

SPORTS AUTHORITY INC /DE/
Form 10-Q/A
April 14, 2005

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q/A

Amendment No. 1

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the Quarterly Period Ended: May 1, 2004

Commission File Number: 001-31746

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	84-1242802 (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1050 West Hampden Avenue, Englewood, Colorado 80110 (Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)	

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(303) 200-5050**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant 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 shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

As of May 21, 2004, there were 25,581,292 outstanding shares of the registrant's common stock, \$.01 par value, and the aggregate market value of the shares (based upon the closing price on that date of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange) held by non-affiliates was approximately \$774,100,000.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Amendment to The Sports Authority, Inc. (the "Company") Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the quarterly period ended May 1, 2004 is being filed in order to correct its previously issued quarterly consolidated financial statements for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 and May 3, 2003. The corrections are to change the accounting for leases to be consistent with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP") as clarified by the Office of the Chief Accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on February 7, 2005 in a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA"). See Note 2 to the Company's consolidated financial statements for additional discussion.

For the convenience of the reader, this Form 10-Q/A sets forth the Original Filing in its entirety. However, this Form 10-Q/A only amends and restates Items 1, 2 and 4 of Part I of the Original Filing, in each case, solely as a result of, and to reflect, the Restatement, and no other information in the original filing is amended hereby. The foregoing items have not been updated to reflect other events occurring after the Original Filing or to modify or update those disclosures affected by subsequent events. In addition, pursuant to the rules of the SEC, Item 6 of Part II of the Original Filing has been amended to contain currently-dated certifications from our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as required by Sections 302 and 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. The certifications of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are attached to this Form 10-Q/A as exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2, respectively.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC.
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(In Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

	May 1, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	January 31, 2004
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 29,000	\$ 28,009
Accounts receivable, net	38,655	52,717
Inventories	753,972	687,215
Prepaid expenses and other assets	26,464	23,616
Deferred income taxes	94,585	89,066
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current assets	942,676	880,623
Property and equipment, net	228,627	211,411
Favorable leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$7,250 and \$6,173, respectively	21,351	22,428
Deferred income taxes	45,606	42,967
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of \$734	142,108	132,734
Other assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$11,072 and \$9,189, respectively	74,651	75,464
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total assets	\$ 1,455,019	\$ 1,365,627
	<hr/>	<hr/>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 343,157	\$ 326,198
Current portion of capital lease obligations	309	302
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	151,393	175,214
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current liabilities	494,859	501,714
Long-term debt	380,578	317,321
Capital lease obligations, less current portion	756	837
Store closing reserve, deferred rent and other liabilities	131,378	108,458
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total liabilities	1,007,571	928,330
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value. 10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued		
Common stock, \$.01 par value. 75,000,000 shares authorized; 27,146,739 and 26,781,727 shares issued and 25,573,985 and 25,208,973 shares outstanding	271	268
Additional paid-in capital	397,933	394,218
Unamortized restricted stock compensation	(13,249)	(15,274)

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	May 1, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	January 31, 2004
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(506)	(759)
Retained earnings	86,475	82,320
Treasury stock, 1,572,754 common shares, at cost	(23,476)	(23,476)
	<u>447,448</u>	<u>437,297</u>
Total stockholders' equity		
	<u>\$ 1,455,019</u>	<u>\$ 1,365,627</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity		

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Unaudited, in Thousands, Except Share and Per Share Amounts)

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
	(As restated, see Note 2)	(As restated, see Note 2)
Net sales	\$ 572,041	\$ 228,432
Cost of goods sold, buying, distribution and occupancy	412,735	170,780
Gross profit	159,306	57,652
Operating expenses	139,246	53,238
Merger integration costs	8,558	
Pre-opening expenses	923	99
Operating income	10,579	4,315
Non operating income (expense):		
Interest expense	(4,287)	(2,015)
Other income, net	520	2,041
Income before income taxes	6,812	4,341
Income tax (expense) benefit	(2,657)	3
Net income	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,344
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.37
Diluted	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.35
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:		
Basic	25,417,187	11,870,335
Diluted	26,395,651	12,428,405

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Unaudited, in Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	Common stock		Additional paid-in capital	Unamortized restricted stock compensation	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Retained earnings	Comprehensive income	Treasury stock		Total stockholders' equity
	Shares	Amount						Shares	Amount	
BALANCES AT JANUARY 31, 2004	25,208,973	\$ 268	\$ 394,218	\$ (15,274)	\$ (759)	\$ 82,320		1,572,754	\$ (23,476)	\$ 437,297
Net income (as restated, see Note 2)						4,155	\$ 4,155			4,155
Unrealized gain on interest rate swaps					253		253			253
Comprehensive income (as restated, see Note 2)							\$ 4,408			
Exercise of stock options, including tax benefit of \$838	123,632	1	3,249							3,250
Restricted stock grant			654	(654)						
Restricted stock vesting and repurchase	241,380	2	(188)							(186)
Amortization of restricted stock				2,679						2,679
BALANCES AT MAY 1, 2004 (as restated, see Note 2)	25,573,985	\$ 271	\$ 397,933	\$ (13,249)	\$ (506)	\$ 86,475		1,572,754	\$ (23,476)	\$ 447,448

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited, in Thousands)

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
	(As restated, see Note 2)	(As restated, see Note 2)
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,344
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	15,377	6,388
Amortization of loan acquisition costs	582	200
Deferred income taxes	2,657	(3)
Loss on disposition of assets		49
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	3,207	(6)
Inventories	(67,428)	(31,055)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,868)	(1,823)
Other assets	28	(38)
Accounts payable	16,959	99
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(30,812)	(8,485)
Increase in other long term liabilities	9,672	993
	<u>(48,471)</u>	<u>(29,337)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(29,773)	(11,507)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	13,838	
Other investing activities, net	(198)	12
	<u>(16,133)</u>	<u>(11,495)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from long-term debt	310,334	105,871
Principal payments on long-term debt	(247,077)	(64,276)
Principal payments on capital lease obligations	(74)	(169)
Proceeds from the sale of common stock under option plans	2,412	58
	<u>65,595</u>	<u>41,484</u>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	991	652
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	28,009	10,156
	<u>\$ 29,000</u>	<u>\$ 10,808</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for interest	\$ 4,085	\$ 1,524
	<u>\$ 23</u>	
Cash paid during the period for income taxes	<u>\$ 23</u>	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Company

