

RITE AID CORP
Form 424B5
February 09, 2007

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SUBJECT TO COMPLETION, DATED FEBRUARY 9, 2007

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT
(To Prospectus dated February 9, 2007)

\$800,000,000

Rite Aid Corporation

\$300,000,000 % Senior Secured Notes due 2017
\$500,000,000 % Senior Notes due 2015

The % Senior Secured Notes (the "secured notes") and the % Senior Notes (the "unsecured notes" and together with the secured notes, the "notes") will bear interest at the rate of % and % per year, respectively. Interest on the notes is payable on February and August of each year, beginning on August , 2007. The secured notes will mature on February , 2017; and the unsecured notes will mature on February , 2015. Prior to February , 2012 we may redeem some or all of the secured notes at any time at specified "make-whole" premiums. Prior to February , 2011, we may redeem some or all of the unsecured notes at specified "make-whole" premiums. Beginning on February , 2012, we may redeem some or all of the secured notes at specified redemption prices. Beginning on February , 2011 we may redeem some or all of the unsecured notes at specified redemption prices. In addition, prior to February , 2010 we may redeem up to 35% of the secured notes or the unsecured notes with the net proceeds of certain equity offerings. Under certain circumstances, holders of the notes will have the right to require us to repurchase the notes. The redemption prices are discussed under the heading "Description of Secured Notes - Optional Redemption" and "Description of Unsecured Notes - Optional Redemption."

The secured notes will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Rite Aid Corporation and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness. We currently do not have any subordinated indebtedness. On August 23, 2006, we entered into a stock purchase agreement with The Jean Coutu Group (PJC) Inc., a Québec corporation ("Jean Coutu Group"), to acquire all of the membership interests of JCG (PJC) USA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company ("Jean Coutu USA"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jean Coutu Group and the holding company for the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains, for cash, possible assumption of debt, and stock consideration (the "proposed acquisition"). If we assume Jean Coutu Group's 8.5% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the "Jean Coutu Notes") in the proposed acquisition, such notes will be subordinated indebtedness of Rite Aid Corporation. Our obligations under the secured notes will be guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by all of our subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility and our outstanding senior secured notes (the "Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors") or, following the closing of the proposed acquisition, Jean Coutu USA and each of its domestic subsidiaries that does not solely engage in the pharmacy benefits management business (the "Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors"), to the extent permitted under our credit facilities. The guarantees by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes will be secured, subject to permitted liens, by second priority liens granted by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors on all of their assets that secure our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility. The second priority liens will be shared with the holders of certain existing and future indebtedness. The guarantees of our existing senior secured credit facility are currently secured by a first priority lien, and the guarantees of the secured notes will, upon issuance, be secured, subject to permitted liens, by a second priority lien, on the accounts receivable and chattel paper, deposit accounts, cash management accounts, contracts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, intellectual property, inventory and prescription files of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors (the "Rite Aid Collateral"). Any guarantee by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes will be unsecured until after our filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission of our first balance sheet following the proposed acquisition and the satisfaction of certain other conditions (the "Post-Closing Filing"). Following the Post-Closing Filing, the guarantees by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes will be secured by second priority liens on the cash, cash equivalents, deposit accounts, securities accounts, accounts receivable, instruments, chattel paper, investment property, intellectual property, cash management accounts, documents in respect of inventory in transit, inventory and script lists of the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors (the "Jean Coutu Collateral" and, together with the Rite Aid Collateral, the "Collateral"). Pursuant to the security agreements and a collateral trust and intercreditor agreement, the holders of the first priority liens will, at all times, control all rights and remedies with respect to the Collateral while our existing senior secured credit facility or, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, is outstanding. The second priority liens will not entitle holders of the secured notes to take any action whatsoever with

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respect to the Collateral at any time when the first priority liens are outstanding. The holders of the first priority liens will receive all proceeds from any realization on the Collateral until the obligations secured by the first priority liens are paid in full. Our direct obligations under the secured notes will not be secured. Our subsidiaries own substantially all of our operating assets. If the subsidiary guarantees are invalid or are limited by fraudulent conveyance or other laws, the secured notes would be structurally subordinated to the substantial liabilities of our subsidiaries and the liens on the Collateral would be invalid, unenforceable or limited, as the case may be.

The unsecured notes will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Rite Aid Corporation and will rank equally in right of payment with all of our other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness. Our obligations under the unsecured notes will not be guaranteed and, therefore, the unsecured notes will be effectively subordinated to all indebtedness of our subsidiaries. Following the proposed acquisition, we will be required to provide unsecured guarantees of our obligations under the unsecured notes by the same Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors that will guarantee the secured notes, to the extent permitted by our credit facilities. Such guarantees, if granted, will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors and will rank equally in right of payment with all of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors' and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors' other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness. See "Description of Unsecured Notes Ranking."

Except as otherwise indicated, this prospectus supplement does not give pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition. This offering is not contingent upon consummation of the proposed acquisition and following their issuance, the notes offered hereby will remain outstanding whether or not the proposed acquisition is consummated.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See "Risk Factors" beginning on page S-22 of this prospectus supplement.

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

	Per Senior Secured Note	Total	Per Senior Unsecured Note	Total
Public offering price	% \$		% \$	
Underwriting discounts	% \$		% \$	
Proceeds to Rite Aid before expenses	% \$		% \$	

Interest on the notes will accrue from February , 2007.

The underwriters expect to deliver the notes to purchasers on or about February , 2007.

Sole Book-Running Manager

Citigroup

Co-Managers

Wachovia Securities

February , 2007

Barclays Capital

You should rely only on the information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with different information. We are not making an offer of these securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer in such jurisdiction. You should not assume that the information contained in this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is accurate as of any dates on their respective covers.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

This document contains two parts. The first part consists of this prospectus supplement, which describes the specific terms of this offering and the notes and the related guarantees offered hereby with respect to the secured notes. The second part, the accompanying prospectus, provides more general information, some of which may not apply to this offering. If the description of the offering varies between this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, you should rely on the information in this prospectus supplement.

Before purchasing any notes, you should carefully read both this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus, together with the additional information described under the heading "Where You Can Find More Information."

References to "Rite Aid," the "Company," "we," "our" and "us" and similar terms mean Rite Aid Corporation and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

References to "Jean Coutu Group" mean The Jean Coutu Group (PJC) Inc. and its subsidiaries and references to "Jean Coutu USA" mean JCG (PJC) USA, LLC and its subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires. References to Jean Coutu USA herein assume the consummation of a reorganization by Jean Coutu Group whereby JCG (PJC) USA, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of Jean Coutu Group, will become the record owner of all of the capital stock of The Jean Coutu Group (PJC) USA, Inc., the current owner of all of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains.

References to the "secured notes" and the "unsecured notes" mean the % Senior Secured Notes due 2017 and the % Senior Notes due 2015 offered hereby, respectively. References to the "notes" mean the unsecured notes and the secured notes and the related guarantees, collectively.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus supplement, and the documents incorporated by reference herein, include forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements are identified by terms and phrases such as "anticipate," "believe," "intend," "estimate," "expect," "continue," "should," "could," "may," "plan," "project," "predict," "will" and similar expressions and include references to assumptions and relate to our future prospects, developments and business strategies.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied in such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

our high level of indebtedness;

our ability to make interest and principal payments on our debt and satisfy the other covenants contained in our existing senior secured credit facility and other debt agreements, including the indentures governing the notes offered hereby;

our ability to improve the operating performance of our existing stores in accordance with our long term strategy;

our ability to hire and retain pharmacists and other store personnel;

our ability to open or relocate stores according to our real estate development program;

the efforts of private and public third party payors to reduce prescription drug reimbursement and encourage mail order;

competitive pricing pressures and continued consolidation of the drugstore industry;

changes in state or federal legislation or regulations;

the outcome of lawsuits and governmental investigations;

general economic conditions and inflation, interest rate movements and access to capital;

our ability to consummate the proposed acquisition of Jean Coudu USA and the related transactions and realize the benefits of the proposed acquisition;

our ability to assume Jean Coudu Group's 8.5% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the "Jean Coudu Notes") in connection with the proposed acquisition; and

other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

We undertake no obligation to update or revise the forward-looking statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, after the date of this prospectus supplement. Our actual results, performance or achievements could differ materially from the results expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to such differences are discussed in the sections entitled "Risk Factors" included in this prospectus supplement, our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 4, 2006, which we filed with the SEC on April 28, 2006, and our most recent Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q which we filed with the SEC on January 10, 2007.

SUMMARY

This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider before investing in the notes. You should read the entire prospectus supplement carefully, including the matters discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" and the detailed information and financial statements included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. Except as otherwise indicated, this prospectus supplement does not give pro forma effect to our proposed acquisition of Jean Coutu USA and the related transactions (the "proposed acquisition"). This offering is not contingent upon consummation of the proposed acquisition and following their issuance, the notes offered hereby will remain outstanding whether or not the proposed acquisition is consummated. Where the pro forma effect of the proposed acquisition is presented herein, such pro forma information does not take into account any divestitures that may be required by federal or state regulatory authorities as a condition to such authorities' approval of the proposed acquisition. Unless otherwise indicated, references to fiscal year refer to the fiscal year of Rite Aid, which ends on the Saturday closest to February 29 or March 1 of that year. The fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 included 53 weeks. The fiscal years ended February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, March 1, 2003 and March 2, 2002 included 52 weeks. Jean Coutu USA's fiscal years end on the last Saturday in May of each year. The fiscal years ended May 27, 2006, May 28, 2005, May 29, 2004 and May 25, 2002 included 52 weeks. The fiscal year ended May 31, 2003 included 53 weeks. For an explanation of the fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 and the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 on a pro forma basis for the proposed acquisition, see "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements."

Our Business

We are the third largest retail drugstore chain in the United States based on revenues and number of stores. We operate our drugstores in 27 states across the country and in the District of Columbia. As of December 2, 2006, we operated 3,322 stores and, upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, the combined company will operate over 5,000 stores nationally, making us the largest drug store retail chain in the eastern United States. We expect to obtain leading positions in various major metropolitan markets, including New York City, Washington DC, Philadelphia, Boston and Atlanta upon consummation of the proposed acquisition. We expect to realize significant cost savings as we integrate and re-brand to the Rite Aid banner all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire pursuant to the proposed acquisition. During fiscal 2006 and the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, we generated \$17.3 billion and \$12.9 billion in revenue, respectively, and, after giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition, the combined company would have generated \$26.8 billion and \$20.1 billion in revenue, respectively.

In our stores, we sell prescription drugs and a wide assortment of other merchandise, which we call "front-end" products. In fiscal 2006, prescription drug sales accounted for 63.2% of our total sales and approximately 67% of our total sales, giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition. We believe that our pharmacy operations, which will be strengthened by our proposed acquisition of the Brooks and Eckerd stores, will continue to represent a significant part of our business due to favorable industry trends, including an aging population, increased life expectancy, the federal government's adoption of a federally funded prescription drug benefit that began in January 2006 (Medicare Part D), which is part of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, the discovery of new and better drug therapies and our on-going program of purchasing prescription files from independent pharmacies. We currently offer approximately 25,000 front-end products, which in fiscal 2006 accounted for the remaining 36.8% of our total sales and the remaining approximately 33% of our total sales, giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition. Front-end products include over-the-counter medications, health and beauty aids, personal care items, cosmetics, household items, beverages, convenience foods, greeting cards, seasonal merchandise and numerous other everyday and convenience products, as well as photo processing. We attempt to distinguish our stores from other national chain drugstores, in part, through our private brands and our strategic alliance with GNC, a leading retailer

of vitamin and mineral supplements. We currently offer approximately 2,700 products under the Rite Aid private brand, which contributed approximately 11.8% of our front-end sales in the categories where private brand products were offered in fiscal 2006.

The overall average size of each store in our chain is approximately 12,800 square feet and, after giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition, will be approximately 12,000 square feet. The average size of our stores is larger in the Western United States. As of March 4, 2006, approximately 54% of our stores were freestanding, approximately 41% included a drive-thru pharmacy, approximately 78% included one-hour photo shops, and approximately 34% included a GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store. Upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, approximately 54% of our stores will be freestanding, approximately 43% of our stores will include a drive-thru pharmacy and approximately 70% will include one-hour photo shops. In addition, we intend to incorporate the GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store concept into certain Brooks and Eckerd drugstores.

Proposed Acquisition of Jean Coudu USA

On August 23, 2006, we entered into a stock purchase agreement (the "stock purchase agreement") with Jean Coudu Group to acquire all of the membership interests of Jean Coudu USA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jean Coudu Group and the holding company for the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains. Following the completion of the proposed acquisition, Jean Coudu Group will be our largest stockholder, owning approximately 32.0% of our common stock, which will represent approximately 30.2% of the voting power of our voting securities then-outstanding. As consideration for the proposed acquisition of Jean Coudu USA, we will issue 250 million shares of our common stock to Jean Coudu Group in accordance with the terms of the stock purchase agreement, pay Jean Coudu Group \$1.45 billion in cash (subject to a working capital adjustment), and intend to assume \$850 million of the Jean Coudu Notes (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion if the Jean Coudu Notes are not assumed).

On December 8, 2006, the Jean Coudu Group filed against the trustee under the Jean Coudu Notes a complaint for declaratory judgment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (the "Action"). Among other things, the complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the indenture permits Rite Aid's assumption of the Jean Coudu Notes. On December 20, 2006, the holders of the Jean Coudu Notes sought and subsequently were granted permission to intervene in the Action. The holders of the Jean Coudu Notes answered the complaint and filed counterclaims which seek, among other things, a judgment declaring (i) that the proposed acquisition is not a sale of all or substantially all of the Jean Coudu Group's assets and that the substitution of Rite Aid for the Jean Coudu Group as obligor on the Jean Coudu Notes would be a breach of the indenture and an event of default under it; or (ii) a judgment declaring a violation of Section 801 of the indenture for the Jean Coudu Notes if, in connection with the sale of "all or substantially all" of its assets the Jean Coudu Group dissolves guaranteeing subsidiaries that it is not selling rather than requiring those subsidiaries to reaffirm their guarantees. This Action is currently in discovery and briefing for summary judgment is scheduled to close on March 2, 2007 with a hearing on the motion for summary judgment scheduled for March 9, 2007. While we believe that Jean Coudu Group's position has merit, if it is determined that we cannot assume the Jean Coudu Notes, we believe we will be able to fund the remaining cash component of the purchase price via the issuance of new debt, which may be secured and/or unsecured.

Jean Coudu Group is the fourth largest drugstore chain in North America and the second largest in both the Eastern United States and Canada. Jean Coudu Group and its combined network of 2,186 corporate-owned and franchised drugstores (under the banners of Brooks and Eckerd Pharmacy, PJC Jean Coudu, PJC Clinique and PJC Sante Beaute) employed more than 61,000 people, as of November 25, 2006. Jean Coudu Group's U.S. operations, as of November 25, 2006, employed approximately 46,000 people and comprised 1,859 corporate owned stores located in 18 states of the Northeastern, mid-Atlantic and Southeastern United States. Jean Coudu Group acquired the stores

operating under the Eckerd banner from J.C. Penney in 2004. See "Jean Coutu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for a more detailed discussion.

On September 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coutu Group filed a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976, as amended (the "HSR Act") with the Department of Justice (the "DOJ") and the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC"). On October 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coutu Group received a request for additional information from the FTC regarding the proposed acquisition. We and Jean Coutu Group intend to cooperate fully with the FTC in its review of the proposed acquisition under the HSR Act. The proposed acquisition is also subject to similar review by various state regulatory authorities. We expect the FTC and other governmental authorities may require us to divest of some stores in overlapping geographic areas as a condition of approval of the proposed acquisition under antitrust laws. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the stock purchase agreement, neither we nor Jean Coutu USA will be required in order to resolve any objections asserted under antitrust laws by any governmental authority with respect to the proposed acquisition to divest any of its businesses or assets representing, or the imposition of conditions affecting, store-level Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the stock purchase agreement) of in excess of an aggregate of \$60 million before advertising and corporate administration expenses, for the most recently completed fiscal year. In addition, in connection with our plan to integrate the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains with our existing stores, following consummation of the proposed acquisition, we expect to close additional Brooks and Eckerd stores and Rite Aid stores, with the goal of maximizing efficiency in markets where we will, on a combined company basis, have multiple stores in close proximity. Because the majority of store closures required by the FTC or other governmental authorities or that we choose to make will be in markets where we already had a presence, it is unclear what the impact of such closures will be on our overall sales and revenues. As stated above, the pro forma information provided herein, including the number of stores as well as revenue and income figures, do not account for these dispositions.

See "The Proposed Acquisition" for a more detailed description of the proposed acquisition.

Strategic Rationale

We believe that our proposed acquisition of Jean Coutu USA provides several strategic benefits, including the following:

a significant increase in the footprint and operating scale of our business, with increased presence in key strategic markets;

the creation of the leading drugstore retailer in the Eastern United States, which we believe will allow us to achieve the scale necessary to remain competitive with our major competitors;

long-term value creation through net reductions in costs and expenses, achievement of meaningful synergies, including additional operational efficiencies, greater economies of scale and revenue enhancements resulting in higher operating cash flow and a decrease in our leverage ratio;

better positioning to capture additional growth in a sector where growth is projected over the next 5 years;

an opportunity to apply our scalable infrastructure, including our programs, best practices and management capabilities, across a larger store network, which we believe will improve profitability through cost savings and sales growth; and

the operating experience of certain members of our management in implementing previous retail mergers and leading the turnaround of Rite Aid, and the expectation that the combined company would continue to be managed by our experienced senior executives.

