dates through 2019. Most of the retail store lease agreements include renewal options and provide for minimum rentals and contingent rentals based on sales performance in excess of specified minimums. Rent expense under operating leases was \$35,205,000, \$32,905,000, and \$31,349,000 in fiscal years 2006, 2005, and 2004, respectively. Contingent rental expense was \$155,000, \$381,000, and \$564,000, for fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under all operating leases with initial terms of one year or more are as follows: \$60,784,000 in 2007; \$53,899,000 in 2008; \$44,204,000 in 2009; \$36,919,000 in 2010; \$30,522,000 in 2011 and \$95,463,000 thereafter.

Note 7 Employee Benefit Plans

As of January 29, 2006, the Company adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), Share-Based Payment (SFAS 123(R)) which requires the Company to value and record, as compensation expense, stock awards granted to employees under a fair value based method. Prior to January 29, 2006, the Company accounted for stock awards granted to employees under the recognition and measurement principles of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related interpretations. Except for certain options which were granted at an exercise price below the market value of the Company's underlying common stock on the grant date, no compensation expense was previously recognized for stock options granted to employees prior to adopting SFAS 123(R).

SFAS 123(R) applies to new awards and to awards modified, repurchased or canceled on or after January 28, 2006 and to those which were unvested at January 28, 2006. The Company has adopted SFAS 123(R) utilizing the modified prospective transition method which requires share-based compensation expense recognized after January 28, 2006, to be based on the following: a) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS 123 for unvested options granted prior to the adoption date; b) grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the provisions of SFAS 123(R) for options granted subsequent to the adoption date; and c) the discount on shares purchased by employees through the Company's employee stock purchase plan post-adoption, which represents the difference between the purchase date fair value and the employee purchase price. This compensation expense was recorded in the statement of operations with a corresponding credit to common stock for the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007.

As the Company adopted SFAS 123(R) under the modified prospective transition method, results from prior periods have not been restated. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of Statement 123 in

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fiscal 2005 and 2004. For purposes of this pro forma disclosure, the value of the options has been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model for all option grants.

	52-Week Period Ended	
	January 28, 2006	January 29, 2005
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)	
Net income, as reported	\$ 229	\$ 6,589
Add: Share-based compensation cost, net of taxes, included in reported net income		209
Deduct: Total pro-forma share-based compensation expense, net of taxes, determined under SFAS 123 for all awards	(844)	(648)
Pro forma net income (loss)	\$ (615)	\$ 6,150
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34
Basic pro forma	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.32
Diluted as reported	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.34
Diluted pro forma	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.31

The fair value of each option grant was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based upon the following assumptions: expected volatility ranging from 37.4% to 39.1% for fiscal 2005 and 41.9% to 47.3% for fiscal 2004; risk-free interest rates ranging from 3.5% to 4.3% in fiscal 2005, and 3.4% to 3.9% in fiscal 2004; expected lives of 5 years; and no expected dividend payments.

Under SFAS 123(R), forfeitures are estimated at the time of valuation and reduce expense ratably over the vesting period. This estimate is adjusted periodically based on the extent to which actual forfeitures differ, or are expected to differ, from the previous estimate. Under SFAS 123, the Company elected to account for forfeitures when awards were actually forfeited, at which time all previous pro forma expense was reversed to reduce pro forma expense for that period. The Company's forfeiture estimate has a minimal effect on expense as the majority of the share based awards vest quarterly.

For the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007, the adoption of SFAS 123(R)'s fair value method resulted in additional stock compensation expense (included as a component of compensation and benefits on the statement of operations) related to stock options and the employee stock purchase plan than if the Company had continued to account for share-based compensation under APB 25. This additional stock compensation increased pre-tax loss by

approximately \$741,000 for the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007. The additional stock compensation increased net loss by approximately \$562,000, or \$0.03 per diluted share for the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007. The Company also recognized approximately \$191,000 in pre-tax stock compensation expense related to a restricted stock grant during the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007. The impact of adopting SFAS 123(R) on future results will depend on, among other things, levels of share-based payments granted in the future, actual forfeiture rates and the timing of option exercises.