On August 4, 2003, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gart Sports Company completed a merger with The Sports Authority, Inc. In connection with the merger, Gart Sports Company ("Gart") was renamed The Sports Authority, Inc. The references made to the entities herein refer to The Sports Authority, Inc. (formerly Gart Sports Company, which is also referred to as "Sports Authority" or "Company"). "TSA" refers to TSA Stores, Inc., (formerly known as The Sports Authority, Inc.). The statement of income for the quarter ended May 1, 2004 reflects the results of the combined company, while results for the quarter ended May 3, 2003 include the former Gart Sports Company on a stand-alone basis. In the merger, the TSA shareholders received 0.37 shares of Sports Authority common stock for each share of TSA stock they owned. The combined company operated 385 retail sporting goods stores in 45 states as of May 1, 2004.

Under license and e-commerce agreements with GSI Commerce Inc. ("GSI"), GSI operates sporting goods retail websites at www.thesportsauthority.com, www.gartsports.com, www.sportmart.com, and www.oshmans.com. Under these agreements, GSI owns certain content and technology related to the website, purchases and owns the merchandise sold on the websites, and hosts, maintains, fulfills orders and furnishes all other "back-end" operations required to operate the websites. GSI receives all revenue generated from the websites and pays the Company a royalty based on a certain percentage of sales from these sites.

Mega Sports Co., Ltd. ("Mega Sports"), a joint venture between the Company and AEON Co., Ltd. ("AEON"), operates *The Sports Authority* stores in Japan pursuant to a license agreement with the Company. Under the agreement, Mega Sports pays a royalty based on its gross sales, in exchange for use of trademarks and other intangible property owned by the Company and for merchandising assistance provided by the Company. In April 2004, the license agreement was amended to, among other things, extend the term of the agreement from 2005 to 2014 and to revise the royalty payable by Mega Sports. TSA Stores has a 19.9% ownership interest in Mega Sports. AEON is a major Japanese retailer that owns 4.5% of the Company's outstanding stock.

2. Restatement of Financial Statements

On February 7, 2005, the Office of the Chief Accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants regarding certain operating lease-related accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). As a result of this letter, the Company's management initiated a thorough review of its accounting for leases and has concluded that its accounting was not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company has corrected its accounting for tenant improvement allowances and to reflect the recognition of rent expense on a straight-line basis, including consideration of rent holidays and applicable rent escalations. For purposes of determination of the term of the lease, the Company considers the commencement date of the lease term to be the earlier of the date when the Company becomes legally obligated for the rent payments or the date when it takes possession of the building for purposes of constructing the build-out. As a result, the Company restated its consolidated financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended January 31, 2004, February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002 and for the first three quarters of fiscal 2004. The consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q/A have been restated to reflect the adjustments described above.

The Company had historically accounted for tenant improvement allowances as reductions to the related leasehold improvement asset on the consolidated balance sheets and capital expenditures in

investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. Management has determined that these allowances should be recorded as deferred rent liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and as a component of operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The Company had historically recognized straight-line rent expense for leases beginning on the earlier of the store opening date or lease commencement date, which had the effect of excluding the build-out period (or rent holiday period) of its stores from the calculation of the period over which it expensed rent. The Company has determined that it should have included the build-out period in its calculation of straight line rent expense in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Technical Bulletin No. 85-3, "Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases" and has corrected its straight line rent accrual and deferred lease credits accordingly. Straight-line rent recorded during the build-out period is capitalized as a component of the historical cost of leasehold improvements included in property and equipment. The capitalized rent is amortized over the useful life of the related asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter. Straight-line rent recorded during our pre-opening period (completion of build-out through store open date) is recorded as a pre-opening expense. The correction of this accounting requires the Company to record additional deferred rent in "Other long-term liabilities", increase "Property and equipment, net" and to adjust "Retained earnings" on the consolidated balance sheets. This restatement to previously issued consolidated financial statements does not have an effect on total net cash flows during any of the periods restated. Certain reclassifications have been reflected in the statement of cash flows to include tenant improvement allowances within operating activities and exclude them as a component of capital expenditures within investing activities.

Following is a summary of the significant effects of these corrections on the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of May 1, 2004, as well as the effects of these corrections on the Company's consolidated statements of income and cash flows for quarters ended May 1, 2004 and May 3, 2003 (in thousands, except share data):

	Consolidated Statements of Income		
	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004			
Cost of goods sold, buying, distribution and occupancy	\$ 413,060	\$ (325)	\$ 412,735
Gross profit	158,981	325	159,306
Operating expenses	139,237	9	139,246
Pre-opening expenses	750	173	923
Operating income	10,436	143	10,579
Income before income taxes	6,669	143	6,812
Income tax benefit/(expense)	(2,601)	(56)	(2,657)
Net income	4,068	87	4,155
Earnings per common share basic	0.16		0.16
Earnings per common share diluted	0.15	0.01	0.16

Thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003

Cost of goods sold, buying, distribution and occupancy	170,851	(71)	170,780
Gross profit	57,581	71	57,652
Operating expenses	53,422	(184)	53,238
Pre-opening expenses	96	3	99
Operating income	4,063	252	4,315
Income before income taxes	4,089	252	4,341
Income tax benefit/(expense)	100	(97)	3
Net income	4,189	155	4,344
Earnings per common share basic	0.35	0.02	0.37
Earnings per common share diluted	0.34	0.01	0.35

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
As of May 1, 2004			
Property and equipment, net	\$ 194,709	\$ 33,918	\$ 228,627
Deferred income taxes	44,428	1,178	45,606
Total assets	1,419,923	35,096	1,455,019
Other long-term liabilities	94,400	36,978	131,378
Total liabilities	970,593	36,978	1,007,571
Retained Earnings	88,357	(1,882)	86,475
Total Stockholders' equity	449,330	(1,882)	447,448
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' equity	1,419,923	35,096	1,455,019