Our Strategy

Our strategy is to continue to focus on improving the productivity of our existing stores and developing new and relocated stores in our strongest existing markets as well as integrating the stores we acquire from Jean Coutu Group under the Rite Aid banner. We believe that improving the sales of existing stores and growing our existing markets is critical to improving our profitability and cash flow. We believe the consummation of the proposed acquisition will broaden and accelerate the implementation of our strategy, however, our strategy will remain the same even if the proposed acquisition is not consummated.

The following paragraphs describe in more detail the components of our strategy:

Integrate Brooks and Eckerd Stores Under Rite Aid Banner and Develop Stores in Existing Markets. We intend to convert all Brooks and Eckerd stores to the Rite Aid banner within 12 months following the completion of the proposed acquisition. We have assigned senior managers focused exclusively on and fully dedicated to ensuring the successful integration of the Brooks and Eckerd stores, with oversight by our senior executives including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer. Initially, as part of the integration and conversion process, the banners and signs of the Brooks and Eckerd stores will be changed to Rite Aid and all Brooks and Eckerd store systems will be converted to the Rite Aid store systems, including our pharmacy management and dispensing system, Nexgen. Following the store system conversion, the stores will be re-set, re-merchandised and upgraded to the Rite Aid décor package. To ensure successful integration and conversion with minimal disruption to our customers, we intend to launch a pilot store conversion program to test our integration and conversion process, and then convert all Brooks and Eckerd stores gradually over a 12 month period. We also expect to continue our new and relocated store and store remodeling program and intend to incorporate the Brooks and Eckerd stores into the program. We expect that some of the Brooks and Eckerd stores will also be remodeled within the first 12 months following the completion of the proposed acquisition. We expect that almost all Brooks and Eckerd stores will be remodeled over the next several years. As part of the new and relocated store and store remodeling program, some of the Brooks or Eckerd and Rite Aid stores that are in close proximity to one another may be combined to improve overall productivity.

Our new and relocated store program is focused on our strongest existing markets. Our goal, whether or not the proposed acquisition is consummated, is to open or relocate approximately 800 to 1,000 stores over the next five years, of which we expect that at least 50% will be relocated stores. As part of this program, we plan to continue remodeling stores, even if the proposed acquisition is not consummated. An integral part of the program is a new prototype store. Approximately 101 new or relocated stores have been constructed and opened utilizing the new prototype. We expect that almost all of the planned new and relocated stores will be the new prototype store. We believe that this program, over the longer term, along with the execution of our near term strategy of improving store productivity, will increase our sales and customer satisfaction.

Grow our Pharmacy Sales and Attract More Customers. We believe that customer service and convenience are key factors to growing pharmacy sales. To improve customer service, we are focused on our "With Us, It's Personal" program that is aimed at delivering more personalized service along with timely delivery to our customers. To help our pharmacists do this, we developed and implemented a new pharmacy management and dispensing system and expect to implement this system in the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire in the proposed acquisition. This system, which we call "Nexgen," provides our pharmacists with better tools and information to meet our customers' needs. In addition,

Nexgen provides management with important information about the performance of each pharmacy in critical operating areas that drive customer service. We provide our customers with an easy and convenient way to order refills over the telephone or the internet using our automatic refill program. To provide better value to our customers we recommend, when appropriate, the utilization of generic drugs. Generic drugs, which often cost our customers significantly less than a branded drug, are also more profitable for us. Our generic penetration continues to increase every year, and we are setting our goals even higher in future years to take advantage of the substantial number of new generics expected to come to market in the next couple of years.

The implementation of the Medicare Part D Act in January of 2006 provides prescription drug coverage to numerous senior citizens who previously were not covered. We partnered with several third party health plans in programs that communicated information on the Medicare Part D Act to senior citizens. We also offer senior citizens newsletters and prescription discounts through our Living More program, a customer loyalty program. We have also expanded our home health category to target senior citizens with products like wheelchairs, canes, electric scooters and products that enhance bath safety. We believe that programs like these will help us to grow prescription sales in this important market.

To help grow sales and script count, we acquire pharmacy files from other drug stores and have initiatives designed to attract and retain those customers. Other initiatives put in place in fiscal 2006 that we expect to grow our pharmacy sales include the opening of in-store health clinics in the Los Angeles, California and Sacramento, California areas, and the launch of a medication therapy management program, a fee for service arrangement, in conjunction with physicians and the University of Pittsburgh. We believe these initiatives have been effective at growing sales in their target markets and have scalable, replicable potential for future expansion.

We also have the capability to provide pharmacy benefit management ("PBM") services to employers, health plans and insurance companies. We intend to offer, through our PBM capabilities, a 90 day at retail alternative to mail order. We believe that providing PBM services will create opportunities to direct customers to our stores.

Grow Front-End Sales. We intend to grow front-end sales through continued emphasis on core drugstore categories, a commitment to health and wellness products to enhance our pharmacy position, a focus on seasonal and cross-merchandising, offering a wider selection of products and services to our customers and effective promotions in our weekly advertising circulars. Our focus for expanding our products and services includes several fully integrated health condition marketing programs, e.g., diabetes, allergy, vitamins, heart health, skincare and weight management, a continued strengthening of our collaborative relationship with our suppliers, an emphasis on our Rite Aid private brand products, which provide better value for our customers and higher margins for us, offering ethnic products targeted to selected markets, expansion of the number of GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store, and utilizing digital technology in our one-hour photo development. We believe that the new store and relocation program described earlier will also contribute to an increase in our front-end sales.

The average front-end sales per store for the Rite Aid stores are approximately 35% more than the average front-end sales per store for the Brooks and Eckerd stores located in the same markets, even though the average square footage of such Rite Aid stores is slightly less than the average square footage of such Brooks and Eckerd stores. We believe that following the consummation of the proposed acquisition, the implementation of the Rite Aid "best practices" described in the previous paragraph will increase the average Brooks and Eckerd front-end sales per store to a level similar to the average Rite Aid front-end sales per store. Our goal is to increase the average Brooks and Eckerd front-end sales per store to the level of the average Rite Aid front-end sales per store.

Focus on Customers and Associates. Our "With Us, It's Personal" commitment encourages associates to provide customers with a superior customer service experience. We obtain feedback on

our customer service performance by utilizing an automated survey system that collects store specific information from customers shortly after the point of sale and from independent third party customer surveys. We also have several programs in place that are designed to enhance customer satisfaction, examples of which are the maintenance of a customer support center that centrally receives and processes all customer calls and our "never out of stock" program. We continue to develop and implement associate training programs to improve customer satisfaction and educate our associates about the products we offer. We have implemented programs that create compensatory and other incentives for associates to provide customers with excellent service. We believe that these steps further enable and motivate our associates to deliver superior customer service.

Expense Control and Cost Savings Through Synergies. In our existing stores, and in the combined company upon completion of the proposed acquisition, our goal is to either reduce costs, lower expense or contain expense in order to leverage the pharmacy and front end sales growth strategies described earlier, which will allow for more investment in the strategies important for our future. We budget and monitor all areas of expense and have also targeted areas of spending for improvement. Our targeted expense areas are subject to analysis of the processes involved, with an emphasis on collaboration between areas in the company and vendors, utilization of competition between vendors and consolidation of spending volumes to achieve economies of scale. Examples of targeted expense areas include: (i) inventory returns, (ii) utility expense and (iii) temporary labor. We plan to implement strategies to reduce the volume of merchandise returns and thereby reduce the labor expense and inventory valuation losses related to returns. We also intend to better control utility expense by focusing on improving the energy management practices and replacing certain equipment to lower consumption and accessing alternative energy sources for a lower cost. We plan to collaborate and consolidate the various temporary labor arrangements throughout our business to achieve economies of scale.

In addition to the focus and activities described in the previous paragraph, following consummation of the proposed acquisition, we estimate that net reductions in costs and expenses of approximately \$150 million (which is net of an assumed loss of \$60 million of store-level Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the stock purchase agreement) and \$40 million of additional labor and benefit expense) will be realized after a one-year integration period. The general categories of anticipated cost and expense reduction opportunities are cost of product, corporate administrative expenses, advertising expenses and other expense reduction opportunities. We estimate cost of product reductions of approximately \$115 million, primarily from purchasing certain products for all stores under the current vendor contract with the best price and reduction in shrink. We also estimate corporate administrative expense reductions of approximately \$55 million, related to the consolidation of the Brooks and Eckerd headquarter functions into the Rite Aid headquarter functions. We estimate advertising expense reductions of approximately \$45 million, from eliminating advertising expense that is duplicated in common markets. We also expect other expense reduction opportunities of approximately \$35 million in areas such as energy management, physical inventory processes and supply procurement processes. We also expect other benefits and synergies to result from additional operational efficiencies, greater economies of scale and revenue enhancement opportunities. However, the timing and size of these other benefits and synergies cannot be currently determined. We can provide no assurance that the anticipated benefits and synergies from the proposed acquisition described herein will be realized upon consummation of the proposed acquisition.

The Offering

Issuer	Rite Aid Corporation, a Delaware corporation.
Notes Offered	<p>\$300,000,000 aggregate principal amount of % Senior Secured Notes due 2017 (which we refer to in this prospectus supplement as the secured notes).</p> <p>\$500,000,000 aggregate principal amount of % Senior Notes due 2015 (which we refer to in this prospectus supplement as the unsecured notes).</p>
Maturity Date	<p>For the secured notes: February , 2017.</p> <p>For the unsecured notes: February , 2015.</p>
Interest	<p>We will pay interest on the secured notes at the rate of % per year, payable in cash, on February and August of each year, beginning on August , 2007.</p> <p>We will pay interest on the unsecured notes at the rate of % per year, payable in cash, on February and August of each year, beginning on August , 2007.</p>
Subsidiary Guarantees	<p>Our obligations under the secured notes will be guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by all of our subsidiaries that guarantee our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility and our outstanding senior secured notes (the "Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors") and will rank <i>pari passu</i> in right of payment with our other senior secured notes and subordinate in right of payment to our existing senior secured credit facility and, following our filing with the SEC of our first balance sheet following the proposed acquisition and satisfaction of certain other conditions (the "Post-Closing Filing"), our new \$1.105 billion senior secured credit facility (the "Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility").</p> <p>Following the closing of the proposed acquisition, our obligations under the secured notes will be guaranteed on a subordinated basis to our senior secured credit facility by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and if we are able to amend our credit facilities, Jean Coutu USA and each of its domestic subsidiaries that does not solely engage in the pharmacy benefits management business (the "Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors"). If we are unable to obtain the necessary amendments from our lenders under our credit facilities, the secured notes will not be guaranteed by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors until after the Post-Closing Filing. If we are unable to obtain the requisite amendments to our credit facilities, the secured notes will be structurally subordinated to all obligations of the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors until the Post-Closing Filing.</p>

Following the Post-Closing Filing, the secured notes will be guaranteed by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors and such guarantees will rank *pari passu* in right of payment with the guarantees of our outstanding senior secured notes and the senior secured notes we expect to issue to finance a portion of the proposed acquisition (the "Acquisition Notes") and subordinate in right of payment to the guarantees of our existing senior secured credit facility and the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility.

Under certain circumstances, subsidiaries may be released from their guarantees of the secured notes without the consent of the holders of the secured notes.

Our obligations under the unsecured notes will not be guaranteed. Following the proposed acquisition, we will be required to provide guarantees of our obligations under the unsecured notes by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors, to the extent the issuance of such guarantees is permitted by our credit facilities. Such guarantees, if granted, will be unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors.

If we consummate the proposed acquisition, the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors will guarantee our 9.25% notes due 2013.

The unsecured notes will be structurally subordinated to the substantial liabilities of our subsidiaries, which include guarantees of our secured debt (including the secured notes). In addition, the unsecured notes will be effectively subordinated to any secured debt we issue in the future. Any guarantees of the unsecured notes granted following the proposed acquisition would be effectively subordinated to the substantial secured debt of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and, following the proposed acquisition, the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors, which includes guarantees of our secured debt (including the secured notes).

Our subsidiaries conduct substantially all of our operations and have significant liabilities, including trade payables. If the subsidiary guarantees of the notes are invalid or unenforceable or are limited by fraudulent conveyance or other laws, the notes will be structurally subordinated to the substantial secured debt of our subsidiaries and the liens on the collateral in respect of the guarantees of the secured notes would be invalid, unenforceable or limited, as the case may be.

Security

The guarantees by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes will be secured, subject to permitted liens, by second priority liens granted by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors on all of their assets that secure our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility, which includes the accounts receivable and chattel paper, deposit accounts, cash management accounts, contracts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, intellectual property, inventory and prescription files of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors (the "Rite Aid Collateral"). The second priority liens will be shared with the holders of certain existing and future indebtedness. The guarantees of our existing senior secured credit facility are currently secured by a first priority lien, and the guarantees of the secured notes will, upon issuance, be secured, subject to permitted liens, by a second priority lien, on the Rite Aid Collateral.

Following the proposed acquisition but prior to the Post-Closing Filing, the secured notes will be secured by second priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral and guaranteed by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors, to the extent permitted, on an unsecured basis until after the Post-Closing Filing.

Following the Post-Closing Filing, the guarantees of the secured notes by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes will continue to be secured by second priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral. In addition, following the Post-Closing Filing, the guarantees of the secured notes by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors will be secured by accounts receivable and chattel paper, deposit accounts, cash management accounts, contracts, documents, general intangibles, instruments, intellectual properties, inventory and prescription files of the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors (the "Jean Coutu Collateral" and, together with the Rite Aid Collateral, the "Collateral"). Under certain circumstances, collateral may be released without the consent of the holders of the secured notes.

The guarantees of the secured notes will share the Collateral on a second priority basis with the guarantees of our outstanding 8.125% senior secured notes due 2010 (the "8.125% Notes"), the 9.5% senior secured notes due 2011 (the "9.5% Notes") and 7.5% senior secured notes due 2015 (the "7.5% Notes"). We intend to use a portion of the net proceeds of this offering to redeem the 9.5% Notes in accordance with their terms at a price equal to 104.750% of their outstanding principal amount plus any interest to, but not including, the date of redemption.

Our direct obligations under the secured notes will not be secured. Our subsidiaries own substantially all of our operating assets. If the subsidiary guarantees are invalid or unenforceable or limited by fraudulent conveyance or other laws, the secured notes will be structurally subordinated to the substantial liabilities of our subsidiaries and the liens on the Collateral would be invalid, unenforceable or limited, as the case may be.

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The unsecured notes will not be secured. Any guarantees of the unsecured notes granted following our proposed acquisition of Jean Coutu USA would not be secured.

Ranking

As of December 2, 2006, after giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds from this offering (but not giving effect to the proposed acquisition or the financing thereof):

the total outstanding debt of us and the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors (including current maturities and capital lease obligations, but excluding unused commitments, undrawn letters of credit and off balance sheet obligations under our accounts receivable securitization program) would have been approximately \$3.2 billion;

none of our or any Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors' debt would have been subordinated to the notes or the subsidiary guarantees of the secured notes;

the total outstanding debt of us and the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors that would be senior to the guarantees of the secured notes by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and have the benefit of first priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral would have been approximately \$737.8 million (not including \$117.1 million of outstanding letters of credit);

the total outstanding debt of us and the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors that would have the benefit of *pari passu* subordinated guarantees from the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors of the secured notes and share *pari passu*, subject to permitted liens, second priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral would have been approximately \$857.7 million (including the secured notes offered hereby); and

the total outstanding secured debt of us and our subsidiaries that would be effectively senior to the unsecured notes would have been approximately \$1.6 billion.

As of December 2, 2006, after giving effect to this offering and the application of the net proceeds of this offering and the proposed acquisition, we and our subsidiaries would have had approximately \$5.64 billion of outstanding indebtedness.

Our existing senior secured credit facility is secured by first priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral. Following the proposed acquisition but prior to the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility will be secured by first priority liens on the equity interests in the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors. Following the Post-Closing Filing, our existing senior secured credit facility and our Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility will be secured by a first priority lien on the Collateral and these liens will be prior in right to the liens securing the secured notes. Pursuant to the indenture governing the secured notes, the security agreements and a collateral trust and intercreditor agreement, additional debt secured by first priority liens and additional debt secured by second priority liens may be incurred without the consent of the holders of the secured notes. Pursuant to the security agreements and a collateral trust and intercreditor agreement, the holders of the first priority liens will, at all times, control all rights and remedies with respect to the Collateral while our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, are outstanding. The second priority liens will not entitle holders of the secured notes to take any action whatsoever with respect to the Collateral at any time when the first priority liens are outstanding. The holders of the first priority liens will receive all proceeds from any realization on the Collateral until the obligations secured by the first priority liens are paid in full.

The indenture for the secured notes provides that the holders of secured notes are deemed to have consented to various releases of Collateral and subsidiary guarantees as well as various amendments to the second priority collateral documents that could be adverse to holders of secured notes.

Following the issuance of the guarantees of the secured notes by the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors, the secured notes (and the related guarantees) will rank *pari passu* in all respects with our existing second priority notes, which consist of the 8.125% Notes, the 9.5% Notes (while they remain outstanding) and the 7.5% Notes, including, in each case the related guarantees.