The fair value of each option is recorded as compensation expense on a straight-line basis between the grant date for the award and each vesting date. The Company has estimated the fair value of all stock option awards as of the date of the grant by applying the Black-Scholes multiple-option pricing valuation model. The application of this valuation model involves assumptions that are judgmental and highly sensitive in the determination of compensation expense. The weighted average for key assumptions used in determining the

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fair value of options granted in the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007 and a summary of the methodology applied to develop each assumption are as follows:

Expected price volatility	0.43
Risk-free interest rate	5.0%
Expected life	5.9years
Forfeiture rate	5%
Dividend yield	0%

Expected Price Volatility This is a measure of the amount by which the stock price has fluctuated or is expected to fluctuate. The Company uses actual historical changes in the market value of its stock to calculate the volatility assumption as it is management's belief that this is the best indicator of future volatility. The Company calculates daily market value changes to the date of grant over a past period beginning one year following the Company's initial public offering date. An increase in the expected volatility will increase compensation expense.

Risk-Free Interest Rate This is the U.S. Treasury rate for the week of the grant having a term equal to the expected life of the option. An increase in the risk-free interest rate will increase compensation expense.

Expected Lives This is the period of time over which the options granted are expected to remain outstanding. The Company uses the simplified method found in the Securities and Exchange Commission's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 to estimate the expected life of stock option grants. Options granted have a maximum term of ten years. An increase in the expected life will increase compensation expense.

Forfeiture Rate This is the estimated percentage of options granted that are expected to be forfeited or canceled before becoming fully vested. This estimate is based on historical experience of similar grants. An increase in the forfeiture rate will decrease compensation expense.

Dividend Yield The Company has not made any dividend payments nor does it have plans to pay dividends in the foreseeable future. An increase in the dividend yield will decrease compensation expense.

Stock options On June 12, 1996, the Company adopted the 1996 Executive Incentive and Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan (the 1996 Plan), which provides employees and officers with opportunities to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. The 1996 Plan authorized the grant of incentive and non-qualified stock options and required that the exercise price of incentive stock options be at least 100% of the fair market value of the stock at the date of the grant. As of February 3, 2007, options to purchase 211,556 shares of common stock were outstanding under the 1996 Plan at exercise prices ranging from \$1.29 to \$1.73. Options issued to employees under the 1996 Plan have maximum contractual terms of 10 years and vest ratably over 3 years. No additional options may be granted under the 1996 Plan.

In July 2002, the Company adopted the Kirkland's, Inc. 2002 Equity Incentive Plan (the 2002 Plan). The 2002 Plan provides for the award of restricted stock, restricted stock units, incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options and stock appreciation rights with respect to shares of common stock to employees, directors, consultants and other individuals who perform services for the Company. The 2002 Plan is authorized to provide awards for up to a maximum of 2,500,000 shares of common stock. Options issued to employees under the 2002 Plan have maximum contractual terms of 10 years and generally vest ratably over 3 years. Options issued to non-employee directors vest

immediately on the date of the grant. As of February 3, 2007, options to purchase 739,583 shares of common stock were outstanding under the 2002 Plan at exercise prices ranging from \$5.34 to \$18.55 per share.

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The following table summarizes information about employee stock options outstanding and exercisable at February 3, 2007:

Range of Exercise Prices	Number of Shares	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
		Contractual Life (In Years)	Weighted Average Remaining Exercise Price	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$1.29	182,737	4.8	\$ 1.29	182,737	\$ 1.29
\$1.73	28,819	0.4	\$ 1.73	28,819	\$ 1.73
\$5.34 - \$10.90	597,083	8.8	\$ 8.38	245,397	\$ 9.80
\$11.05 - \$18.55	142,500	6.9	\$ 15.47	134,165	\$ 15.74
Total	951,139	7.5	\$ 7.88	591,118	\$ 8.13

At February 3, 2007, the aggregate intrinsic value of all outstanding in-the-money options was \$815,000 with a weighted average remaining contractual term of 4.5 years, and a weighted average exercise price of \$1.35. All in-the-money options are currently exercisable. Shares reserved for future option grants approximated 1.5 million at February 3, 2007. The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted during the 53 week period ended February 3, 2007 was \$3.09 and \$2.98 for fiscal 2005. As of February 3, 2007, unrecognized stock compensation expense related to the unvested portion of our stock options and restricted stock grant was approximately \$984,000 and \$898,000, respectively, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.5 years and 4.1 years respectively.

Transactions under the Company's stock option plans in each of the periods indicated are as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at February 1, 2004	601,243	\$ 5.91
Options granted	145,000	\$ 9.90
Options exercised	(82,763)	\$ 1.44
Options forfeited	(25,625)	\$ 9.85
Balance at January 29, 2005	637,855	\$ 7.24
Options granted	560,000	\$ 10.01

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Options exercised	(40,340)	\$	1.39
Options forfeited	(41,320)	\$	15.12
Balance at January 28, 2006		&nbs	