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	As previously reported	Adjustments	As restated
Thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004			
Net cash used in operating activities	\$ (57,260)	\$ 8,789	\$ (48,471)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,344)	(8,789)	(16,133)
Thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003			
Net cash used in operating activities	(30,161)	824	(29,337)
Net cash used in investing activities	(10,671)	(824)	(11,495)

3. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements do not include all information and footnotes necessary for the annual presentation of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and should be read in conjunction with The Sports Authority, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended January 1, 2004. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair presentation of the statement of financial position and the results of operations for the interim periods have been included. The results for the quarter ended May 1, 2004 are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

4. Merger

On August 4, 2003, TSA was merged with a subsidiary of Gart Sports Company, at which time Gart Sports Company became the owner of 100 percent of the outstanding common stock of TSA and was renamed The Sports Authority, Inc. Pursuant to the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Statement No. 141, "Business Combinations," the transaction is being accounted for using the purchase method of accounting with Gart as the accounting acquirer. Accordingly, the assets and liabilities of TSA were adjusted to their fair values and the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of TSA assets acquired were recorded as goodwill. The allocation of the purchase price to specific assets and liabilities is based on a combination of independent appraisals and internal analyses including future cash flows and may be further adjusted during the allocation period as defined SFAS No. 141 "Business Combinations". During the quarter ended May 1, 2004, the Company finalized its identification of TSA stores targeted for closure as a result of the merger and adjusted the purchase price allocation accordingly. As of May 1, 2004, the Company is still in the process of evaluating additional information regarding the fair value of assumed contractual obligations and certain litigation matters assumed at the merger date. Accordingly, the purchase price allocation is subject to further adjustment. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at August 4, 2003.

	<u>(Unaudited)</u>
Inventory	\$ 306,943
Other current assets	47,195
Property and equipment, net	83,507
Favorable leases and other long term assets, excluding goodwill	74,922
Deferred tax assets	119,856
Goodwill	95,929
Current liabilities	(330,547)
Long term debt	(122,985)
Other long term liabilities	(73,636)
	<u> </u>
Fair value of net assets acquired, including intangibles	\$ 201,184

The accompanying statements of income reflect the results of the combined company for the quarter ended May 1, 2004, while the results for the quarter ended May 3, 2003 reflect the former Gart Sports Company on a stand-alone basis. The following unaudited pro forma summary presents information as if TSA had been acquired at the beginning of the prior year period. The pro forma amounts include certain adjustments, including recognition of depreciation and amortization based on the allocated purchase price of property and equipment acquired, amortization of favorable leases, amortization of other finite lived intangible assets acquired, interest expense, and cessation of the amortization of certain lease acquisition costs. The pro forma amounts do not reflect any benefits from economies that might be achieved from combining the operations. No adjustments have been made to the pro forma summary to conform accounting policies and practices. In addition, no adjustments have been made to eliminate the after-tax effect of certain items included in the amounts below as follows: \$0.9 million of costs to settle two wage and hour lawsuits; \$0.5 million of merger related costs recorded by TSA prior to the merger date of August 4, 2003; and \$1.1 million of interest income and a \$1.7 million tax benefit, both related to the settlement of a tax dispute involving the Company's former parent.

The pro forma information does not necessarily reflect the actual results that would have occurred had the companies been combined during the period presented, nor is it necessarily indicative of the future results of operations of the combined companies.

(Unaudited, in thousands except per share amounts)	Thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003
Net sales	\$ 568,659
Net income	\$ 7,537
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.31
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.30

5. New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") issued consensus No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor" ("EITF 02-16"), which generally provides that cash consideration received by a reseller from a vendor is presumed to be a reduction of cost of sales when recognized in the reseller's income statement. This presumption is overcome when the consideration is a reimbursement for specific, incremental, identifiable costs incurred by the reseller to sell the vendor's products, in which case the cash consideration should be characterized as a reduction of that cost when recognized in the reseller's income statement.

The Company has historically treated certain vendor entitlements as a reduction of inventory costs, while cooperative advertising reimbursements have been reflected as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expense. The impact of EITF 02-16 for the quarter ended May 3, 2003 was immaterial. For the quarter ended May 1, 2004, the Company recharacterized \$3.6 million of vendor entitlements from a reduction of advertising expense to a reduction of cost of inventory purchased, of which \$1.4 million was recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold during the period. The net impact of EITF 02-16, after taxes, was a reduction in net income of \$1.4 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, for the quarter ended May 1, 2004.

6. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock compensation issued to employees using the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees" ("APB 25") and related Interpretations. Under APB 25, no compensation cost is reflected in net income for stock options granted as all such options had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The Company records compensation expense related to its grants of restricted stock units based on the fair value of the common stock on the date of the grant, amortized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The following table illustrates the effect on net income and earnings per share had the Company applied the fair value recognition

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provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," to stock-based employee compensation (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
Net income, as reported	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,344
Add: Stock-based compensation expense included in net income, net of related tax effects	1,768	128
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects	(2,447)	(358)
Pro forma net income	\$ 3,476	\$ 4,114
Earnings per share:		
Basic as reported	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.37
Basic pro forma	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.35
Diluted as reported	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.35
Diluted pro forma	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.33

7. Goodwill and Finite Lived Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

	As of May 1, 2004		As of January 31, 2004	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Goodwill	\$ 142,842	\$ (734)	\$ 133,468	\$ (734)
Trademark	40,604		40,604	
Favorable leases	28,601	(7,250)	28,601	(6,173)
License agreement	11,957	(935)	11,957	(575)
Loan origination fees	10,478	(4,506)	10,478	(3,925)
Lease acquisition costs	4,388	(1,047)	4,253	(951)
Total	\$ 238,870	\$ (14,472)	\$ 229,361	\$ (12,358)

The changes in the net carrying amount of goodwill for the quarter ended May 1, 2004 are as follows:

	Carrying Amount
Goodwill, net at January 31, 2004	\$ 132,734
TSA fair value adjustments	9,374
Goodwill, net at May 1, 2004	\$ 142,108