Prior to the proposed acquisition, the unsecured notes will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the 9.25% Notes. Following the proposed acquisition, assuming the requisite amendments to our debt documents are obtained, the unsecured notes (and the related guarantees) will rank *pari passu* in all respects with the 9.25% Notes (and the related guarantees).

See "Description of Secured Notes," "Description of Unsecured Notes" and "Description of Collateral and Intercreditor Agreements."

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Form and Denomination	<p>The notes will be issued only in registered form. The notes will initially be issued in minimum denominations of \$2,000. The secured notes and the unsecured notes initially sold by the underwriters will each be represented by a single permanent global note in fully registered form, deposited with a custodian for and registered in the name of a nominee of The Depository Trust Company ("DTC"). Beneficial interests in the global notes will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC and its participants. Except as described herein, notes in certificated form will not be issued in exchange for the global notes or interests therein.</p>
Optional Redemption	<p>Prior to February 1, 2012, we may redeem some or all of the secured notes by paying a "make-whole" premium based on U.S. Treasury rates. Prior to February 1, 2011, we may redeem some or all of the unsecured notes by paying a "make-whole" premium based on U.S. Treasury rates. On or after February 1, 2012 we may redeem some or all of the secured notes at the redemption prices listed under the headings "Description of Secured Notes Optional Redemption," plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of redemption. On or after February 1, 2011, we may redeem some or all of the unsecured notes at the redemption prices listed under the headings "Description of Unsecured Notes Optional Redemption," plus accrued and unpaid interest to, but not including, the date of redemption.</p> <p>In addition, at any time and from time to time, prior to February 1, 2010, we may redeem up to 35% of the original aggregate principal amounts of the secured notes or the unsecured notes, respectively, with the net proceeds of one or more of our equity offerings at a redemption price of 101% and 102% of the principal amount, respectively, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of redemption, provided that at least 65% of the original aggregate amount of the applicable series of notes remain issued and outstanding.</p>
Repurchase at Option of Holders Upon a Change in Control	<p>In the event of a change in control (as defined under the headings "Description of Secured Notes Definitions," and "Description of Unsecured Notes Definitions," respectively), each holder of notes may require us to repurchase its secured notes or unsecured notes, as applicable, in whole or in part, at a repurchase price of 101% of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the repurchase date. See "Description of Secured Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Upon a Change of Control," "Description of Unsecured Notes Repurchase at the Option of Holders Upon a Change of Control," and "Risk Factors Risks Related to the Notes We may be unable to purchase the notes upon a change of control."</p>
Certain Covenants	<p>The indentures governing the notes will contain covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">incur additional debt;</p>

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pay dividends or make other restricted payments;

purchase, redeem or retire capital stock or subordinated debt;

make asset sales;

enter into transactions with affiliates;

incur liens;

enter into sale-leaseback transactions;

provide subsidiary guarantees;

make investments; and

merge or consolidate with any other person.

Use of Proceeds

We will use the net proceeds of this offering to redeem our 9.5% senior secured notes due 2011 in accordance with their terms at a price equal to 104.750% of their outstanding principal amount plus any interest to, but not including, the date of redemption, to repay amounts outstanding under our existing senior secured credit facility and for general corporate purposes. See "Use of Proceeds."

Proposed Acquisition Financing

We intend to use the net proceeds of an offering of \$870 million aggregate principal amount of the Acquisition Notes, together with borrowings of approximately \$680 million under the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, the issuance of 250 million shares of our common stock, and possible assumption of the Jean Coutu Notes to fund the proposed acquisition (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion through additional debt incurred if the Jean Coutu Notes are not assumed). The Acquisition Notes will be guaranteed by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors and initially will be secured by a second priority lien on all the equity interests in the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors. Following the Post-Closing Filing, the Acquisition Notes will be secured by a first priority lien in all the equity interests in the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors. We are not offering the Acquisition Notes pursuant to this prospectus supplement.

Risk Factors

You should consider carefully all of the information set forth in this prospectus supplement and, in particular, you should evaluate the specific factors under "Risk Factors."

Our headquarters are located at 30 Hunter Lane, Camp Hill, Pennsylvania 17011, and our telephone number is (717) 761-2633. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") under the trading symbol "RAD." We were incorporated in 1968 and are a Delaware corporation.

SUMMARY UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We prepared the following summary unaudited pro forma combined financial statements for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 and the fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 using the historical consolidated financial statements of Rite Aid and Jean Coutu USA. This information is only a summary. The data set forth in the table below should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, "The Proposed Acquisition," "Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Financial Statements," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Rite Aid," "Selected Historical Financial Data of Jean Coutu USA," "Rite Aid Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Jean Coutu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes that we incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, Jean Coutu USA's audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement, which we filed with the SEC on November 30, 2006 and have incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes contained herein.

	39 weeks ended December 2, 2006			Fiscal Year Ended March 4, 2006		
	Rite Aid Corporation	Pro Forma for this Offering	Pro Forma for Proposed Acquisition	Rite Aid Corporation	Pro Forma for this Offering	Pro Forma for Proposed Acquisition
(Dollar and share information in millions)						
Summary of Operations:						
Revenues	\$ 12,945.7	\$ 12,945.7	\$ 20,074.1	\$ 17,271.0	\$ 17,271.0	\$ 26,766.9
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	9,456.6	9,456.6	14,872.3	12,571.9	12,571.9	19,757.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,247.2	3,247.2	4,931.6	4,307.4	4,307.4	6,555.9
Store closing and impairment charges	24.2	24.2	47.0	68.7	68.7	96.9
Interest expense	205.7	213.6	370.0	277.0	286.1	494.9
Loss on debt modifications and retirements, net				9.2	9.2	9.2
Loss (gain) on sale of assets and investments, net	(1.4)	(1.4)	(3.0)	(6.5)	(6.5)	(14.5)
Total costs and expenses	12,932.3	12,940.2	20,217.9	17,227.7	17,236.8	26,900.0
Income (loss) before income taxes	13.4	5.5	(143.8)	43.3	34.2	(133.1)
Income tax (benefit) expense	1.7	(2.2)	(58.1)	(1,229.8)	(1,234.3)	(1,297.3)
Net income (loss)	\$ 11.7	\$ 7.7	\$ (85.7)	\$ 1,273.1	\$ 1,268.5	\$ 1,164.2
Financial Position:						
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 1,697.3	\$ 1,697.3	\$ 2,819.3			
Total assets	7,132.2	7,157.1	12,001.7			
Total liabilities	5,506.9	5,540.7	9,303.4			
Total debt	3,147.3	3,181.1	5,638.5			
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,625.3	1,616.4	2,698.3			

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF RITE AID

We derived our following summary financial data from audited financial statements for fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and from unaudited financial statements for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. In the opinion of our management, this unaudited interim period information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for any other periods or for the year.

This information is only a summary. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Rite Aid," "Rite Aid Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
	Dec. 2, 2006	Nov. 26, 2005	Mar. 4, 2006 (53 weeks)	Feb. 26, 2005 (52 weeks)	Feb. 28, 2004 (52 weeks)	Mar. 1, 2003 (52 weeks)	Mar. 2, 2002 (52 weeks)
(Dollars and share information in thousands)							
Summary of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 12,945,650	\$ 12,499,642	\$ 17,270,968	\$ 16,816,439	\$ 16,600,449	\$ 15,791,278	\$ 15,166,170
Costs and expenses:							
Cost of goods sold(1)	9,456,572	9,075,083	12,571,860	12,202,894	12,163,735	11,611,829	11,252,229
Selling, general and administrative expenses(1) (2)	3,247,208	3,150,392	4,307,421	4,127,536	4,029,220	3,900,553	3,850,134
Goodwill amortization(3)							21,007
Store closing and impairment charges	24,153	26,305	68,692	35,655	22,074	135,328	251,617
Interest expense	205,703	205,273	277,017	294,871	313,498	330,020	396,064
Interest rate swap contracts						278	41,894
Loss (gain) on debt modifications and retirements, net		9,186	9,186	19,229	35,315	(13,628)	221,054
Share of loss from equity investments							12,092
Loss (gain) on sale of assets and investments, net	(1,403)	(3,865)	(6,462)	2,247	2,023	(18,620)	(42,536)
Total costs and expenses	12,932,233	12,462,374	17,227,714	16,682,432	16,565,865	15,945,760	16,003,555
Income (loss) before income taxes	13,417	37,268	43,254	134,007	34,584	(154,482)	(837,385)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,688	10,635	(1,229,752)	(168,471)	(48,795)	(41,940)	(11,745)
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,729	\$ 26,633	\$ 1,273,006	\$ 302,478	\$ 83,379	\$ (112,542)	\$ (825,640)
Financial Position:							
Working capital	\$ 1,214,993	\$ 1,188,149	\$ 741,488	\$ 1,335,017	\$ 1,894,247	\$ 1,676,889	\$ 1,580,218
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,697,347	1,678,357	1,717,022	1,733,694	1,882,763	1,867,830	2,095,552
Total assets	7,132,217	5,836,251	6,988,371	5,932,583	6,245,634	6,132,766	6,491,281
Total debt(4)	3,147,210	3,081,189	3,051,446	3,311,336	3,891,666	3,862,628	4,056,468
Redeemable preferred stock(5)	20,047	19,944	19,970	19,868	19,766	19,663	19,561
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,625,275	352,318	1,606,921	322,934	(8,277)	(129,938)	(7,527)
Other Data:							
Cash flows from operations provided by (used in):							
Operating activities	\$ 182,745	\$ 336,758	\$ 417,165	\$ 518,446	\$ 227,515	\$ 305,383	\$ 16,343
Investing activities	(208,425)	(132,182)	(231,084)	(118,985)	(242,150)	(72,214)	342,531
Financing activities	98,010	(262,267)	(272,835)	(571,395)	(15,931)	(211,903)	(107,109)

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	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended			Fiscal Year Ended			
Capital expenditures	247,821	225,783	341,349	222,417	267,373	116,154	187,383
Number of retail drug stores	3,322	3,333	3,323	3,356	3,382	3,404	3,497
Number of associates	70,100	71,200	70,200	71,200	72,500	72,000	75,000

- (1) Costs of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses for the fiscal years ended February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, March 1, 2003, March 2, 2002 and for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to current presentation of occupancy costs in selling, general and administrative expenses and warehousing and outbound freight costs in cost of goods sold.

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- (2) Includes stock-based compensation expense (benefit). Stock-based compensation expense for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005 and February 28, 2004 and for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 was determined using the fair value method set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Stock-based compensation expense (benefit) for the fiscal years ended March 1, 2003 and March 2, 2002 was determined using the intrinsic method set forth in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Effective March 5, 2006, Rite Aid adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) "Share Based Payment." Stock-based compensation expense for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 was determined using the fair value method set forth in SFAS 123(R).
- (3) Effective March 3, 2002 we adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which specifies that goodwill and indefinite life intangibles shall no longer be amortized. Accordingly, no goodwill amortization expense was recorded for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, and March 1, 2003 and for the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005.
- (4) Total debt included capital lease obligations of \$178.2 million, \$168.3 million, \$183.2 million, \$176.2 million, \$182.6 million, \$177.5 million and \$174.7 million as of March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, March 1, 2003, March 2, 2002, December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively.
- (5) Redeemable preferred stock was included in "Other non-current liabilities" as of March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively.

SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF JEAN COUTU USA

We derived the following financial data of Jean Coutu USA from audited consolidated financial statements of Jean Coutu USA for fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and from unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005. In the opinion of Jean Coutu USA's management, this unaudited interim period information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005. Results for the interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for any other periods or for the year.

This information is only a summary. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "Jean Coutu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," Jean Coutu USA's audited consolidated financial statements as of May 27, 2006 and May 28, 2005 and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended May 27, 2006, and the accompanying notes that are contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement, which we filed with the SEC on November 30, 2006 and have incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes contained herein.

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
	Nov. 25, 2006	Nov. 26, 2005	May 27, 2006 (52 weeks)(5)	May 28, 2005 (52 weeks)(5)	May 29, 2004 (52 weeks)	May 31, 2003 (53 weeks)	May 25, 2002 (52 weeks)(6)
(Dollars in thousands)							
Summary of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 4,700,311	\$ 4,608,402	\$ 9,495,858	\$ 8,200,445	\$ 1,802,585	\$ 1,757,035	\$ 1,301,720
Costs and expenses:							
Cost of goods sold(1) & (2)	3,559,086	3,468,619	7,172,366	6,227,045	1,371,271	1,339,263	993,221
Selling, general and administration expenses(1)	1,029,187	1,002,314	2,030,766	1,686,458	318,726	311,736	233,489
Depreciation and amortization	104,118	116,084	215,804	184,854	31,148	29,892	22,241
Interest expense	141,416	133,104	274,692	208,648	31,926	34,341	22,614
Foreign currency losses (gains)	(5,440)	1,989	12,670	(18,208)			
Interest income	(4,113)	(2,792)	(5,964)	(1,310)	(85)	(29)	(105)
Total costs and expenses	4,824,254	4,719,318	9,700,334	8,287,487	1,752,986	1,715,203	1,271,460
Income (loss) before income taxes	(123,943)	(110,916)	(204,476)	(87,042)	49,599	41,832	30,260
Income tax expense (benefit)	(49,342)	(42,535)	(76,893)	(32,616)	19,151	16,683	12,558
Net income (loss)	\$ (74,601)	\$ (68,381)	\$ (127,583)	\$ (54,426)	\$ 30,448	\$ 25,149	\$ 17,702

Quarter and Year-End**Financial Position:**

Working capital(3)	\$ 922,106	\$ 1,145,179	\$ 1,009,563	\$ 986,418	\$ 209,515	\$ 201,759	\$ 233,624
Property and equipment, net	1,111,122	1,127,995	1,113,898	1,179,248	307,652	289,396	254,925
Total assets	5,075,123	5,232,983	5,105,925	5,084,895	878,518	812,019	752,387
Total debt(4)	3,128,337	3,063,033	3,118,912	2,803,392	554,022	522,463	509,220
Stockholders' equity	462,153	596,239	536,920	664,671	179,656	149,243	123,910

Other Data:

Cash flows from operations

provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ (65,856)	\$ (132,822)	\$ (15,665)	\$ 97,599	\$ 24,281	\$ 43,879	\$ 2,131
Investing activities	(73,859)	(57,170)	(94,868)	(2,650,696)	(47,464)	(57,944)	(280,112)

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	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
Financing activities	62,559	179,730	130,586	2,625,972	31,901	15,871	280,738
Capital expenditures	72,636	58,698	124,064	162,272	42,931	56,176	37,444
Number of retail drugstores	1,859	1,853	1,858	1,922	336	332	331
Number of associates	46,000	49,400	46,266	48,745	8,508	8,297	8,699

- (1) Costs of goods sold and SG&A for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2003 and May 25, 2002 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 fiscal year's presentation of co-op advertising income and advertising expense in SG&A and distribution center costs (excluding depreciation) in costs of goods sold.

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- (2) Includes last-in, first-out ("LIFO") charges of \$38,747 in 2006, \$18,456 in 2005, \$17,861 in the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and \$11,147 in the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. Jean Coutu USA changed from first-in, first-out ("FIFO") to LIFO in fiscal 2005.
- (3) Working capital is defined as total current assets less total current liabilities.
- (4) Total debt included capital lease obligations of \$14,302 as of May 27, 2006, \$16,335 as of May 28, 2005, \$23,351 as of November 25, 2006 and \$11,975 as of November 26, 2005.
- (5) Fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 included the operating results of the Eckerd stores for the full 52 week period. Fiscal year ended May 28, 2005 included the operating results of the 1,549 Eckerd stores for the 43 weeks beginning from the date of the acquisition of the Eckerd stores.
- (6) Fiscal year ended May 25, 2002 included the acquisition of 80 OSCO stores.

THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION

On August 23, 2006, we entered into the stock purchase agreement with Jean Coudu Group to acquire all of the membership interests of Jean Coudu USA, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jean Coudu Group and the holding company for the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains. Jean Coudu Group will become our largest stockholder, owning approximately 32.0% of our common stock, which will represent approximately 30.2% of the voting power of our outstanding voting securities upon completion of the proposed acquisition. As consideration for the proposed acquisition, we have agreed to issue 250 million shares of our common stock to Jean Coudu Group, pay Jean Coudu Group \$1.45 billion in cash (subject to a working capital adjustment) and intend to assume \$850 million of the Jean Coudu Notes (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion if the Jean Coudu Notes are not assumed).

On December 8, 2006, the Jean Coudu Group filed against the trustee under the Jean Coudu Notes a complaint for declaratory judgment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Among other things, the complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the indenture permits Rite Aid's assumption of the Jean Coudu Notes. On December 20, 2006, the holders of the Jean Coudu Notes sought and subsequently were granted permission to intervene in the Action. The holders of the Jean Coudu Notes answered the complaint and filed counterclaims which seek, among other things, a judgment declaring (i) that the proposed acquisition is not a sale of all or substantially all of the Jean Coudu Group's assets and that the substitution of Rite Aid for the Jean Coudu Group as obligor on the Jean Coudu Notes would be a breach of the indenture and an event of default under it; or (ii) a judgment declaring a violation of Section 801 of the indenture for the Jean Coudu Notes if, in connection with the sale of "all or substantially all" of its assets the Jean Coudu Group dissolves guaranteeing subsidiaries that it is not selling rather than requiring those subsidiaries to reaffirm their guarantees. This Action is currently in discovery and briefing for summary judgment is scheduled to close on March 2, 2007 with a hearing on the motion for summary judgment scheduled for March 9, 2007. While we believe that Jean Coudu Group's position has merit, if it is determined that we cannot assume the Jean Coudu Notes, we believe we will be able to fund the remaining cash component of the purchase price via the issuance of new debt, which may be secured and/or unsecured.