8. Earnings Per Share

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Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is computed by dividing earnings available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution of securities that could share in earnings. The computation of diluted EPS excludes the effect of anti-dilutive stock options outstanding, aggregating 12,314 and 410,500 for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 and May 3, 2003, respectively. The following table

sets forth the computations of basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
Net income	\$ 4,155	\$ 4,344
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding basic	25,417,187	11,870,335
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.37
Number of shares used for diluted earnings per share:		
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding basic	25,417,187	11,870,335
Dilutive securities stock options and unvested restricted stock	978,464	558,070
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding diluted	26,395,651	12,428,405
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.35

9. Store Closing Costs

In 2003, the Company recorded \$79.0 million of store closing reserves related to the TSA merger which was comprised of: (a) \$22.4 million for the estimated fair value of store closing reserves related to TSA stores closed prior to the merger, (b) \$53.2 million for certain TSA stores, and the TSA corporate office, which were targeted for closure as a result of the merger, and (c) \$3.4 million for excess space at two open TSA stores. In the first quarter of 2004, the Company recorded additional exit reserves related to the TSA store closures of \$10.7 million. Management based its decision to close certain of the TSA stores due principally to their location in overlapping Gart markets, or due to historical underperformance.

Following is a summary of activity in the store exit reserves for the 13 weeks ended May 1, 2004 (in thousands):

	Total
Balance, January 31, 2004	\$ 75,519
Increase (decrease) recorded as a component of purchase accounting TSA merger	10,658
Increase (decrease) recorded in operating expenses:	
Gart distribution center closed due to TSA merger	524
Other adjustments of existing reserves	117
Subtotal operating expenses	641
Cash receipts (payments):	
Sublease receipts	662
Payments	(5,996)
Subtotal cash receipts (payments)	(5,334)
Balance, May 1, 2004(1)	\$ 81,484

- (1) At May 1, 2004, the ending reserve balance is comprised of \$79.8 million of remaining reserves established as a component of purchase accounting in connection with the Company's merger and

acquisitions. The remaining balance of \$1.7 million represents remaining reserves established in connection with routine store closing activities unrelated to the Company's merger or acquisitions.

10. Revolving Credit Facility

Following consummation of the merger, the Company entered into a new credit financing agreement with CIT/Business Credit, Inc. ("CIT"), as agent, that allows the combined company to borrow up to \$600 million, limited to an amount equal to 70% of eligible inventory or 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory. The Company is also entitled to seasonal increases (seasonal advances) in the inventory advance rate for up to 120 days during any calendar year as designated by the Company for the lesser of 80% of eligible inventory or 90% of appraised net orderly liquidation value. Loan interest will be payable monthly at Chase Manhattan Bank's prime rate plus a margin rate ranging from 0% to 0.50% or, at the option of the Company, at Chase Manhattan Bank's LIBOR rate plus a margin rate ranging from 1.50% to 2.50%. Borrowings under this facility totaling approximately \$123 million were utilized to repay outstanding borrowings owed by TSA under its revolving credit facility at the time of the merger.

11. Contingencies

Legal Proceedings

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that the outcome of all such pending legal proceedings to which the Company is a party will not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, or operating results.

In June 2000, a former employee of Sportmart brought two class action complaints in California against the Company, alleging certain wage and hour claims in violation of the California Labor Code, California Business and Professional Code section 17200 and other related matters. One complaint alleges that the Company classified certain managers in its California stores as exempt from overtime pay when they would have been classified as non-exempt and paid overtime. The second complaint alleges that the Company failed to pay hourly employees in its California stores for all hours worked. In March 2001, a third class action complaint was filed in the same court in California alleging the same wage and hour violations regarding classification of certain managers as exempt from overtime pay. In July 2001, a fourth complaint was filed alleging that store managers should also not be classified as employees exempt from overtime pay. All the complaints seek compensatory damages, punitive damages and penalties. The amount of damages sought is unspecified. The Company has entered into a settlement agreement relating to the first two complaints that were filed, which has received preliminary approval by the court. With the settlement of the first two complaints, the named plaintiffs in the third and fourth actions will be included in the settlement class although they may opt to proceed with their lawsuits on an individual basis. The Company recorded an estimated liability totaling \$1.5 million, including attorney fees and expenses, in the first quarter of fiscal 2003.

TSA Stores is one of thirty-three named defendants, including firearms manufacturers and retailers, in *City of Chicago and County of Cook v. Beretta U.S.A. Corp. et al.*, Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. This suit was served on TSA Stores in November 1998. The original complaint was based on legal theories of public nuisance and negligent entrustment of firearms and alleged that the defendants created a public nuisance by distributing, marketing and selling firearms in the portion of Cook County outside Chicago knowing or recklessly disregarding that these guns would be illegally transferred and used in Chicago to commit crimes. The complaint sought damages allocated among the defendants exceeding \$433 million to compensate the City of Chicago and Cook County for their alleged costs resulting from the alleged public nuisance. The complaint also sought punitive damages and injunctive relief imposing additional regulations on the methods the defendants use to distribute,

market and sell firearms in Cook County. In February 2000, the Court dismissed the complaint's negligent entrustment count. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint with the Court's permission in March 2000, which contained both the public nuisance and negligent entrustment counts. In September 2000, the Court granted the motions of the defendants to dismiss the amended complaint, in its entirety, with prejudice. In October 2000, the plaintiffs appealed to the Appellate Court of Illinois, First Judicial District. On November 4, 2002, the Appellate Court reversed the dismissal of the amended complaint and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings on the public nuisance issue. On November 25, 2002, TSA Stores filed a petition for rehearing with the Appellate Court which was denied on March 7, 2003. On March 27, 2003, TSA Stores joined in the petition by the other defendants for leave to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court of the Appellate Court's decision reversing the trial court's dismissal of the public nuisance claim, which was granted on April 8, 2003. The Illinois Supreme Court heard oral arguments by the parties on September 10, 2003 and has yet to render a decision. The Company is currently unable to predict the outcome of this case.

12. Financial Instruments and Risk Management

Interest Rate Instruments

The Company entered into an interest rate swap agreement on June 28, 2001 for a notional amount of \$20 million, expiring on June 30, 2004, and entered into a second interest rate swap agreement on December 11, 2002 for a notional amount of \$40 million, beginning September 2, 2003 and expiring on May 31, 2005, to minimize the risks and costs associated with its financing activities in general and to minimize its exposure to variable cash flows in particular. Under the swap agreements, the Company pays fixed rate interest and receives variable LIBOR interest rate payments periodically over the life of the instrument. The total notional interest rate swap amounts are \$60 million and are used to measure interest to be paid or received and do not represent the exposure due to credit loss.

The Company's interest rate swaps are each designated as a cash flow hedge, and are considered highly effective as defined by FASB Statement No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." Accordingly, there is no charge to earnings for changes in the fair value of the swap agreements. Cash settlements on the swap agreements are recorded as interest expense. At May 1, 2004 and January 31, 2004, the fair value of the swaps was a loss of approximately \$0.5 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, net of the related tax benefit. The unrealized losses from these interest rate swaps are included in other comprehensive income and are shown as a component of stockholders' equity.

ITEM 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere within this report and The Sports Authority, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended January 31, 2004. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated, including risks and uncertainties discussed in The Sports Authority's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Those risks include, among other things, the competitive environment in the sporting goods industry in general and in the Company's specific market areas, consumer confidence, changes in discretionary consumer spending, changes in costs of goods and services and economic conditions in general and in the Company's specific market areas, unseasonable weather and those risks generally associated with the integration of the two companies. The Company assumes no obligation to update any such factors or to publicly announce results of any revisions to any of the forward-looking statements as a result of new information or future events or developments.

Restatement of Financial Statements

On February 7, 2005, the Office of the Chief Accountant of the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") issued a letter to the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants regarding certain operating lease-related accounting issues and their application under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"). As a result of this letter, the Company's management initiated a thorough review of our accounting for leases and has concluded that our accounting was not in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. We have corrected our accounting for tenant improvement allowances and to reflect the recognition of rent expense on a straight-line basis, including consideration of rent holidays and applicable rent escalations. For purposes of determination of the term of the lease, we consider the commencement date of the lease term to be the earlier of the date when we become legally obligated for the rent payments or the date when we take possession of the building for purposes of constructing the build-out. Consequently, we restated our consolidated financial statements for each of the fiscal years ended January 31, 2004, February 1, 2003 and February 2, 2002 and for the first three quarters of fiscal 2004. The consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q/A have been restated to reflect the adjustments described above.

We had historically accounted for tenant improvement allowances as reductions to the related leasehold improvement asset on the consolidated balance sheets and capital expenditures in investing activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows. We have determined that these allowances should be recorded as deferred rent liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and as a component of operating activities on the consolidated statements of cash flows.

We had historically recognized straight-line rent expense for leases beginning on the earlier of the store opening date or lease commencement date, which had the effect of excluding the build-out period (or rent holiday period) of our stores from the calculation of the period over which we expensed rent. We have determined that we should have included the build-out period in the calculation of straight line rent expense in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Technical Bulletin No. 85-3, "Accounting for Operating Leases with Scheduled Rent Increases" and have corrected the straight line rent accrual and deferred lease credits accordingly. Straight-line rent recorded during the build-out period is capitalized as a component of the historical cost of leasehold improvements included in property and equipment. The capitalized rent is amortized over the useful life of the related asset or the lease term, whichever is shorter. Straight-line rent recorded during our pre-opening period (completion of build-out through store open date) is recorded as a pre-opening expense. The correction of this accounting requires us to record additional deferred rent in "Other long-term liabilities", increase "Property and equipment, net" and to adjust "Retained earnings" on the consolidated balance sheets. This restatement to previously issued consolidated financial statements does not have an effect

on total net cash flows during any of the periods restated. Certain reclassifications have been reflected in the statement of cash flows to include tenant improvement allowances within operating activities and exclude them as a component of capital expenditures within investing activities.

Overview

On August 4, 2003, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Gart Sports Company completed a merger with The Sports Authority, Inc., and Gart Sports Company was renamed The Sports Authority, Inc. The references made to the entities herein refer to The Sports Authority, Inc. (formerly Gart Sports Company which includes "Sports Authority" or "Company" or "we" or "our" or "us") and its subsidiaries. "TSA" refers to TSA Stores Inc. (formerly known as The Sports Authority, Inc.). The merger was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting with Gart Sports Company as the acquirer. Accordingly, the results of operations below include the results of TSA for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004, while the results for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003 include the former Gart Sports Company on a stand-alone basis. The combined company is headquartered in Englewood, Colorado and is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "TSA."

Following the TSA merger, we are the nation's largest publicly traded full-line sporting goods retailer, with a presence in most major markets across the United States. At May 1, 2004, we operated 385 stores in 45 states under the Sports Authority, Gart Sports, Oshman's and Sportmart brand names. We also have a licensing agreement with Mega Sports to operate stores in Japan under the Sports Authority name. We believe that our geographic dispersion will benefit top-line sales due to sales of licensed apparel in a broader number of professional team markets, and balancing of seasonal and weather fluctuations, among other factors.

With our major financial and retail systems integrated by the end of fiscal 2003, the first quarter of 2004 was dedicated to continued integration of processes, particularly in the supply chain area. To ensure that we get the right merchandise to the right store at the right time, we are in the process of fully retrofitting the TSA Burlington, New Jersey distribution center to conform to consistent company-wide systems, and also commenced operations in our new 616,000 square foot distribution center in Fontana, California late in the first quarter. Additionally, our TSA remodeling program is in full stride, with several major remodels completed in the first quarter, along with the continuing rollout of consistent apparel pad fixtures and signage to all TSA stores.

Given the economic characteristics of our store formats, the similar nature of the products sold, the type of customer and method of distribution, our operations are aggregated in one reportable segment as defined by Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 131, "Disclosure About Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."

Forward-Looking Statements

We caution that any forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A or made by our management involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various important factors, many of which may be beyond our control. Accordingly, our future performance and financial results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in any such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, investors should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements as a prediction of actual results. You can identify these statements as those that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or advancements and by forward-looking words such as *"believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "predict," "intend," "plan," "project," "will," "will be," "will continue," "will result," "could," "may," "might" or any variations of such words or other words with similar meanings.* Forward-looking statements address, among other things, our expectations, our growth strategies, including our plans to open new stores, our efforts to increase profit margins and return on

invested capital, plans to grow our private label business, projections of our future profitability, results of operations, capital expenditures or our financial condition or other "forward-looking" information and includes statements about revenues, earnings, spending, margins, liquidity, store openings and operations, inventory, private label products, our actions, plans or strategies.