We and Jean Coudu Group have each made customary representations, warranties and covenants in the stock purchase agreement, including, among others, Jean Coudu Group's covenant to cause Jean Coudu USA and its subsidiaries to conduct their business in the ordinary course between the execution of the agreement and the closing of the proposed acquisition and to refrain from certain types of transactions during that period. Consummation of the proposed acquisition is subject to customary conditions, including, among others, (i) stockholder approval of the issuance of our common stock to Jean Coudu Group (which occurred on January 18, 2007), (ii) expiration or termination of the applicable antitrust waiting period, (iii) receipt of NYSE listing approval with respect to the shares of our common stock to be issued to Jean Coudu Group, (iv) absence of any law or order prohibiting the consummation of the proposed acquisition, (v) no threatened or pending litigation seeking to limit Rite Aid's ownership or operation of Rite Aid's or Jean Coudu USA's assets and (vi) subject to certain exceptions, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the parties. Timing of the consummation of the proposed acquisition is dependent upon the timing of the above items.

On September 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu Group filed a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act with the DOJ and the FTC. On October 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu Group received a request for additional information from the FTC regarding the proposed acquisition. We and Jean Coudu Group are and intend to continue to cooperate fully with the FTC in its review of the proposed acquisition under the HSR Act. The proposed acquisition is also subject to similar review by various state regulatory authorities. On January 18, 2007, our stockholders voted to approve the issuance of 250 million shares of our common stock to Jean Coudu Group in connection with the proposed acquisition. Stockholders also approved an amendment to our Restated

Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock to 1.5 billion, which amendment will be filed and made effective only upon the closing of the proposed acquisition.

In connection with entering into the stock purchase agreement, we, Jean Coutu Group and certain Coutu family members have entered into a stockholder agreement that will become effective upon completion of the proposed acquisition and will govern Jean Coutu Group's ownership interest in us. The stockholder agreement contains provisions relating to board and board committee composition, corporate governance, stock ownership, stock purchase rights, transfer restrictions, voting arrangements and other matters.

Under the stockholder agreement, our board of directors will be expanded to 14 directors, of which, subject to maintenance of ownership thresholds, Jean Coutu Group will designate four director nominees. Robert G. Miller will remain a Rite Aid director but will step down as Chairman of the board and Mary F. Sammons will become Chairman in addition to continuing in her roles as President and CEO. One of Jean Coutu Group's designees to our board, Michel Coutu, will become the Non-Executive Co-Chairman of the board and will serve on the board's executive committee. The terms of both the Chairman and the Non-Executive Co-Chairman will be two years from completion of the proposed acquisition. Our audit, compensation and nominating and governance committees each will be expanded by one member and one of the Jean Coutu Group nominees who qualifies as an independent director will be added to each of the committees. Pierre Legault, currently Executive Vice President of Jean Coutu Group, will become our Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer.

For so long as Jean Coutu Group owns 5% or more of the voting power of Rite Aid securities and for nine months thereafter, Jean Coutu Group may not acquire any additional voting securities of Rite Aid, subject to certain exceptions to allow Jean Coutu Group to maintain its percentage of voting power. For so long as Jean Coutu Group owns 20% or more of the voting power of Rite Aid securities, subject to certain limitations, Jean Coutu Group will have rights to purchase our securities in future Rite Aid issuances or on the open market in order to maintain its percentage of voting power. For so long as Jean Coutu Group owns 5% or more of the voting power of Rite Aid securities and for nine months thereafter, Jean Coutu Group is limited in the manner in which it may sell or transfer its shares of Rite Aid common stock and, subject to certain exceptions, may not transfer shares to someone who, as a result of the transfer, would own more than 5% of the outstanding shares of Rite Aid common stock. For so long as Jean Coutu Group owns more than 25% of the voting power of Rite Aid securities, certain matters, such as increases in the number of authorized shares, significant equity issuances, mergers, significant asset sales and voluntary bankruptcy filings, will require the approval of two-thirds of all of the Rite Aid directors then in office. For five years after completion of the proposed acquisition, Jean Coutu Group is required to vote its shares for each Rite Aid director nominee recommended by the board. Thereafter, Jean Coutu Group will vote its shares for each Rite Aid director nominee it designates and, in its discretion, either for each other Rite Aid director nominee recommended by the board or for each other Rite Aid director nominee recommended by the board and for nominees recommended by other persons in the same proportion as votes cast by all other Rite Aid stockholders for those nominees.

We and Jean Coutu Group also entered into a registration rights agreement giving Jean Coutu Group certain rights with respect to the registration under the Securities Act, of the shares of our common stock to be issued to Jean Coutu Group pursuant to the stock purchase agreement or acquired by Jean Coutu Group pursuant to certain stock purchase rights or open market purchase rights under the stockholder agreement. We and Jean Coutu Group also agreed to enter into a transition services agreement at the closing of the proposed acquisition pursuant to which Jean Coutu Group will provide certain services for a period of time after the closing, including information technology, network and support services.

In connection with the proposed acquisition, we have adopted amended and restated by-laws, subject to and effective upon completion of the proposed acquisition. The amendments provide for the new position of Non-Executive Co-Chairman of the board of directors, update certain provisions to provide for changes in technology and applicable law, address certain administrative matters and amend the provisions relating to notice of stockholder proposals and nominations for election to the board of directors.

Our board of directors has adopted, and our stockholders have approved, subject to the completion of the proposed acquisition and the issuance of our common stock in connection with the proposed acquisition, a resolution recommending that our restated certificate of incorporation be amended to increase the number of authorized shares of our common stock to 1.5 billion shares from 1 billion shares. If the proposed acquisition is not completed, the amendment to the restated certificate of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of our common stock will be abandoned and will not become effective.

Sources and Uses of Funds for the Proposed Acquisition

The following table sets forth the estimated sources and uses of funds upon completion of the proposed acquisition, assuming a closing date in the first quarter of fiscal 2008.

Sources	Amount (in thousands)	Uses	Amount (in thousands)
Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility	\$ 680,000(1)	Cash Portion of Purchase Price	\$ 1,450,000
		Equity Portion of Purchase Price	1,090,000(4)
Assumption of the Jean Coutu Notes	850,000(2)	Assumption of Debt	850,000
Acquisition Notes	870,000(3)	Estimated fees and expenses	100,000
Equity Consideration	1,090,000(4)		
Total	\$ 3,490,000	Total	\$ 3,490,000

- (1) Does not include the remaining approximately \$425 million under the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility that we may draw on or after the Post-Closing Filing.
- (2) If we do not assume the Jean Coutu Notes, the cash component of our funding for the proposed acquisition will increase by \$850 million.
- (3) Pursuant to a commitment letter we entered into with Citigroup Global Markets Inc. ("Citigroup") and Citicorp North America, Inc. ("CNAI"), CNAI agreed to provide us up to a \$1.720 billion senior secured bridge facility. The bridge facility is available if we are unable to sell the full amount of notes contemplated by the commitment letter and/or to assume all of the Jean Coutu Notes.
- (4) Based on the issuance of 250 million shares of our common stock with a market value of \$1.09 billion based on a stock price of \$4.36 per share, representing the average closing price of our common stock beginning two days prior to the announcement of the Jean Coutu Acquisition on August 24, 2006 and ending two days after the announcement. The closing price of our common stock on February 8, 2007 was \$6.33.

Closing of this transactions is not conditioned upon closing of the proposed acquisition. Closing of an offering of Acquisition Notes is expected to occur concurrently with, and to be conditioned upon, the proposed acquisition. We can provide no assurance that we will not alter the financing structure of the proposed acquisition described herein. See "Description of Other Indebtedness Financing Related to the Proposed Acquisition" for a more detailed discussion of the financing for the proposed acquisition. We are not offering the Acquisition Notes pursuant to this prospectus supplement.

RISK FACTORS

An investment in the notes involves a number of risks. You should consider carefully the following information about these risks, together with the other information included and incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, before buying the notes and related guarantees offered hereby. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us, or that we currently deem immaterial, may also impair our business operations. We cannot assure you that any of the events discussed in the risk factors below will not occur. If they do, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In such case, the trading price of our securities could decline, and you might lose all or part of your investment.

Risks Related to Our Financial Condition

We are highly leveraged. Our substantial indebtedness could limit cash flow available for our operations and could adversely affect our ability to service debt or obtain additional financing if necessary.

We had, as of December 2, 2006, approximately \$3.15 billion of outstanding indebtedness and stockholders' equity of approximately \$1.63 billion. We also had additional borrowing capacity under our existing \$1.75 billion senior secured revolving credit facility of approximately \$757.9 million at that time, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$117.1 million. As of December 2, 2006, we would have approximately \$3.18 billion of outstanding indebtedness and approximately \$1.62 billion of stockholders' equity, giving pro forma effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof. As of December 2, 2006, we would have approximately \$5.64 billion of outstanding indebtedness and \$2.70 billion of stockholders' equity, giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition (taking into account this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof). Our debt obligations adversely affect our operations in a number of ways and while we believe we have adequate sources of liquidity to meet our anticipated requirements for working capital, debt service and capital expenditures through fiscal year 2007, there can be no assurance that our cash flow from operations will be sufficient to service our debt, which may require us to borrow additional funds for that purpose, restructure or otherwise refinance our debt. Our earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges for fiscal 2006 and fiscal 2004 by \$23.1 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges for fiscal 2005 was 1.15.

Our high level of indebtedness will continue to restrict our operations. Among other things, our indebtedness will:

- limit our ability to obtain additional financing;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in the markets in which we compete;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors with less indebtedness;
- render us more vulnerable to general adverse economic, regulatory and industry conditions; and
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to service our debt.

Following the completion of this offering as well as after the proposed acquisition, our ability to meet our cash requirements, including our debt service obligations, will be dependent upon our ability to substantially improve our operating performance, which will be subject to general economic and competitive conditions and to financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are or may be beyond our control. In addition, some of our debt service obligations, as well as some of the debt that we intend to incur to finance the proposed acquisition, have interest payments that are subject to variable interest rates and are therefore dependent upon future interest rates which are beyond our control. We cannot provide assurance that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations to fund our cash requirements and debt service obligations. If our operating

results, cash flow or capital resources prove inadequate, or if interest rates increase significantly, we could face substantial liquidity problems and might be required to dispose of material assets or operations to meet our debt and other obligations. If we are unable to service our debt, we could be forced to reduce or delay planned expansions and capital expenditures, sell assets, restructure or refinance our debt or seek additional equity capital, and we may be unable to take any of these actions on satisfactory terms or in a timely manner. Further, any of these actions may not be sufficient to allow us to service our debt obligations or may have an adverse impact on our business. Our existing debt agreements limit our ability to take certain of these actions. Our failure to generate sufficient operating cash flow to pay our debts or to successfully undertake any of these actions could have a material adverse effect on us.

Borrowings under our existing and new credit facilities and expenses related to the sale of our accounts receivable under our receivables securitization agreements are based upon variable rates of interest, which could result in higher expense in the event of increases in interest rates.

Approximately \$1.02 billion of our outstanding indebtedness as of December 2, 2006 bears an interest rate that varies depending upon the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Approximately \$737.8 million of our indebtedness (not including amounts under our receivables program or amounts intended to be drawn on our existing senior secured credit facility on or after the Post-Closing Filing) would bear interest at a rate that varies depending on LIBOR, giving pro forma effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof and the proposed acquisition (taking into account this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof). Further, we pay ongoing program fees under our receivables securitization agreements that vary depending upon LIBOR. If LIBOR rises, the interest rates on outstanding debt and the program fees under our receivables securitization program will increase. Therefore an increase in LIBOR would increase our interest payment obligations under these loans, increase our receivables securitization program fee payments and have a negative effect on our cash flow and financial condition. We currently do not maintain any hedging contracts that would limit our exposure to variable rates of interest.

The covenants in our current indebtedness and the indebtedness to be incurred in this offering and in connection with the proposed acquisition impose restrictions that may limit our operating and financial flexibility.

The covenants in the instruments that govern our current indebtedness and the indebtedness to be incurred in this offering and in connection with the proposed acquisition limit our ability to:

incur liens and debt;

pay dividends;

make redemptions and repurchases of capital stock;

make loans and investments;

prepay, redeem or repurchase debt;

engage in acquisitions, consolidations, assets dispositions, sale-leaseback transactions and affiliate transactions;

change our business;

amend some of our debt and other material agreements;

issue and sell capital stock of subsidiaries;

restrict distributions from subsidiaries; and

grant negative pledges to other creditors.

In addition, if we have less than \$100.0 million of revolver availability under our senior secured credit facility, we will be subject to a fixed charge coverage ratio maintenance test. If we are unable to meet the terms of this financial covenant or if we breach any of these covenants, a default could result under one or more of these agreements. A default, if not waived by our lenders, could result in the acceleration of our outstanding indebtedness and cause our debt to become immediately due and payable. If acceleration occurs, we would not be able to repay our debt and it is unlikely that we would be able to borrow sufficient additional funds to refinance such debt. Even if new financing is made available to us, it may not be available on terms acceptable to us. If we obtain modifications of our agreements, or are required to obtain waivers of defaults, we may incur significant fees and transaction costs.

Risks Related to Our Operations

We need to continue to improve our operations in order to improve our financial condition, but our operations will not improve if we cannot continue to effectively implement our business strategy or if our strategy is negatively affected by general economic conditions.

We and Jean Coudu USA have not yet achieved the sales productivity level of our major competitors. We believe that improving the sales of existing stores is important to improving profitability and operating cash flow. If we are not successful in implementing our strategy, or if our strategy is not effective, we may not be able to improve our operations. In addition, any adverse change in general economic conditions or major industries can adversely affect drug benefit plans and reduce our pharmacy sales or can adversely affect consumer buying practices and reduce our sales of front-end products and cause a decrease in our profitability. Failure to continue to improve operations, or a decline in major industries or general economic conditions, would adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows and our ability to make principal or interest payments on our debt.

Our new store and store relocation development program requires entering construction and development commitments and occasionally purchasing land that will not be utilized for several years which may limit our financial flexibility.

We will enter into significant construction and development commitments as part of our new store and store relocation development program. Also, we will occasionally make capital expenditures to acquire land that may not be used for several years. Even if there are significant negative economic or competitive developments in our industry, financial condition or the regions where we have made these commitments, we are obligated to fulfill these commitments. Further, if we subsequently dispose of the property that we acquire, we may receive less than our purchase price or the net book value of such property, which may result in financial loss.

We are dependent on our management team, and the loss of their services could have a material adverse effect on our business and the results of our operations or financial condition.

The success of our business is materially dependent upon the continued services of our executive management team. The loss of key personnel could have a material adverse effect on the results of our operations, financial condition or cash flows. Additionally, we cannot assure you that we will be able to attract or retain other skilled personnel in the future.

We are substantially dependent on a single supplier of pharmaceutical products to sell products to us on satisfactory terms. A disruption in this relationship may have a negative effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flow.

During fiscal 2006, we obtained approximately 94% of the dollar value of our prescription drugs from a single supplier, McKesson Corporation ("McKesson"), pursuant to a contract that runs through March 2009. Pharmacy sales represented approximately 63.2% of our total sales during fiscal 2006, or approximately 67% pro forma for the completion of the proposed acquisition, and, therefore, our relationship with McKesson is important to us. Any significant disruptions in our relationship with McKesson would make it difficult for us to continue to operate our business until we executed a replacement strategy. There can be no assurance that we would be able to find a replacement supplier on a timely basis or that such supplier would be able to fulfill our demands on similar terms, which would have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The markets in which we operate are very competitive and further increases in competition could adversely affect us.

We face intense competition with local, regional and national companies, including other drugstore chains, independently owned drugstores, supermarkets, mass merchandisers, discount stores, dollar stores and mail order pharmacies. Our industry also faces growing competition from companies who import drugs directly from other countries, such as Canada, as well as from large-scale retailers that offer generic drugs at a substantial discount. The partnership of some of our competitors with pharmaceutical services companies further increases competition. We may not be able to effectively compete against them because our existing or potential competitors may have financial and other resources that are superior to ours. In addition, we may be at a competitive disadvantage because we are more highly leveraged than our competitors. The ability of our stores to achieve profitability depends on their ability to achieve a critical mass of customers. We believe that the continued consolidation of the drugstore industry will further increase competitive pressures in the industry. As competition increases, a significant increase in general pricing pressures could occur, which would require us to increase our sales volume and to sell higher margin products and services in order to remain competitive. We cannot assure you that we will be able to continue effectively to compete in our markets or increase our sales volume in response to further increased competition.

Drug benefit plan sponsors and third party payors could change their plan eligibility criteria and further encourage or require the use of mail-order prescriptions which could decrease our sales and reduce our margins and have a material adverse effect on our business.

An adverse trend for drugstore retailing has been initiatives to contain rising healthcare costs leading to the rapid growth in mail-order prescription processors. These prescription distribution methods have grown in market share relative to drugstores as a result of the rapid rise in drug costs experienced in recent years and are predicted to continue to rise. Mail-order prescription distribution methods are perceived by employers and insurers as being less costly than traditional distribution methods and are being encouraged, and, in some cases, required, by third party pharmacy benefit managers, employers and unions that administer benefits. As a result, some labor unions and employers are requiring, and others may encourage or require, that their members or employees obtain medications from mail-order pharmacies which offer drug prescriptions at prices lower than we are able to offer.

Another adverse trend for drugstore retailing has been for drug benefit plan sponsors and third party payors to change their plan eligibility requirements resulting in fewer beneficiaries covered and a reduction in the number of prescriptions allowed.

Mail-order prescription distribution and drug benefit plan eligibility changes have negatively affected sales for traditional chain drug retailers, including us, in the last few years and we expect such negative effect to continue in the future. There can be no assurance that our efforts to offset the effects of mail order and eligibility changes will be successful.

The availability of pharmacy drugs is subject to governmental regulations.

The continued conversion of various prescription drugs to over-the-counter medications may reduce our pharmacy sales and customers may seek to purchase such medications at non-pharmacy stores. Also, if the rate at which new prescription drugs become available slows or if new prescription drugs that are introduced into the market fail to achieve popularity, our pharmacy sales may be adversely affected. The withdrawal of certain drugs from the market or concerns about the safety or effectiveness of certain drugs or negative publicity surrounding certain categories of drugs may also have a negative effect on our pharmacy sales or may cause shifts in our pharmacy or front-end product mix. For example, growth in late 2004 and 2005 was slowed by the negative publicity surrounding certain arthritis medications and other high-volume drugs, which adversely affected pharmacy sales.

Changes in third party reimbursement levels for prescription drugs could reduce our margins and have a material adverse effect on our business.

Sales of prescription drugs, as a percentage of sales, and the percentage of prescription sales reimbursed by third parties, have been increasing and we expect them to continue to increase. In fiscal 2006, sales of prescription drugs represented 63.2% of our sales, and pro forma for the proposed acquisition, approximately 67% of our sales as a combined company. In fiscal 2006, 93.9% of all of the prescription drugs that we sold were with third party payors, and pro forma for the proposed acquisition, 94.6% of all of the prescription drugs that we sold on a combined company basis were with third party payors. During fiscal 2006, the top five third-party payors accounted for approximately 31.0% of our total sales, the largest of which represented 8.9% of our total sales. Pro forma for the proposed acquisition, in fiscal 2006, the top five third-party payors accounted for approximately 29.6% of our total sales as a combined company, the largest of which represented 9.5% of our total sales as a combined company. In fiscal 2006, approximately 11.4% of our revenues were from state sponsored Medicaid agencies, the largest of which was less than 3% of our total sales, and pro forma for the proposed acquisition, approximately 10.8% of our revenues as a combined company were from state sponsored Medicaid agencies, the largest of which was less than 3% of our total sales as a combined company. Beginning January 2006, a significant amount of our Medicaid related prescriptions moved to coverage under the new Medicare Part D plans. After considering this shift in payor, we expect Medicaid related sales to represent approximately 8% of total sales in fiscal 2007. Any significant loss of third-party payor business could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Third party payors could reduce the levels at which they will reimburse us for the prescription drugs that we provide to their members. Furthermore, the Medicare Part D program, which went into effect January 1, 2006, has reimbursement levels that are lower than the previous level of reimbursement. There have been a number of recent proposals and enactments by the Federal government and various states to reduce Medicaid reimbursement levels in response to budget problems, some of which propose to reduce reimbursement levels in the applicable states significantly, and we expect other similar proposals in the future. If third party payors reduce their reimbursement levels or if Medicare or state Medicaid programs cover prescription drugs at lower reimbursement levels, our margins on these sales would be reduced, and the profitability of our business and our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows could be adversely affected.

We are subject to governmental regulations, procedures and requirements; our noncompliance or a significant regulatory change could adversely affect our business, the results of our operations or our financial condition.

Our pharmacy business is subject to federal, state and local government laws and regulation. These include local registrations of pharmacies in the states where our pharmacies are located, applicable Medicare and Medicaid regulations and prohibitions against paid referrals of patients. Failure to properly adhere to these and other applicable regulations could result in the imposition of civil and criminal penalties including suspension of payments from government programs; loss of required government certifications; loss of authorizations to participate in or exclusion from government reimbursement programs, such as the Medicare and Medicaid programs; loss of licenses; significant fines or monetary penalties for anti-kickback law violations, submission of false claims or other failures to meet reimbursement program requirements and could adversely affect the continued operation of our business.

Our pharmacy business is subject to the patient privacy and other obligations including corporate, pharmacy and associate responsibility, imposed by the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. As a covered entity, we are required to implement privacy standards, train our associates on the permitted use and disclosures of protected health information, provide a notice of privacy practice to our pharmacy customers and permit pharmacy health customers to access and amend their records and receive an accounting of disclosures of protected health information. Failure to properly adhere to these requirements could result in the imposition of civil as well as criminal penalties.

Federal and state reform programs, such as healthcare reform and enforcement initiatives of federal and state governments may also affect our pharmacy business. These initiatives include:

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

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

the Medicare Modernization Act;

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

regulatory changes relating to the approval process for prescription drugs.

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

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

Pharmacies are exposed to risks inherent in the packaging and distribution of pharmaceuticals and other healthcare products, such as with respect to improper filling of prescriptions, labeling of prescriptions, adequacy of warnings and unintentional distribution of counterfeit drugs. In addition, federal and state laws that require our pharmacists to offer counseling, without additional charge, to their customers about medication, dosage, delivery systems, common side effects and other information the pharmacists deem significant can impact our business. Our pharmacists may also have a duty to

warn customers regarding any potential negative effects of a prescription drug if the warning could reduce or negate these effects. Although we maintain professional liability and errors and omissions liability insurance, from time to time, claims result in the payment of significant amounts, some portions of which are not funded by insurance. We cannot assure you that the coverage limits under our insurance programs will be adequate to protect us against future claims, or that we will be able to maintain this insurance on acceptable terms in the future. Our results of operations, financial condition or cash flows may be adversely affected if in the future our insurance coverage proves to be inadequate or unavailable or there is an increase in liability for which we self-insure or we suffer reputational harm as a result of an error or omission.

We will not be able to compete effectively if we are unable to attract, hire and retain qualified pharmacists.

There is a nationwide shortage of qualified pharmacists. However, we may not be able to attract, hire and retain enough qualified pharmacists. This could adversely affect our operations.

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

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

Risks Related to the Proposed Acquisition

The proposed acquisition is subject to certain closing conditions that may not be satisfied or waived, as well as the receipt of consents and approvals from government entities that may not be received or that may impose conditions that could have an adverse effect on us following the completion of the proposed acquisition. Failure to consummate the proposed acquisition could have a material adverse effect on us.

To the extent that the parties fail to consummate the proposed acquisition, the costs and expenses of the failed acquisition, together with the failure to achieve the anticipated benefits and the distraction of our management's efforts, could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. The stock purchase agreement we entered into with Jean Coutu Group contains numerous conditions to closing, the satisfaction or waiver of which are required to consummate the proposed acquisition. These conditions include, among others, the accuracy of our and Jean Coutu Group's respective representations and warranties in the stock purchase agreement as of the date of the stock purchase agreement and as of the closing date of the proposed acquisition, other than those failures to be accurate that have not had or would not reasonably be expected to have, in the aggregate, a material adverse effect on us or Jean Coutu USA, respectively, as well as the performance in all material respects by us and Jean Coutu Group of our and its respective obligations under the stock purchase agreement required to be performed by us or it at or prior to the closing date of the proposed acquisition. There can be no assurance that the conditions required to consummate the proposed acquisition will be satisfied or waived. Further, as described elsewhere herein, we may not be able to assume the Jean Coutu Notes, which we intend to assume as part of the consideration for the proposed acquisition, and therefore it may be necessary to obtain additional financing to fund the proposed acquisition. Such additional financing may not be available at interest rates or on terms as favorable as the interest rates or terms of the Jean Coutu Notes.

In addition, we cannot complete the proposed acquisition unless we receive various consents, orders, approvals and clearances from antitrust and other authorities in the United States. While we believe that we will receive the requisite regulatory approvals from these authorities, there can be no assurance of this. These authorities may also impose conditions on the completion of the proposed acquisition or require changes to the terms of the proposed acquisition. For example, the authorities may require divestiture of certain assets as a condition to the closing of the proposed acquisition. We are not obligated to agree to divest assets in order to obtain regulatory approval of the proposed acquisition if such divestiture would be materially adverse to Rite Aid and its subsidiaries taken as a whole or would materially impair the overall benefits expected, as of the date the stock purchase agreement was executed, to be realized from the proposed acquisition. However, pursuant to the stock purchase agreement, we have agreed that any proposed divestiture or release of assets representing, or the imposition of conditions affecting, store-level Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the stock purchase agreement) of up to an aggregate of \$60 million before advertising and corporate administration expenses, for the most recently completed fiscal year, is not materially adverse to Rite Aid and its subsidiaries taken as a whole and would not materially impair the overall benefits expected to be realized from the proposed acquisition. There can be no assurance that any such conditions or changes will not be imposed, and such conditions or changes could have the effect of delaying completion of the proposed acquisition or imposing additional costs on or limiting our revenues following the proposed acquisition, any of which may have an adverse effect on us following the proposed acquisition.

If the proposed acquisition is not consummated for any reason, we will have incurred substantial expenses without realizing the anticipated benefits of the proposed acquisition, including anticipated net reductions in costs and expenses as well as other benefits and synergies. We have incurred substantial legal, accounting and financial advisory fees and our management has devoted considerable time and effort in connection with the proposed acquisition. The failure to realize the expected benefits of the proposed acquisition may result in a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Although we expect that the proposed acquisition will result in benefits to us, we may not realize those benefits because of integration difficulties.

Integrating the operations of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains successfully or otherwise realizing any of the anticipated benefits of the proposed acquisition, including anticipated cost savings and additional revenue opportunities, involve a number of potential challenges. The failure to meet these integration challenges could seriously harm our results of operations.

Realizing the benefits of the proposed acquisition will depend in part on the integration of information technology, operations and personnel. These integration activities are complex and time-consuming and we may encounter unexpected difficulties or incur unexpected costs, including:

diversion of management attention from ongoing business concerns to integration matters;

difficulties in consolidating and rationalizing information technology platforms and administrative infrastructures;

difficulties in integrating the Brooks and Eckerd store operations to serve the combined customer base of Rite Aid and the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains;

difficulties in combining corporate cultures, maintaining employee morale and retaining key employees; and

challenges in demonstrating to customers of Rite Aid and to customers of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains that the proposed acquisition will not result in adverse changes in customer service standards or business focus.

Moreover, the Brooks and Eckerd chains are not fully integrated with one another and in many instances operate using different systems. As a result, following the proposed acquisition, we will be undertaking to integrate not one but two drugstore chains into our operations. Complications in integrating these two drugstore chains could increase our integration costs and make it more difficult to achieve a successful integration following the proposed acquisition.

We may not successfully integrate the operations of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains in a timely manner, and we may not realize the anticipated net reductions in costs and expenses and other benefits and synergies of the proposed acquisition to the extent, or in the timeframe, anticipated. In addition to the integration risks discussed above, our ability to realize these net reductions in costs and expenses and other benefits and synergies could be adversely impacted by practical or legal constraints on our ability to combine operations.

Following the completion of the proposed acquisition, for so long as Jean Coutu Group (and, subject to certain conditions, certain members of the Coutu family) maintain certain levels of Rite Aid stock ownership, Jean Coutu Group (and, subject to certain conditions, certain members of the Coutu family) will exercise significant influence over us.

When the proposed acquisition is completed, Jean Coutu Group will own approximately 30.2% of the voting power of Rite Aid. As a result, Jean Coutu Group (and, subject to certain conditions, certain members of the Coutu family) generally will have the ability to significantly influence the outcome of any matter submitted for the vote of our stockholders. The stockholder agreement provides that Jean Coutu Group (and, subject to certain conditions, certain members of the Coutu family) will designate four director nominees of the fourteen members of our board of directors, subject to adjustment based on its ownership position in us. Accordingly, Jean Coutu Group generally will be able to significantly influence the outcome of all matters that come before our board of directors. As a result of its significant interest in us, Jean Coutu Group may have the power, subject to applicable law (including the fiduciary duties of the directors designated by Jean Coutu Group), to significantly influence actions that might be favorable to Jean Coutu Group, but not necessarily favorable to our results of operations, business or financial condition.

The announcement and pendency of the proposed acquisition may cause disruptions in the business of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains, which could have an adverse effect on their business, financial condition or results of operations and, post-closing, our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The announcement and pendency of the proposed acquisition could cause disruptions of the business of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains. Specifically:

current and prospective employees of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains may experience uncertainty about their future roles with Rite Aid, which might adversely affect the ability of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains to attract and retain key personnel;

current and prospective customers of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains may experience uncertainty about the ability of the Brooks and Eckerd stores to meet their needs, which might cause customers to make purchases or fill their prescriptions elsewhere.

These disruptions could be exacerbated by a delay in the completion of the proposed acquisition and could have an adverse effect on the business, financial condition or results of operations of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains prior to the completion of the proposed acquisition and on us following the completion of the proposed acquisition.

Conflicts of interest may arise between us and Jean Coutu Group, which may be resolved in a manner that adversely affects our business, financial condition or results of operations.

After the completion of the proposed acquisition, Jean Coutu Group will continue its Canadian operations but will no longer have any operations in the United States; we currently have no operations in Canada. Despite the lack of geographic overlap after the proposed acquisition, conflicts of interest may arise between us and Jean Coutu Group in areas relating to past, ongoing and future relationships, including corporate opportunities, potential acquisitions or financing transactions, sales or other dispositions by Jean Coutu Group of its interests in us and the exercise by Jean Coutu Group of its influence over our management and affairs.

After the completion of the proposed acquisition, a number of the directors on our board of directors will be persons who are also officers or directors of Jean Coutu Group or its subsidiaries. Service as a director or officer of both Rite Aid and Jean Coutu Group or its other subsidiaries could create conflicts of interest if such directors or officers are faced with decisions that could have materially different implications for Rite Aid and for Jean Coutu Group. Apart from a conflicts of interest policy contained in our Code of Ethics and Business Conduct and applicable to our directors, we and Jean Coutu Group have not established any formal procedures to resolve potential or actual conflicts of interest between us. There can be no assurance that any of the foregoing conflicts will be resolved in a manner that does not adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Following the completion of the proposed acquisition, we will be dependent on Jean Coutu Group for certain transitional services pursuant to a transition services agreement. The failure of Jean Coutu Group to perform its obligations under the transition services agreement could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our ability to effectively monitor and control the operations of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains we acquire in the proposed acquisition depends to a large extent on the proper functioning of our information technology and business support systems. Following the completion of the proposed acquisition, we will be initially dependent upon Jean Coutu Group to continue to provide certain information technology, network and support services to Jean Coutu USA for a period of time after the completion of the proposed acquisition to facilitate the transition of the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains. The terms of these arrangements will be governed by a transition services agreement to be entered into as of the closing of the proposed acquisition. We and Jean Coutu Group are obligated to negotiate in good faith the transition services agreement. If, however, we fail to reach a satisfactory agreement with respect to certain services or Jean Coutu Group fails to perform its obligations under the transition services agreement, we may not be able to perform such services ourselves or obtain such services from third parties at all or on terms favorable to us. In addition, upon termination of the transition services agreement, if we are unable to develop the necessary systems, resources and controls necessary to allow us to provide the services currently being provided by Jean Coutu Group or to obtain such services from third parties, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to the Notes

The guarantees of the secured notes will be subordinated to the guarantees of our first priority debt, including our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, and the guarantees of the secured notes will be secured only to the extent that the first priority debt is oversecured; the terms of the secured notes permit, without the consent of holders of secured notes, various releases of the collateral securing the secured notes and subsidiary guarantees as well as various amendments to the priority collateral documents that could be adverse to holders of secured notes.

Subject to some limitations, our obligations under the secured notes will be guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by all the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and, following the closing of the proposed acquisition, to the extent permitted by our secured credit facility, the Jean Coutu Guarantors. These guarantees will, however, be subordinated to the guarantees of our first priority debt, including our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility. The collateral that secures the guarantees of the secured notes on a second priority basis will also secure the guarantees of certain existing and future indebtedness, including our existing senior secured credit facility and, upon completion of the proposed acquisition and following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, on a first priority basis, and the guarantees of the 8.125% Notes, the 9.5% Notes (until redeemed), the 7.5% Notes and possible additional future indebtedness on a second priority basis. Any rights to payment and claims by the holders of the secured notes will therefore be fully subordinated to any rights to payment or claims by our creditors under our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, with respect to distributions of collateral. In addition, other second priority debt will be *pari passu* in right of payment and entitled to share equally and ratably in the collateral securing the secured notes. Further, such other second priority debt may require the proceeds of collateral dispositions to be allocated to prepay, repurchase or provide for the prepayment or repurchase of other second priority debt when no such prepayment, repurchase or provision is required with respect to the secured notes.