The following factors, among others, in some cases have affected and in the future could affect our financial performance and actual results and could cause actual results for 2004 and beyond to differ materially from those expressed or implied in any forward-looking statements included in this report or otherwise made by our management: the intense competition in the sporting goods industry and actions by our competitors; our inability to manage our growth, open new stores on a timely basis and expand successfully in new and existing markets; the availability of retail store sites on terms acceptable to us; the cost of real estate and other items related to our stores; changes in consumer demand; risks relating to product liability claims and the availability of sufficient insurance coverage relating to those claims; our relationships with our suppliers, distributors or manufacturers and their ability to provide us with sufficient quantities of products; any serious disruption at our distribution or return facility; the seasonality of our business; the potential impact of natural disasters or national and international security concerns on us or the retail environment; risks related to the economic impact or the effect on the U.S. retail environment relating to instability and conflict in the Middle East or elsewhere; risks relating to the regulation of the products we sell, such as firearms; risks associated with relying on foreign sources of production; risks relating to our pursuit of strategic acquisitions; our ability to meet our labor needs; changes in general economic and business conditions and in the specialty retail or sporting goods industry in particular; and other factors discussed in further detail under the caption "Risks and Uncertainties" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ended January 31, 2004, as well as other reports or filings filed by us with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In addition, we operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment; therefore, new risk factors can arise, and it is not possible for management to predict all such risk factors, nor to assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any individual risk factor, or combination of factors, may cause results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. We do not assume any obligation and do not intend to update any forward-looking statements.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth statement of income data expressed as a percentage of net sales, and the number of stores open at the end of each period presented (dollars rounded to millions, except per share amounts):

	Thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004		Thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003	
	Dollars	%	Dollars	%
Net sales	\$ 572.0	100.0%	\$ 228.4	100.0%
Cost of goods sold, buying, distribution and occupancy	(412.7)	(72.2)	(170.8)	(74.8)
Gross profit	159.3	27.8	57.7	25.2
Operating expenses	(139.2)	(24.3)	(53.2)(3)	(23.3)
Merger integration costs	(8.6)(1)	(1.5)		0.0
Pre-opening expenses	(0.9)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)
Operating income	10.6	1.8	4.3	1.9
Interest expense	(4.2)	(0.7)	(2.0)	(0.9)
Other income, net	0.5	0.1	2.0(4)	0.9
Income before income taxes	6.9	1.2	4.3	1.9
Income tax (expense) benefit	(2.7)	(0.5)	0.0(5)	0.0
Net income	\$ 4.2(2)	0.7%	\$ 4.3(6)	1.9%
Number of stores at end of period	385		180	

- (1) Represents merger integration costs associated with the TSA merger.
- (2) Amount includes \$5.2 million of merger integration costs, after tax, related to the TSA merger.
- (3) Includes a non-recurring expense of \$1.5 million, including attorneys' fees expenses, related to the proposed settlement of two wage and hour class action lawsuits in California.
- (4) Includes non-recurring interest income of \$1.9 million related to the settlement of a tax dispute involving our former parent.
- (5) Includes a non-recurring tax benefit of \$1.7 million related to the settlement of a tax dispute involving our former parent.
- (6) Includes \$1.9 million of non-recurring income, after tax, associated with the non-recurring settlements described above in items 3, 4, and 5.

Newly opened stores enter the comparable store sales base at the beginning of their 14th full month of operation. TSA stores meeting the criteria were included in the comparable sales store sales base beginning on August 4, 2003.

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We consider cost of goods sold to include the direct cost of merchandise, plus certain costs associated with procurement, warehousing, handling and distribution. In addition to the full cost of inventory, cost of goods sold includes related occupancy costs and depreciation and amortization of leasehold improvements, rental equipment and favorable leases.

Operating expenses include controllable and non-controllable store expenses (except occupancy), non-store expenses and depreciation and amortization not associated with cost of goods sold.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Preparation of these statements requires management to make significant judgments and estimates. Some accounting policies have a significant impact on amounts reported in these financial statements. A summary of significant accounting policies and a description of accounting policies that are considered critical may be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the period ending January 31, 2004, in Note 3 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, and in the Critical Accounting Policies section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Thirteen Weeks Ended May 1, 2004 Compared to Thirteen Weeks Ended May 1, 2003

Net Sales. Net sales for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 were \$572.0 million compared to \$228.4 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003. Of the \$343.6 million increase, \$313.6 million is due to the inclusion of sales from TSA stores acquired in the merger. The remaining increase of \$30.0 million is attributable primarily to sales from non-comparable new store openings of \$22.2 million. On a combined basis, comparable store sales were 0.3%, as increases in Gart comparable store sales offset TSA store declines. The slight comparable store sales increase was primarily attributable to increases in the apparel, team sports and hunting categories, particularly paintball. The sales increases in these categories were partially offset by reduced performance in the footwear category due to not repeating a number of promotional events in the current year, as well as continued declines in in-line skate sales.

Gross Profit. Gross profit for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 was \$159.3 million, or 27.8% of net sales, as compared to \$57.7 million, or 25.2% of net sales, for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003. The 260 basis point improvement in gross margin includes a 150 basis point increase in initial merchandise margins resulting primarily from lower inventory costs due to leveraging the buying power of the combined company. Additionally, the application of EITF 02-16 produced an increase in gross margin of \$1.4 million, or 0.2% of net sales, for vendor entitlements recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold which would historically have been treated as a reduction of advertising expense.