Only when our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, and any other first priority debt are satisfied in full will the proceeds of such collateral be available, subject to other permitted liens, to satisfy obligations under guarantees of the secured notes and the other debt secured by the shared second priority lien. Even if the proceeds from the sale or liquidation of such collateral are sufficient to satisfy our obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, and any additional first priority debt, if the amount of such remaining proceeds is less than the aggregate outstanding principal amount of debt secured by the shared second priority liens, we may be unable to fully satisfy our obligations under the guarantees of the secured notes. As a result, our obligations that are secured, subject to permitted liens, by the shared second priority liens on the Rite Aid Collateral and, to the extent permitted by our credit facilities, following the proposed acquisition or, if not permitted earlier, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Jean Coutu Collateral are secured only to the extent that (i) our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, and other first priority debt is oversecured, and (ii) the oversecured amount is sufficient, subject to other permitted liens, to secure the secured notes, the 8.125% Notes, the 9.5% Notes (until redeemed), the 7.5% Notes and any other second priority debt. Pursuant to the indentures governing the senior secured notes, the 9.5% Notes (until redeemed), the 8.125% Notes, and the 7.5% Notes and the second priority collateral documents, substantial additional debt may share the second priority liens securing the subsidiary guarantees of the secured notes without the consent of holders of secured notes. Additionally, the guarantees of the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility issued by the subsidiaries we acquire in the proposed acquisition will initially be secured by, and the guarantees of the acquired subsidiaries of the Acquisition Notes will be secured by, pledges of the stock of the subsidiaries we acquire. If we are

unable to obtain amendments to our credit facilities, the secured notes will be structurally subordinated to all obligations of the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors until the Post-Closing Filing. The secured notes will have no security interest in the collateral securing the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility (prior to the Post-Closing Filing) or the Acquisition Notes.

The lenders under the first priority debt, including our existing senior secured credit facility and, following the Post-Closing Filing, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility, will, at all times, control all remedies or other actions related to the Collateral. In addition, if the lenders under the first priority debt release the liens securing the obligations under the first priority debt, then, under the terms of the indenture governing the secured notes, the holders of the secured notes will be deemed to have given approval for the release of the liens securing the secured notes, subject to certain limitations. All Collateral used, sold, transferred or otherwise disposed of in accordance with the terms of the second priority debt will automatically be released from the lien securing the subsidiary guarantees of the secured notes. Accordingly, any such sale, transfer or disposition in a transaction that does not violate the asset disposition covenant in the indenture governing the secured notes may result in a release of Collateral. Because the asset disposition covenant of the indenture governing the secured notes does not restrict transfers of assets by our subsidiaries to us, any transfer of Collateral to us could result in such assets ceasing to constitute Collateral. The liens securing guarantees of the secured notes may also be released pursuant to instructions by representatives of a majority of the second priority debt obligations, unless the release involves all or substantially all the Collateral, in which case release shall require the consent of the holders of secured notes. The secured notes offered hereby do not and in the future may not represent a majority of the second priority debt obligations. Accordingly, substantial collateral may be released automatically without consent of the holders of the secured notes or the trustee under the indenture governing the secured notes. In addition, if the lenders under the first priority debt release any of the subsidiary guarantors securing the obligations under the first priority debt, then the holders of the secured notes will be deemed to have given approval for such release of any such subsidiary guarantor from its obligations under the subsidiary guarantee, subject to certain limitations. The second priority collateral documents may be amended with the consent of holders representing a majority of the second priority debt obligations. In addition, the terms of the secured notes permit various other releases of collateral and subsidiary guarantees as well as various amendments to the second priority collateral documents that could be adverse to holders of secured notes without the consent of holders of secured notes. See "Description of Secured Notes" and "Description of Collateral and Intercreditor Arrangements."

If the guarantees of the secured notes and the liens that secure these guarantees are held to be invalid or unenforceable or are limited by fraudulent conveyance or other laws, the secured notes would be unsecured and structurally subordinated to the debt of our subsidiaries.

We are a holding company with no direct operations. Our principal assets are the equity interests we hold in our operating subsidiaries. As a result, we are dependent upon dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations, including the payment of principal of and interest on our outstanding debt. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and have no obligation to pay amounts due on our debt or to make funds available to us for such payment. Accordingly, our debt that is not guaranteed by our subsidiaries is structurally subordinated to the debt and other liabilities of our subsidiaries.

Our creditors or the creditors of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors could challenge the guarantees of the secured notes and the liens securing the notes as fraudulent conveyances or on other grounds. The delivery of these guarantees or the grant of these liens could be found to be a fraudulent conveyance and declared void if a court determined that: the subsidiary delivered the guarantee or granted a lien with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud its existing or future creditors; the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantor or Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantor did

not receive fair consideration for the delivery of the guarantee or the grant of the liens; or the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantor or Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantor was insolvent at the time it delivered the guarantee or granted a lien. We cannot assure you that a court would not reach one of these conclusions. In the event that a court declares these guarantees or liens to be void, or in the event that the guarantees or liens must be limited or voided in accordance with their terms, any claim you may make against us for amounts payable on the secured notes would be effectively subordinated to the obligations of our subsidiaries, including trade payables and other liabilities that constitute indebtedness. Additionally, if we are unable to obtain amendments to our credit facilities, the secured notes will be substantially subordinated to all obligations of the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors until the Post-Closing Filing.

The unsecured notes will be effectively subordinated to our secured debt and the liabilities of our subsidiaries, and if a default occurs, we may not have sufficient funds to satisfy our obligations under the unsecured notes.

The unsecured notes will be our general unsecured, unsubordinated obligations that rank equal in right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured, unsubordinated debt. The unsecured notes will be effectively subordinate to all of our secured debt with respect to the right to be satisfied from the assets that secure such secured debt as collateral. Also, the unsecured notes will be structurally subordinated to all obligations of our subsidiaries unless and until any such subsidiaries guarantee the unsecured notes. As of December 2, 2006, the total outstanding debt of us and our subsidiaries was approximately \$3.15 billion and would have been approximately \$3.18 billion and \$5.64 billion, respectively, giving pro forma effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof and the proposed acquisition (taking into account this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof), respectively. As of December 2, 2006, the total outstanding debt of us and our subsidiaries that would be effectively senior to the unsecured notes was approximately \$1.88 billion and would have been approximately \$1.60 billion and \$3.15 billion, respectively, giving pro forma effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof and the proposed acquisition (taking into account this offering and the application of the proceeds thereof), respectively.

Holders of the unsecured notes will be creditors of Rite Aid Corporation and not our subsidiaries. The ability of our creditors, including you, to participate in any distribution of assets of any of our subsidiaries upon liquidation or bankruptcy will be subject to the prior claims of that subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors, and any prior or equal claim of any equity holder of that subsidiary. As a result, you may receive less, proportionately, than our secured creditors and the creditors of our subsidiaries.

The indenture governing the unsecured notes will require that certain of our subsidiaries provide guarantees of the unsecured notes, to the extent permitted under our existing senior secured credit facility. Any such guarantees could be held invalid or unenforceable or be limited by fraudulent conveyance or other laws.

Following the completion of the proposed acquisition, we will be required by the indenture governing the unsecured notes to provide guarantees of our obligations under the unsecured notes by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors, only to the extent permitted under our credit facilities. The provision of such guarantees is not currently permitted under the terms of our credit facilities. While we intend to request an amendment of our credit facilities to permit the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors to guarantee the unsecured notes, we cannot assure you that such amendment will be obtained. If we do not obtain an amendment of our credit facilities, the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors will not be required to provide guarantees of the unsecured notes.

If the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors guarantee the unsecured notes, our creditors or the creditors of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors could challenge these guarantees as fraudulent conveyances or on other grounds. The delivery of these guarantees could be found to be a fraudulent conveyance and declared void if a court determined that: the respective Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantor or Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantor delivered the guarantee with the intent to hinder, delay or defraud its existing or future creditors; the respective Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantor or Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantor did not receive fair consideration for the delivery of the guarantee; or the respective Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantor or Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantor was insolvent at the time it delivered the guarantee. We cannot assure you that a court would not reach one of these conclusions.

In the event that a court declares these guarantees to be void, or in the event that the guarantees must be limited or voided in accordance with their terms, any claim you may make against us for amounts payable on the unsecured notes would be effectively subordinated to the obligations of our subsidiaries, including trade payables and other liabilities that constitute indebtedness. Additionally, if we are unable to obtain amendments to our credit facilities, the unsecured notes will be substantially subordinated to all obligations of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and the Jean Coutu Subsidiary Guarantors.

We may be unable to purchase the notes upon a change of control.

Upon a change of control event, we would be required to offer to purchase each series of notes for cash at a price equal to 101% of their respective aggregate principal amounts, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. The change of control provisions of each series of notes may not protect you if we undergo a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, restructuring, acquisition or similar transaction that may adversely affect you unless the transaction is included within the definition of a change of control.

Our existing senior secured credit facility provides and the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility will provide that the occurrence of certain events that would constitute a change in control for the purposes of the indentures governing each respective series of notes constitutes a default under such facility. Much of our other debt also requires us to repurchase such debt upon an event that would constitute a change in control for the purposes of the notes. Other future debt may contain prohibitions of events that would constitute a change in control or would require such debt to be repurchased upon a change in control. Moreover, the exercise by holders of each series of notes of their right to require us to repurchase their respective notes could cause a default under our existing or future debt, even if the change in control itself does not result in a default under existing or future debt, due to the financial effect of such repurchase on us. Finally, our ability to pay cash to holders of each series of the notes upon a repurchase may be limited by our financial resources at the time of such repurchase. Therefore, we cannot assure you that sufficient funds will be available when necessary to make any required repurchases. Our failure to purchase either series of the notes in connection with a change in control would result in a default under the indentures governing the respective series of notes. Such a default would, in turn, constitute a default under much of our existing debt, and may constitute a default under future debt as well.

An active trading market may not develop for the notes.

There is no existing trading market for either series of notes. Although the underwriters have informed us that they currently intend to make a market in both series of notes, they have no obligation to do so and may discontinue making a market at any time without notice. Accordingly, we cannot assure you that a liquid market will develop for either series of notes, that you will be able to sell your notes at a particular time or that the prices that you receive when you sell will be favorable.

We do not intend to apply for listing of either series of notes on any securities exchange.

The liquidity of any market for each series of notes will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of holders of the respective series of notes;

our operating performance and financial condition;

the market for similar securities;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in such series of notes; and

prevailing interest rates.

An active market for either series of the notes may not develop and, if it develops, may not continue.

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USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$780.5 million after deducting \$18.0 million in underwriters' discounts and commissions and approximately \$1.5 million of other fees and expenses. We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering to redeem our 9.5% Notes in accordance with their terms at a price equal to 104.750% of their outstanding principal amount plus any interest to, but not including, the date of redemption, to repay amounts outstanding under our existing senior secured credit facility (including borrowings used to pay at maturity our 4.75% convertible notes due December 2006 and our 7.125% senior notes due January 2007) and for working capital and general corporate purposes. For a description of interest rate and maturity of the indebtedness under our existing senior secured credit facility, see "Description of Other Indebtedness Existing Credit Facility."

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CAPITALIZATION

The following table sets forth our unaudited consolidated cash and cash equivalents and our capitalization as of December 2, 2006 (i) on an actual basis, (ii) on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give effect to this offering and the application of the proceeds described herein and (iii) on a pro forma as adjusted basis to give effect to this offering, the application of the proceeds described herein and the proposed acquisition as if it had occurred on that date. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "The Proposed Acquisition," "Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Information," "Selected Historical Consolidated Financial Data of Rite Aid," "Selected Historical Financial Data of Jean Coudu USA," "Rite Aid Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," "Jean Coudu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation," our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and Jean Coudu USA's audited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement, which we filed with the SEC on November 30, 2006 and have incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and Jean Coudu USA's unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes contained herein.

	December 2, 2006		
Actual	Pro Forma As Adjusted for this Offering	Pro Forma As Adjusted for the Proposed Acquisition	
(Dollars in thousands)			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148,397	\$ 148,397	\$ 181,997
Secured Debt:			
Existing senior secured credit facility	\$ 875,000	\$ 592,824	\$ 592,824
Tranche 1 Term Loan	145,000	145,000	145,000
Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility(1)			680,000
8.125% senior secured notes due 2010	357,666	357,666	357,666
9.5% senior secured notes due 2011	300,000		
7.5% senior secured notes due 2015	200,000	200,000	200,000
% senior secured notes offered hereby due 2017		300,000	300,000
Acquisition Notes(2)			870,000
Other	1,719	1,719	1,719
	1,879,385	1,597,209	3,147,209
Lease Financing Obligations	177,539	177,539	200,890
Unsecured Debt:			
7.125% senior notes due 2007(3)	184,074		
6.125% fixed-rate senior notes due 2008	150,000	150,000	150,000
9.25% senior notes due 2013	148,439	148,439	148,439
6.875% senior debentures due 2013	184,773	184,773	184,773
7.7% notes due 2027	295,000	295,000	295,000
6.875% fixed-rate senior notes due 2028	128,000	128,000	128,000
8.5% senior subordinated notes due 2014(4)			884,000
% senior notes offered hereby due 2015		500,000	500,000
	1,090,286	1,406,212	2,290,212
Total debt	3,147,210	3,180,960	5,638,311
Stockholders' equity	\$ 1,625,275	\$ 1,616,375	\$ 2,698,275
Total capitalization	\$ 4,772,485	\$ 4,797,335	\$ 8,336,586

(1)

Does not include the remaining approximately \$425 million under the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility that we may draw on or after the time of our Post-Closing Filing.

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- (2) We can provide no assurance that we will not alter the financing structure of the proposed acquisition described herein.
- (3) On January 16, 2007, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal of \$184,074 of our 7.125% senior notes due 2007. We funded this payment with borrowings under our existing senior secured credit facility.
- (4) On December 8, 2006, the Jean Coutu Group filed against the trustee under the Jean Coutu Notes a complaint for declaratory judgment in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Among other things, the complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the indenture permits Rite Aid's assumption of the Jean Coutu Notes. On December 20, 2006, the holders of the Jean Coutu Notes sought and subsequently were granted permission to intervene in the Action. The holders of the Jean Coutu Notes answered the complaint and filed counterclaims which seek, among other things, a judgment declaring (i) that the proposed acquisition is not a sale of all or substantially all of the Jean Coutu Group's assets and that the substitution of Rite Aid for the Jean Coutu Group as obligor on the Jean Coutu Notes would be a breach of the indenture and an event of default under it; or (ii) a judgment declaring a violation of Section 801 of the indenture for the Jean Coutu Notes if, in connection with the sale of "all or substantially all" of its assets the Jean Coutu Group dissolves guaranteeing subsidiaries that it is not selling rather than requiring those subsidiaries to reaffirm their guarantees. This Action is currently in discovery and briefing for summary judgment is scheduled to close on March 2, 2007 with a hearing on the motion for summary judgment scheduled for March 9, 2007.

RATIO OF EARNINGS TO FIXED CHARGES

We have calculated the ratio of earnings to fixed charges in the following table by dividing earnings by fixed charges. For this purpose, earnings include pre-tax income from continuing operations plus fixed charges before capitalized interest. Fixed charges include interest, whether expensed or capitalized, amortization of debt expense, preferred stock dividend requirement and that portion of rental expense which is representative of the interest factor in those rentals.

	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended			
	December 2, 2006 (39 Weeks)	March 4, 2006 (53 Weeks)	February 26, 2005 (52 Weeks)	February 28, 2004 (52 weeks)	March 1, 2003 (52 weeks)	March 2, 2002 (52 weeks)
(Dollars in thousands)						
Fixed charges:						
Interest expense	\$ 205,703	\$ 277,017	\$ 294,871	\$ 313,498	\$ 330,020	\$ 396,064
Interest portion of net rental expense(1)	145,250	189,756	185,313	184,391	189,528	181,493
Fixed charges before capitalized interest and preferred stock dividend requirements	350,953	466,773	480,184	497,889	519,548	577,557
Preferred stock dividend requirement(2)	46,988	65,446	54,194	37,074	49,540	42,354
Capitalized interest	1,027	934	250	133	301	806
Total fixed charges	\$ 398,968	\$ 533,153	\$ 534,628	\$ 535,096	\$ 569,389	\$ 620,717
Earnings:						
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 13,417	\$ 43,254	\$ 134,007	\$ 34,584	\$ (154,482)	\$ (837,385)
Share of loss from equity method investees						12,092
Preferred stock dividend requirement	(46,988)	(65,446)	(54,194)	(37,074)	(49,540)	(42,354)
Fixed charges before capitalized interest	397,941	532,219	534,378	534,963	569,088	619,911
Total adjusted earnings (loss)	364,370	510,027	614,191	532,473	365,066	(247,736)
Earnings to fixed charges (deficiency) excess	\$ (34,598)	\$ (23,126)	\$ 79,563	\$ (2,623)	\$ (204,323)	\$ (868,453)
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges(3)	1.15x					

(1) The interest portion of net rental expense is estimated to be equal to one-third of the minimum rental expense for the period.

(2) The preferred stock dividend requirement is computed as the pre-tax earnings that would be required to cover preferred stock dividends.

(3)

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For the years ended March 2, 2002, March 1, 2003, February 28, 2004, and March 4, 2006 and for the thirty-nine weeks period ended December 2, 2006 earnings were insufficient to cover fixed charges by approximately \$868.5 million, \$204.3 million, \$2.6 million, \$23.1 million and \$34.6 million, respectively.

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UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following unaudited pro forma combined financial statements were prepared using the historical consolidated financial statements of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu USA. This information should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by, the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu USA included in or incorporated by reference into this prospectus supplement.

The accompanying unaudited pro forma combined financial statements give pro forma effect to:

the proposed offer and sale of \$300 million aggregate principal amount of our senior secured notes and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes, including the expected application of the proceeds therefrom (collectively, the "proposed offering") and

the proposed acquisition, assuming a purchase price of \$1.45 billion in cash, the assumption of Jean Coudu Group's 8.5% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2014 (the "Jean Coudu Notes"), and the issuance of Rite Aid common stock, using the purchase method of accounting.

The pro forma adjustments related to the proposed acquisition are preliminary and do not reflect the final purchase price, final debt components or final allocation of the excess of the purchase price over the net book value of the assets of Jean Coudu USA, as the process to assign a fair value to the various tangible and intangible assets acquired has only just commenced. Final adjustments are likely to result in a materially different purchase price, debt components and allocation of the purchase price, which will affect the value assigned to the tangible or intangible assets and amount of interest expense and depreciation and amortization expense recorded in the statement of operations. The effect of the changes to the statements of operations will depend on the final purchase price, the nature and amount of debt issued and assumed and the nature and amount of the final purchase price allocation and could be material. We can provide no assurance that we will not alter the financing structure of the proposed acquisition described herein.

The pro forma financials do not reflect revenue opportunities and cost savings that we expect to realize after the completion of the proposed acquisition. The pro forma financial information also does not reflect non-recurring charges related to integration activity or exit costs that may be incurred by Rite Aid or Jean Coudu USA in connection with the proposed acquisition.

The unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet assumes that the completion of this offering and the proposed acquisition took place on December 2, 2006 and combines Rite Aid's unaudited December 2, 2006 balance sheet, pro forma for the proposed offering, with the unaudited balance sheet of Jean Coudu USA as of November 25, 2006.

The unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the 53-week year ended March 4, 2006 and the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 assume that this offering, and the proposed acquisition took place on the first day of the period presented (i.e., February 27, 2005 and March 5, 2006, respectively). The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the 53-week fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 combines Rite Aid's audited consolidated statement of operations for the 53-week fiscal year ended March 4, 2006, pro forma for the proposed offering, with Jean Coudu USA's audited consolidated statement of operations for the 52-week fiscal year ended May 27, 2006. The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 combines Rite Aid's unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, pro forma for the proposed offering, with Jean Coudu USA's unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the thirty-nine week period ended November 25, 2006 (comprised of the thirteen week period ended May 27, 2006, and the twenty-six week period ended November 25, 2006). Reclassifications have been made to the statements of operations of Jean Coudu USA to conform it to Rite Aid's financial statement classifications. In order to prepare the accompanying pro forma combined statements of operations for the combined company,

revenues of \$2,428.1 million and a net loss of \$31.7 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 27, 2006 for Jean Coutu USA were included in both the 52-week fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 and the thirty-nine weeks ended November 25, 2006.

The pro forma financial information is based on the estimates and assumptions set forth in the notes to such information. The pro forma financial information is preliminary and is being furnished solely for information purposes and, therefore, is not necessarily indicative of the combined results of operations or financial position that might have been achieved for the dates or periods indicated, nor is it necessarily indicative of the results of operations or financial position that may occur in the future.

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RITE AID CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(Dollar and share information in millions)

	Rite Aid Corporation December 2, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for this Offering	Pro Forma for this Offering	Jean Coudu USA November 25, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for the Proposed Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 148.4	\$	\$ 148.4	\$ 33.6	\$	\$ 182.0
Accounts receivable, net	321.8		321.8	405.3		727.1
Inventories, net	2,468.4		2,468.4	1,702.6	74.9 (1)	4,245.9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	113.2		113.2	62.2	(15.3)(2)	160.1
Total current assets	3,051.8		3,051.8	2,203.7	59.6	5,315.1
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,697.3		1,697.3	1,111.1	10.9 (3)	2,819.3
Goodwill	656.0		656.0	858.7	152.3 (4)	1,667.0
Other intangibles, net	185.3		185.3	667.4	(280.6)(5)	572.1
Deferred tax assets	1,387.5	5.4	1,392.9		4.8	1,397.7
Other assets	154.3	19.5 (17)	173.8	234.2	(177.5)(6)	230.5
Total assets	\$ 7,132.2	\$ 24.9	\$ 7,157.1	\$ 5,075.1	\$ (230.5)	\$ 12,001.7
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity						
Current liabilities:						
Current maturities of convertible notes, long term debt and lease financing obligations	\$ 197.6	\$ (184.1)(16)	\$ 13.5	\$ 173.9	\$ (161.4)(7)	\$ 26.0
Accounts payable	923.8		923.8	678.7		1,602.5
Accrued salaries, wages and other current liabilities	715.4		715.4	428.9		1,144.3
Total current liabilities	1,836.8	(184.1)	1,652.7	1,281.5	(161.4)	2,772.8
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,785.0	217.9(16)	3,002.9	3,020.2	(586.2)(8)	5,436.9
Lease financing obligations, less current maturities	164.7		164.7		10.9 (9)	175.6
Other noncurrent liabilities	720.4		720.4	311.2	(113.5)(10)	918.1
Total liabilities	\$ 5,506.9	\$ 33.8	\$ 5,540.7	\$ 4,612.9	\$ (850.2)	\$ 9,303.4
Stockholders' equity:						
Preferred stock				6.2	(6.2)	
Preferred stock, Series E	120.0		120.0			120.0
Preferred stock, Series G	127.7		127.7			127.7
Preferred stock, Series H	125.5		125.5			125.5

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	Rite Aid Corporation December 2, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for this Offering	Pro Forma for this Offering	Jean Coutu USA November 25, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for the Proposed Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Preferred stock, Series I	116.4		116.4			116.4
Common stock	532.3		532.3		250.0	782.3
Accumulated paid-in capital	3,104.7		3,104.7	607.4	232.6	3,944.7
Accumulated deficit	(2,477.3)	(8.9)(18)	(2,486.2)	(151.4)	143.3	(2,494.3)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(24.0)		(24.0)			(24.0)
Total stockholders' equity	1,625.3	(8.9)	1,616.4	462.2	619.7 (11)	2,698.3
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 7,132.2	\$ 24.9	\$ 7,157.1	\$ 5,075.1	\$ (230.5)	\$ 12,001.7

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, including Note 2 for an explanation of the preliminary pro forma adjustments.

RITE AID CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Dollar and share information in millions)

	Rite Aid Corporation 53 weeks ended March 4, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for this Offering	Pro Forma for this Offering	Jean Coutu USA 52 weeks ended May 27, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for Proposed Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Revenues	\$ 17,271.0	\$	\$ 17,271.0	\$ 9,495.9	\$	\$ 26,766.9
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	12,571.9		12,571.9	7,172.4	13.3(12)	19,757.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,307.4		4,307.4	2,030.8	217.7(12)	6,555.9
Store closing and impairment charges	68.7		68.7		28.2(12)	96.9
Interest expense	277.0	9.1(19)	286.1	274.7	(65.9)(13)	494.9
Loss on debt modifications and retirements, net	9.2		9.2			9.2
Gain on sale of assets and investments, net	(6.5)		(6.5)		(8.0)(12)	(14.5)
Depreciation and amortization				215.8	(215.8)(12)	
Interest income				(6.0)	6.0(12)	
Foreign currency loss				12.7	(12.7)(14)	
	<u>17,227.7</u>	<u>9.1</u>	<u>17,236.8</u>	<u>9,700.4</u>	<u>(37.2)</u>	<u>26,900.0</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	43.3	(9.1)	34.2	(204.5)	37.2	(133.1)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(1,229.8)	(4.5)(20)	(1,234.3)	(76.9)	13.9(15)	(1,297.3)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,273.1</u>	<u>\$ (4.6)</u>	<u>\$ 1,268.5</u>	<u>\$ (127.6)</u>	<u>\$ 23.3</u>	<u>\$ 1,164.2</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, including Note 2 for an explanation of the preliminary pro forma adjustments.

RITE AID CORPORATION

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

(Dollar and share information in millions)

	Rite Aid Corporation 39 weeks ended December 2, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for this Offering	Pro Forma for this Offering	Jean Coudu USA 39 weeks ended November 25, 2006	Preliminary Pro Forma Adjustments for the Proposed Acquisition	Pro Forma Combined
Revenues	\$ 12,945.7	\$	\$ 12,945.7	\$ 7,128.4	\$	\$ 20,074.1
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of goods sold	9,456.6		9,456.6	5,403.3	12.4(12)	14,872.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	3,247.2		3,247.2	1,547.2	137.2(12)	4,931.6
Store closing and impairment charges	24.2		24.2		22.8(12)	47.0
Interest expense	205.7	7.9(19)	213.6	212.2	(55.8)(13)	370.0
Loss (gain) on sale of assets and investments, net	(1.4)		(1.4)		(1.6)(12)	(3.0)
Depreciation and amortization				145.5	(145.5)(12)	
Interest income				(5.8)	5.8(12)	
Foreign currency loss				(4.2)	4.2(14)	
	<u>12,932.3</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>12,940.2</u>	<u>7,298.2</u>	<u>(20.5)</u>	<u>20,217.9</u>
Income (loss) before income taxes	13.4	(7.9)	5.5	(169.8)	20.5	(143.8)
Income tax (benefit) expense	1.7	(3.9)(20)	(2.2)	(63.6)	7.7(15)	(58.1)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 11.7</u>	<u>\$ (4.0)</u>	<u>\$ 7.7</u>	<u>\$ (106.2)</u>	<u>\$ 12.8</u>	<u>\$ (85.7)</u>

See accompanying notes to unaudited pro forma combined financial statements, including Note 2 for an explanation of the preliminary pro forma adjustments.

RITE AID CORPORATION

NOTES TO UNAUDITED PRO FORMA COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1 Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited pro forma combined balance sheet assumes that this offering and the proposed acquisition took place on December 2, 2006 and combines Rite Aid's unaudited December 2, 2006 balance sheet with the unaudited balance sheet of Jean Coudu USA as of November 25, 2006.

On August 23, 2006, Rite Aid Corporation entered into the stock purchase agreement with Jean Coudu Group. Pursuant to the terms of and subject to the conditions set forth in the stock purchase agreement, Rite Aid will acquire all of the outstanding capital stock of Jean Coudu USA, which is engaged in the business of operating a network of retail pharmacy stores conducting business under the Brooks and Eckerd banners.

The aggregate purchase price for the proposed acquisition of Jean Coudu USA will consist of \$1.45 billion in cash, subject to a working capital adjustment, 250 million shares of Rite Aid common stock and the assumption of \$850 million of the Jean Coudu Notes (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion if the Jean Coudu Notes are not assumed).

The accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statements of operations for the 53-week fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 and the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 assumes that this offering, the application of the proceeds thereof and the proposed acquisition took place on the first day of the period presented (i.e., February 27, 2005 and March 5, 2006, respectively). The unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the 53-week fiscal year ended March 4, 2006 combines Rite Aid's audited consolidated statement of operations for the 53-week fiscal year ended March 4, 2006, Pro Forma for the proposed offering, with Jean Coudu USA's audited consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal 52-week year ended May 27, 2006. The accompanying unaudited pro forma combined statement of operations for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 combines Rite Aid's unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, Pro Forma for the proposed offering, with Jean Coudu USA's unaudited consolidated statement of operations for the thirty-nine week period ended November 25, 2006 (comprised of the thirteen week period ended May 27, 2006, and the twenty-six week period ended November 25, 2006). Reclassifications have been made to the statement of operations of Jean Coudu USA to conform it to Rite Aid's financial statement classifications. In order to prepare the accompanying pro forma combined statements of operations, revenues of \$2,428.1 million and net loss of \$31.7 million for the thirteen weeks ended May 27, 2006 for Jean Coudu USA were included in both the 52-week fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 and the thirty-nine weeks ended November 25, 2006.

You should be advised that the following pro forma combined financial statements have been prepared for illustrative purposes only and do not purport to be indicative of the actual results that would have been achieved by us if this offering had already occurred or the combined company for the periods presented or that will be achieved by us or the combined company in the future.

Note 2 Unaudited Pro Forma Adjustments

The pro forma adjustments included in the accompanying statements do not reflect the final purchase price, final debt components or final allocation of the excess of the purchase price over the net book value of the assets of Jean Coudu USA, as the process to assign a fair value to the various tangible and intangible assets acquired, including goodwill, has only just commenced. Jean Coudu USA purchased the Eckerd stores from J.C. Penney Company, Inc. in July of 2004 and at that time recorded the Eckerd fixed assets, prescription file intangibles and favorable lease intangibles at their fair value, based upon the results of a valuation prepared by an independent third party. For purposes of the

preliminary purchase price allocation, it is assumed that the fair values that will be assigned to these assets are based on the fair values assigned at the time of Jean Coutu USA's purchase of the Eckerd stores. For the acquired stores representing Brooks stores which were not part of the July 2004 acquisition, the Company has assigned an estimated fair value to associated fixed assets, prescription file intangibles and favorable lease intangibles of the Brooks stores, assuming that the per store estimated fair value of these assets approximates the per store estimated fair value assigned to similar assets of the Eckerd stores as discussed above. Final adjustments are likely to result in a materially different purchase price, debt components and allocation of the purchase price, which will affect the value assigned to the tangible or intangible assets and amount of interest expense and depreciation and amortization expense recorded in the statement of operations.

Adjustments for the Proposed Acquisition

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet

- (1) Represents the elimination of the LIFO reserve for Jean Coutu USA, in order to record the inventory of Jean Coutu USA at its estimated fair value.
- (2) Represents an intercompany receivable of Jean Coutu USA to Jean Coutu Group that will not be acquired as part of the proposed acquisition.
- (3) Represents the component of the excess of the purchase price over the net book value of the assets of Jean Coutu USA allocated to property, plant and equipment of Jean Coutu USA.
- (4) Represents the addition of goodwill of \$1,011.0 related to Rite Aid's acquisition of Jean Coutu USA less the elimination of \$858.7 of goodwill related to Jean Coutu USA's acquisition of Eckerd. A preliminary calculation of the goodwill resulting from Rite Aid's acquisition of Jean Coutu USA is shown below. The final allocation of the purchase price will likely have a material impact on the pro forma balance sheet and therefore final goodwill recorded could be materially different than the amount calculated below (in millions).

Cash to be paid via new debt issuance	\$ 1,450.0
Assumption of the Jean Coutu Notes	884.0(a)
Issuance of Rite Aid common stock	1,090.0(b)
	<hr/>
Purchase price	3,424.0
Estimated transaction fees	36.3(c)
	<hr/>
Adjusted purchase price	3,460.3
Book value of Jean Coutu USA assets	(2,322.4)(d)
	<hr/>
Total purchase price adjustment	1,137.9
Purchase price adjustment allocated to tangible and identifiable intangible assets	(126.9)(e)
	<hr/>
Goodwill	\$ 1,011.0
	<hr/>

- (a) Represents the fair value of the Jean Coutu Notes at January 30, 2007. Cash to be paid via new debt issuance will increase by \$850 million if the Jean Coutu Notes are not assumed.

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- (b) Based on a stock price of \$4.36 per share. This amount is calculated based upon the average closing price of Rite Aid stock beginning two days prior to the announcement of Rite Aid's proposed purchase of Jean Coudu USA on August 24, 2006 and ending two days after that announcement.
- (c) Represents transaction fees incurred that will be capitalized as part of the purchase price allocation. Fees incurred to issue the debt to finance the proposed acquisition will be capitalized and amortized over the term of the related debt instrument. See footnote 6 below.
- (d) Calculated by taking the book value of Jean Coudu USA at November 25, 2006 and adjusting for the elimination of intercompany assets and liabilities not acquired by Rite Aid and the elimination of goodwill, trade name intangible assets and related deferred tax liabilities related to Jean Coudu USA's acquisition of Eckerd.
- (e) Includes adjustments for the elimination of the LIFO reserve of Jean Coudu USA (\$74.9 million), purchase price allocation to property, plant and equipment (\$10.9 million), purchase price allocation to prescription file intangibles (\$57.5 million) and purchase price allocation to favorable lease intangibles (\$14.9 million), less additional deferred tax liabilities related to the purchase price allocation of \$31.2 million. After taking into account these adjustments, along with the other adjustments described in this Note 2, the preliminary fair value of the inventory, property, plant and equipment and identifiable intangibles acquired from Jean Coudu USA is \$1,627.6 million, \$1,122.0 million and \$386.8 million, respectively.
- (5) Represents the elimination of the Eckerd trade name intangible asset of \$353.0 million, the allocation of \$57.5 million of the purchase price of Jean Coudu USA to prescription file intangibles and the allocation of \$14.9 million of the purchase price of Jean Coudu USA to favorable lease intangibles.
- (6) Represents the receivable of \$228.3 million of Jean Coudu USA to Jean Coudu Group that will not be acquired as part of the proposed acquisition and the capitalization of an estimated \$50.8 million of debt issue costs expected to be incurred by Rite Aid for debt issued to consummate the acquisition that will be amortized over the term of the related debt instruments.
- (7) Represents an intercompany payable of Jean Coudu USA to Jean Coudu Group that will not be acquired as part of the proposed acquisition.
- (8) Represents intercompany debt of \$3,009.3 million from Jean Coudu USA to Jean Coudu Group that will not be acquired as part of the proposed acquisition, the reclassification of \$10.9 million of the long term portion of capital leases to lease financing obligations and the incurrence of \$2,434.0 million of debt by Rite Aid to finance the proposed acquisition.
- (9) Represents the reclassification of Jean Coudu USA lease financing obligations to conform to Rite Aid presentation.
- (10) Represents elimination of Jean Coudu USA deferred tax liabilities of \$144.7 million related to the Eckerd trade name asset and the addition of deferred tax liabilities resulting from the assignment of a portion of the purchase price allocation to identifiable tangible and intangible assets.