Operating Expenses. Operating expenses for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 were \$139.2 million, or 24.3% of net sales, compared to \$53.2 million, or 23.3% of net sales, for the period ended May 3, 2003. These increases are due primarily to the higher operating costs associated with the acquired TSA stores. TSA's operating expense structure historically trended higher than Gart's, as evidenced by operating expenses as a percent of sales of 26.0% and 25.5% in fiscal 2002 and 2001, respectively, compared to Gart results of 21.8% of sales for both years. The implementation of consistent operating procedures for the combined company is an ongoing process that we expect to have completed by the end of fiscal 2004. Operating expenses also increased as a result of the application of EITF 02-16, which resulted in the recharacterization of \$3.6 million in vendor entitlements, from a reduction of advertising expense to a reduction of cost of inventory purchased.

Merger Integration Costs. Merger integration costs relate to the merger with TSA and were \$8.6 million, or 1.5% of net sales, for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004. These costs include \$4.6 million of payroll and benefits, \$2.3 million for consulting fees related to integrating the two companies, \$0.7 million related to winding up the operations of the former TSA corporate office and closure of a Gart distribution center, and \$0.8 million in relocation and travel expenses.

Operating Income. As a result of the factors described above, operating income for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 was \$10.6 million compared to operating income of \$4.3 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 increased to \$4.2 million, or 0.7% of net sales, from \$2.0 million, or 0.9% of net sales, for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003. The increase in interest expense is primarily related to increased debt levels due to the assumption of TSA debt upon completion of the merger, and financing associated with merger and integration costs.

Other Income. Other income was \$0.5 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 compared to \$2.0 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003. The prior year's period included \$1.9 million in interest income associated with the settlement of a tax dispute involving Gart's former parent.

Income Taxes. Income tax expense was \$2.7 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 1, 2004 compared to no tax expense for the thirteen weeks ended May 3, 2003. The prior year's period included a tax benefit of \$1.7 million related to the settlement of the tax dispute discussed above. This one-time benefit had the effect of reducing the effective tax rate, which would otherwise have been 38.5%, compared to 39.0% for the first quarter of 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary capital requirements are for inventory and other seasonal working capital needs, capital improvements, including investments in store remodeling, store fixtures and ongoing infrastructure improvements, and pre-opening expenses to support our expansion plans.

	Thirteen weeks ended	
	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
Cash used in operating activities	\$ (48,471)	\$ (29,337)
Cash used in investing activities	(16,133)	(11,495)
Cash provided by financing activities	65,595	41,484
Capital expenditures	29,773	11,507
	As of	
	May 1, 2004	May 3, 2003
Long-term debt	\$ 380,578	\$ 162,742
Working capital	447,817	213,240
Current ratio	1.90	2.08
Long-term debt to equity ratio	0.85	0.81

Cash Flow Analysis

Cash used in operating activities was \$19.1 million higher in the first quarter of 2004 than the same period of the prior year. Although net income adjusted to exclude depreciation and amortization increased by \$9.2 million, this increase was offset by a reduction in accrued expenses of \$30.8 million during the 2004 period, compared to a reduction of \$8.5 million for the same period of the prior year. The current year's quarter reflected the paydown of year-end accruals that were higher than historical amounts as a result of the merger, including store exit, advertising, bonus and severance accruals.

Cash used in investing activities decreased \$4.6 million in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the same period of the prior year. While capital expenditures increased from \$11.5 million in the first quarter of 2003 to \$29.8 million, excluding \$8.8 million of tenant improvement allowances received from landlords classified as operating cash flows in 2004, expenditures in the 2004 period were partially offset by proceeds from the sale of two TSA store sites. The sale-leaseback of one of the two sites was completed in January 2004, while the proceeds of \$10.9 million were received on the first business day of February 2004. The second site was closed in fiscal 2003 as a result of the merger, and was sold for

net proceeds of \$2.9 million. Capital expenditures reduced by tenant improvement allowances received is \$21.0 million in the first quarter of 2004, which was used to fund various capital projects, including: \$2.5 million for seven store openings, \$11.9 million for remodeling and fixture rollouts at TSA stores, \$3.1 million for development of the new distribution center in Fontana, California, and \$1.0 million for information systems upgrades.

Cash provided by financing activities, which typically consists of net borrowing or payments under our revolving credit facility, increased \$24.1 million in the first quarter of 2004 compared to the first quarter of 2003. The increase reflects additional borrowings required to finance inventories for the combined company, as well as merger-related expenditures, including store exit and merger integration costs. Proceeds from stock option exercises were \$2.4 million in the first quarter of 2004, compared to essentially zero in the 2003 period, which is consistent with both the increase in options outstanding and the accelerated vesting of TSA options as a result of the merger.

Working capital increased \$234.6 million, from \$213.2 million at May 3, 2003 to \$447.8 million at May 1, 2004. The increase is due principally to an increase in inventories net of accounts payable of \$188.4 million, reflecting the higher levels of inventory for the combined company versus Gart on a stand-alone basis.

Our liquidity and capital needs have principally been met by operating cash flows and by borrowings under a revolving credit facility with CIT/Business Credit, Inc. ("CIT"), as agent. Upon consummation of the merger, we entered into a new credit financing agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with CIT, as agent, that allows the combined Company to borrow up to \$600,000,000, generally limited to an amount equal to 70% of eligible inventory or 85% of the appraised net orderly liquidation value of eligible inventory (as defined in the agreement), but with seasonal increases in the advance rate permitted. At May 1, 2004, \$380.6 million was outstanding under the Credit Agreement and \$163.2 million was available for borrowing.

We believe that cash generated from operations on an annual basis, combined with funds available under the Credit Agreement, will be sufficient to fund projected capital expenditures, future common share purchases, if any, and other working capital requirements for the foreseeable future. We intend to utilize the revolving credit facility to meet seasonal fluctuations in cash flow requirements.

Seasonality and Inflation

Our fourth quarter has historically been the strongest quarter, which we attribute to two primary factors: (i) sales of winter sports and cold weather merchandise increase, commensurate with the ski and snowboard season; and (ii) holiday sales contribute significantly to our operating results. As a result of these factors, inventory levels, which gradually increase beginning in April, generally reach their peak in November and then decline to their lowest level following the December holiday season. Any decrease in sales for the fourth quarter, whether due to a slow holiday selling season, poor snowfall in ski areas near our markets or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results for the entire fiscal year.

Although our operations are influenced by general economic conditions, we do not believe that inflation has a material impact on our results of operations. We believe that we are generally able to pass along any inflationary increases in costs to our customers.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2002, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") issued consensus No. 02-16, "Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor ("EITF 02-16"), which generally provides that cash consideration received by a reseller from a vendor is presumed to be a reduction of cost of sales when recognized in the reseller's income statement. This

presumption is overcome when the consideration is a reimbursement for specific, incremental, identifiable costs incurred by the reseller to sell the vendor's products, in which case the cash consideration should be characterized as a reduction of that cost when recognized in the reseller's income statement.

The Company has historically treated certain vendor entitlements as a reduction of inventory costs, while cooperative advertising reimbursements have been reflected as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expense. The impact of EITF 02-16 for the quarter ended May 3, 2003 was immaterial. For the quarter ended May 1, 2004, the Company recharacterized \$3.6 million of vendor entitlements from reduction of advertising expense to reduction of cost of inventory purchased, of which \$1.4 million was recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold during the period. The net impact of EITF 02-16, after taxes, was a reduction in net income of \$1.4 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, for the quarter ended May 1, 2004.

ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

At May 1, 2004, there had not been any material changes in our market risk information as disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended January 31, 2004. More detailed information concerning market risk can be found under the caption "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risks" in the section "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K/A for the year ended January 31, 2004

ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) as of the end of the period covered by this report (the "Evaluation Date"). There are inherent limitations to the effectiveness of any system of disclosure controls and procedures, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of the controls and procedures. Accordingly, even effective disclosure controls and procedures can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving their control objectives. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective in alerting them on a timely basis to material information relating to us required to be included in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act.

In connection with the restatement and the filing of this Form 10-Q/A, management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, re-evaluated the effectiveness 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 end of the period covered by this report.

In concluding that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of May 1, 2004, our management considered, among other things, the circumstances that resulted in the restatement of our previously issued financial statements. We also considered the materiality of the restatement adjustments on our consolidated balance sheet and statement of operations (as more fully set forth in the section entitled "Restatement of Financial Statements" in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation in this Form 10-Q/A and in Note 2, "Restatement of Financial Statements," to the accompanying consolidated financial statements) and that these non-cash adjustments have no effect on historical or future cash flows or the timing of payments under our operating leases.

There was no change in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended May 1, 2004 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. Legal Proceedings

We are, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings incidental to the conduct of our business. We believe that the outcome of all such pending legal proceedings to which we are a party will not, in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, or operating results.

In June 2000, a former employee of Sportmart brought two class action complaints in California against us, alleging certain wage and hour claims in violation of the California Labor Code, California Business and Professional Code section 17200 and other related matters. One complaint alleges that we classified certain managers in its California stores as exempt from overtime pay when they would have been classified as non-exempt and paid overtime. The second complaint alleges that we failed to pay hourly employees in our California stores for all hours worked. In March 2001, a third class action complaint was filed in the same court in California alleging the same wage and hour violations regarding classification of certain managers as exempt from overtime pay. In July 2001, a fourth complaint was filed alleging that store managers should also not be classified as employees exempt from overtime pay. All the complaints seek compensatory damages, punitive damages and penalties. The amount of damages sought is unspecified. We have entered into a settlement agreement relating to the first two complaints that were filed, which has received preliminary approval by the court. With the settlement of the first two complaints, the named plaintiffs in the third and fourth actions will be included in the settlement class although they may opt to proceed with their lawsuits on an individual basis. We recorded an estimated liability totaling \$1.5 million, including attorney fees and expenses, in the first quarter of fiscal 2003.

TSA Stores is one of thirty-three named defendants, including firearms manufacturers and retailers, in *City of Chicago and County of Cook v. Beretta U.S.A. Corp. et al.*, Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. This suit was served on TSA Stores in November 1998. The original complaint was based on legal theories of public nuisance and negligent entrustment of firearms and alleged that the defendants created a public nuisance by distributing, marketing and selling firearms in the portion of Cook County outside Chicago knowing or recklessly disregarding that these guns would be illegally transferred and used in Chicago to commit crimes. The complaint sought damages allocated among the defendants exceeding \$433 million to compensate the City of Chicago and Cook County for their alleged costs resulting from the alleged public nuisance. The complaint also sought punitive damages and injunctive relief imposing additional regulations on the methods the defendants use to distribute, market and sell firearms in Cook County. In February 2000, the Court dismissed the complaint's negligent entrustment count. The plaintiffs filed an amended complaint with the Court's permission in March 2000, which contained both the public nuisance and negligent entrustment counts. In September 2000, the Court granted the motions of the defendants to dismiss the amended complaint, in its entirety, with prejudice. In October 2000, the plaintiffs appealed to the Appellate Court of Illinois, First Judicial District. On November 4, 2002, the Appellate Court reversed the dismissal of the amended complaint and remanded the case to the trial court for further proceedings on the public nuisance issue. On November 25, 2002, TSA Stores filed a petition for rehearing with the Appellate Court which was denied on March 7, 2003. On March 27, 2003, TSA Stores joined in the petition by the other defendants for leave to appeal to the Illinois Supreme Court of the Appellate Court's decision reversing the trial court's dismissal of the public nuisance claim, which was granted on April 8, 2003. The Illinois Supreme Court heard oral arguments by the parties on September 10, 2003 and has yet to render a decision. The Company is currently unable to predict the outcome of this case.

ITEM 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

a.

Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13(a)-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350).

b.

Reports on Form 8-K

We filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission dated May 25, 2004, to report under Item 5 that we issued a news release to report the resignation of Elliott Kerbis, our President and Chief Merchandising Officer.

We filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission dated May 25, 2004, to report under Item 12 that we issued a news release to report our earnings for the fiscal quarter ended May 1, 2004.

We filed a Current Report on Form 8-K with the Commission dated March 17, 2004 to report, under Item 12 that we issued a news release to report our earnings for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2004.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on April 14, 2005 on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

THE SPORTS AUTHORITY, INC.

By: /s/ JOHN DOUGLAS MORTON

John Douglas Morton
*Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer
and President*

By: /s/ THOMAS T. HENDRICKSON

Thomas T. Hendrickson
*Chief Financial Officer, Chief Administrative Officer and
Treasurer*

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