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- (11) Reflects the elimination of the historical equity of Jean Coutu USA (which results in a reduction to pro forma equity of \$462.2 million), the addition of equity recorded for the issuance of 250 million shares of Rite Aid common stock (which results in an increase in pro forma equity of \$1,090.0 million; see footnote (4), sub-footnote (2) above) and the tax effected impact of a non-recurring commitment fee of \$12.9 million related to bridge financing for the proposed acquisition (which results in a reduction of pro forma equity of \$8.1 million). The net effect of these adjustments to pro forma equity is an increase of \$619.7 million.

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statements of Operations

- (12) Reflects the following pro forma adjustments (in millions):

	Pro forma Impact	
	53 weeks ended March 4, 2006	39 weeks ended December 2, 2006
Additional amortization expense resulting from the adjustment of the amortization period of Eckerd prescription file intangibles from ten years to five years (increase in SG&A)	\$ 28.7	\$ 21.5
Additional depreciation and amortization expense resulting from an allocation of a portion of the purchase price of Jean Coutu USA representing the Brooks stores to:		
property plant and equipment (increase to cost of goods sold)	\$ 0.5	\$ 0.4
prescription file intangibles, (increase in SG&A)	\$ 11.5	\$ 8.6
favorable lease intangibles, (increase in SG&A)	\$ 0.7	\$ 0.6
Reclassification of depreciation and amortization of Jean Coutu USA to:		
costs of goods sold (increase in cost of goods sold)	\$ 12.8	\$ 12.0
SG&A (increase in SG&A)	\$ 203.0	\$ 133.5
Reclassification of interest income of Jean Coutu USA to SG&A (decrease in SG&A)	\$ 6.0	\$ 5.8
Reclassification of amounts from SG&A to conform with Rite Aid's presentation in the statement of operations.		
store closing and impairment charges (decrease in SG&A)	\$ 28.2	\$ 22.8
gain on sale of fixed assets (increase in SG&A)	\$ 8.0	\$ 1.6

Depreciation expense related to the purchase price adjustment to property, plant and equipment is calculated as being depreciated over a 20 year period, as the Company's assumption in the

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purchase price allocation is that the majority of this allocation is related to the fair value of improvements to leased locations. Therefore, the period used is the minimum period of the majority of Jean Coutu USA's operating leases. Amortization expense related to the purchase price adjustment to favorable lease intangibles is calculated as being amortized over a 20 year period, which is the minimum period of the majority of Jean Coutu USA's operating leases. Amortization expense related to the purchase price adjustment to prescription file intangibles is calculated as being amortized over a five year period, as this is the life that has been assigned recent prescription file intangible additions of the Company. The useful lives assigned in the final purchase price allocation could differ from these lives, which could have a material impact on depreciation and amortization expense. A \$10 million adjustment to the value assigned to property plant and equipment would have an impact on annual depreciation expense of \$0.5 million. A \$10 million adjustment to the value assigned to favorable lease intangibles would have an impact on annual amortization expense of \$0.5 million. A \$10 million adjustment to the value assigned to prescription file intangibles would have an impact on annual amortization expense of \$2.0 million.

- (13) Reflects the impact of eliminating the historical interest expense incurred by Jean Coutu USA for intercompany debt to Jean Coutu Group and adding interest expense to be incurred for the debt issued and assumed by Rite Aid in this offering and for the proposed acquisition. A listing of this debt is detailed in the section of this prospectus supplement titled "Capitalization."
- (14) Reflects the elimination of loss on foreign currency exchange between Jean Coutu USA and Jean Coutu Group related to the Canadian dollar denominated intercompany debt that will not be acquired as a part of this acquisition.
- (15) Represents the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments, recorded at an estimated statutory rate of 37.5%.

Adjustments for the Proposed Offering

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Balance Sheet

- (16) Represents the increase in indebtedness from the issuance of \$800 million aggregate principal amount of notes in the proposed offering, net of the redemption of \$300 million principal amount of our 9.5% senior secured notes due 2011 and our repayment of approximately \$466.2 million under our revolving credit facility; of which approximately \$184.1 million was used to pay at maturity our 7.125% senior notes due January 2007. The net increase in indebtedness of \$33.8 million represents amounts used to fund the costs of issuing the notes (\$19.5 million) and to complete our early redemption of our 9.5% senior secured notes due 2011 (\$14.3 million).
- (17) Represents the capitalization of the costs to issue the notes.
- (18) Represents the tax effected impact on stockholders equity of the loss incurred in the redemption of our 9.5% senior secured notes due 2011.

Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Statement of Operations

- (19) Represents the impact of the proposed offering on interest expense.
- (20) Represents the tax effect of the pro forma adjustments.

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF RITE AID

We derived our following financial data from audited financial statements for fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and from unaudited financial statements for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. In the opinion of our management, this unaudited interim period information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition for the thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005. Results for interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for any other periods or for the year.

This information is only a summary. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "Rite Aid Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our audited and unaudited consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

	Thirty-Nine Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
	Dec. 2, 2006	Nov. 26, 2005	Mar. 4, 2006 (53 weeks)	Feb. 26, 2005 (52 weeks)	Feb. 28, 2004 (52 weeks)	Mar. 1, 2003 (52 weeks)	Mar. 2, 2002 (52 weeks)
(Dollars and share information in thousands)							
Summary of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 12,945,650	\$ 12,499,642	\$ 17,270,968	\$ 16,816,439	\$ 16,600,449	\$ 15,791,278	\$ 15,166,170
Costs and expenses:							
Cost of goods sold(1)	9,456,572	9,075,083	12,571,860	12,202,894	12,163,735	11,611,829	11,252,229
Selling, general and administrative expenses(1)(2)	3,247,208	3,150,392	4,307,421	4,127,536	4,029,220	3,900,553	3,850,134
Goodwill amortization(3)							21,007
Store closing and impairment charges	24,153	26,305	68,692	35,655	22,074	135,328	251,617
Interest expense	205,703	205,273	277,017	294,871	313,498	330,020	396,064
Interest rate swap contracts						278	41,894
Loss (gain) on debt modifications and retirements, net		9,186	9,186	19,229	35,315	(13,628)	221,054
Share of loss from equity investments							12,092
Loss (gain) on sale of assets and investments, net	(1,403)	(3,865)	(6,462)	2,247	2,023	(18,620)	(42,536)
Total costs and expenses	12,932,233	12,462,374	17,227,714	16,682,432	16,565,865	15,945,760	16,003,555
Income (loss) before income taxes	13,417	37,268	43,254	134,007	34,584	(154,482)	(837,385)
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,688	10,635	(1,229,752)	(168,471)	(48,795)	(41,940)	(11,745)
Net income (loss)	\$ 11,729	\$ 26,633	\$ 1,273,006	\$ 302,478	\$ 83,379	\$ (112,542)	\$ (825,640)
Financial Position:							
Working capital	\$ 1,214,993	\$ 1,188,149	\$ 741,488	\$ 1,335,017	\$ 1,894,247	\$ 1,676,889	\$ 1,580,218
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,697,347	1,678,357	1,717,022	1,733,694	1,882,763	1,867,830	2,095,552
Total assets	7,132,217	5,836,251	6,988,371	5,932,583	6,245,634	6,132,766	6,491,281
Total debt(4)	3,147,210	3,081,189	3,051,446	3,311,336	3,891,666	3,862,628	4,056,468
Redeemable preferred stock(5)	20,047	19,944	19,970	19,868	19,766	19,663	19,561
Stockholders' equity (deficit)	1,625,275	352,318	1,606,921	322,934	(8,277)	(129,938)	(7,527)

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Other Data:

Cash flows from operations provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ 182,745	\$ 336,758	\$ 417,165	\$ 518,446	\$ 227,515	\$ 305,383	\$ 16,343
Investing activities	(208,425)	(132,182)	(231,084)	(118,985)	(242,150)	(72,214)	342,531
Financing activities	98,010	(262,267)	(272,835)	(571,395)	(15,931)	(211,903)	(107,109)
Capital expenditures	247,821	225,783	341,349	222,417	267,373	116,154	187,383
Number of retail drug stores	3,322	3,333	3,323	3,356	3,382	3,404	3,497
Number of associates	70,100	71,200	70,200	71,200	72,500	72,000	75,000

- (1) Costs of goods sold and selling, general and administrative expenses for the fiscal years ended February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, March 1, 2003, March 2, 2002 and for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 have been reclassified to conform to current presentation of occupancy costs in selling, general and administrative expenses and warehousing and outbound freight costs in cost of goods sold.
- (2) Includes stock-based compensation expense (benefit). Stock-based compensation expense for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005 and February 28, 2004 and for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 was determined using the fair value method set forth in SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation." Stock-based compensation expense (benefit) for the fiscal years ended March 1, 2003 and March 2, 2002 was determined using the intrinsic method set forth in Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees." Effective March 5, 2006, Rite Aid adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123(R) "Share Based Payment." Stock-based compensation expense for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 was determined using the fair value method set forth in SFAS 123(R).
- (3) Effective March 3, 2002 we adopted SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Intangible Assets", which specifies that goodwill and indefinite life intangibles shall no longer be amortized. Accordingly, no goodwill amortization expense was recorded for the fiscal years ended March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, and March 1, 2003 and for the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005.
- (4) Total debt included capital lease obligations of \$178.2 million, \$168.3 million, \$183.2 million, \$176.2 million, \$182.6 million, \$177.5 million and \$174.7 million as of March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, March 1, 2003, March 2, 2002, December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively.
- (5) Redeemable preferred stock was included in "Other Non-current liabilities" as of March 4, 2006, February 26, 2005, February 28, 2004, December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively.

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA OF JEAN COUTU USA

We derived the following financial data of Jean Coutu USA from audited consolidated financial statements of Jean Coutu USA for fiscal years 2002 through 2006 and from unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005. In the opinion of Jean Coutu USA's management, this unaudited interim period information reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations and financial condition for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005. Results for the interim periods should not be considered indicative of results for any other periods or for the year.

This information is only a summary. You should read the data set forth in the table below in conjunction with "Jean Coutu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation" and Jean Coutu USA's historical audited consolidated financial statements as of May 27, 2006 and May 28, 2005 and for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended May 27, 2006 and related notes contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement, which we filed with the SEC on November 30, 2006 and have incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements and the accompanying notes contained herein.

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
	Nov. 25, 2006	Nov. 26, 2005	May 27, 2006 (52 weeks)(5)	May 28, 2005 (52 weeks)(5)	May 29, 2004 (52 weeks)	May 31, 2003 (53 weeks)	May 25, 2002 (52 weeks)(6)
(Dollars in thousands)							
Summary of Operations:							
Revenues	\$ 4,700,311	\$ 4,608,402	\$ 9,495,858	\$ 8,200,445	\$ 1,802,585	\$ 1,757,035	\$ 1,301,720
Costs and expenses:							
Cost of goods sold(1) &(2)	3,559,086	3,468,619	7,172,366	6,227,045	1,371,271	1,339,263	993,221
Selling, general and administration expenses(1)	1,029,187	1,002,314	2,030,766	1,686,458	318,726	311,736	233,489
Depreciation and amortization	104,118	116,084	215,804	184,854	31,148	29,892	22,241
Interest expense	141,416	133,104	274,692	208,648	31,926	34,341	22,614
Foreign currency losses (gains)	(5,440)	1,989	12,670	(18,208)			
Interest income	(4,113)	(2,792)	(5,964)	(1,310)	(85)	(29)	(105)
Total costs and expenses	4,824,254	4,719,318	9,700,334	8,287,487	1,752,986	1,715,203	1,271,460
Income (loss) before income taxes	(123,943)	(110,916)	(204,476)	(87,042)	49,599	41,832	30,260
Income tax expense (benefit)	(49,342)	(42,535)	(76,893)	(32,616)	19,151	16,683	12,558
Net income (loss)	\$ (74,601)	\$ (68,381)	\$ (127,583)	\$ (54,426)	\$ 30,448	\$ 25,149	\$ 17,702

Quarter and Year-End**Financial Position:**

Working capital(3)	\$ 922,106	1,145,179	\$ 1,009,563	\$ 986,418	\$ 209,515	\$ 201,759	\$ 233,624
Property and equipment, net	1,111,122	1,127,995	1,113,898	1,179,248	307,652	289,396	254,925
Total assets	5,075,123	5,232,983	5,105,925	5,084,895	878,518	812,019	752,387
Total debt(4)	3,128,337	3,063,033	3,118,912	2,803,392	554,022	522,463	509,220
Stockholders' equity	462,153	596,239	536,920	664,671	179,656	149,243	123,910

Other Data:

Cash flows from operations provided by (used in):

Operating activities	\$ (65,856)	\$ (132,822)	\$ (15,665)	\$ 97,599	\$ 24,281	\$ 43,879	\$ 2,131
Investing activities	(73,859)	(57,170)	(94,868)	(2,650,696)	(47,464)	(57,944)	(280,112)
Financing activities	62,559	179,730	130,586	2,625,972	31,901	15,871	280,738
Capital expenditures	72,636	58,698	124,064	162,272	42,931	56,176	37,444
Number of retail drugstores	1,859	1,853	1,858	1,922	336	332	331

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	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended		Fiscal Year Ended				
Number of associates	46,000	49,400	46,266	48,745	8,508	8,297	8,699

- (1) Costs of goods sold and SG&A for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2003 and May 25, 2002 have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 fiscal year's presentation of co-op advertising income and advertising expense in SG&A and distribution center costs (excluding depreciation) in costs of goods sold.

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- (2) Includes LIFO charges of \$38,747 in 2006, \$18,456 in 2005, \$17,861 in the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and \$11,147 in the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. Jean Coutu USA changed from FIFO to LIFO in fiscal 2005.
- (3) Working capital is defined as total current assets less total current liabilities.
- (4) Total debt included capital lease obligations of \$14,302 as of May 27, 2006, \$16,335 as of May 28, 2005, \$23,351 as of November 25, 2006 and \$11,975 as of November 26, 2005.
- (5) Fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 included the operating results of the Eckerd stores for the full 52 week period. Fiscal year ended May 28, 2005 included the operating results of the 1,549 Eckerd stores for the 43 weeks beginning from the date of the acquisition of the Eckerd stores.
- (6) Fiscal year ended May 25, 2002 included the acquisition of 80 OSCO stores.

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

The following discussion contains management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for Rite Aid and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements of Rite Aid and the related notes incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement.

Overview

Net income for the thirteen week period ended December 2, 2006 was \$1.1 million compared to a loss of \$5.2 million for the thirteen week period ended November 26, 2005. The improvement in operating results was due primarily to an increase in revenues and the resulting gross profit and improvement in selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") as a percent of revenue. These items are described in further detail in " Results of Operations" below.

Net income for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 was \$11.7 million compared to \$26.6 million for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005. The decrease in operating results was caused by a decrease in gross margin rate and an increase in SG&A. These items were partially offset by an increase in revenues and resulting gross profit, the absence of a \$9.2 million charge recorded in the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 related to the early redemption of our 11.25% senior notes due July 2008 and a decrease in income tax expenses. These items are described in further detail in " Results of Operations" below.

Net income for fiscal 2006 was \$1,273.0 million, or \$1.89 per diluted share, compared to \$302.5 million, or \$0.47 per diluted share in fiscal 2005, and \$83.4 million, or \$0.11 per diluted share in fiscal 2004. Our operating results are described in detail in " Results of Operations" and " Liquidity and Capital Resources" below. However, some of the key factors that impacted our results in fiscal 2006, 2005, and 2004 are summarized as follows:

Income Tax Valuation Allowance Adjustment. Net income included a benefit of \$1,231.1 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share during fiscal 2006 and \$179.5 million, or \$0.32 per diluted share during fiscal 2005 related to the recognition of net deferred tax assets as a result of the release of a tax valuation allowance. Based upon a review of a number of factors, including historical operating performance and our expectation that we can generate sustainable consolidated taxable income for the foreseeable future, we concluded at the end of fiscal 2006 that the majority of the net deferred tax assets would be utilized. Thus, pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, we recorded a tax benefit during fiscal 2006 releasing a majority of the remaining valuation allowance, resulting in a non-cash increase in net income of \$1,231.1 million. Based upon the then available factors at the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we recorded a tax benefit for a portion of our net deferred tax assets by releasing a portion of our valuation allowance, resulting in a non-cash increase in net income of \$179.5 million during fiscal 2005. As of March 4, 2006, we maintain a valuation allowance of \$259.6 million against remaining net deferred tax assets.

Sales Trends. Our revenue growth for fiscal 2006 compared to fiscal 2005 was 2.7% and for fiscal 2005 compared to fiscal 2004 was 1.3%. Factors affecting our growth are discussed more thoroughly in " Results of Operations" below. Significant factors negatively impacting our revenue were customer concerns over the safety of certain categories of drugs, changes in various states' Medicaid coverages, a higher level of prescriptions using generic drugs and lower reimbursement rates, including the new Medicare Part D program. Another significant factor negatively effecting our revenue growth was the continuing penetration of mail order prescription programs, particularly the mandatory mail program that the United Auto Workers implemented beginning January 2004. Additionally, our revenue growth was negatively effected by difficult comparisons to prior year revenues for our stores in Southern California that benefited from the effects of a strike at several Southern California grocery chains that ended March 2004. As described in "Business Strategy" below, we are taking steps to offset these negative factors by working to increase sales at our existing stores through improved customer service

and developing new and relocated stores in our strongest markets. Compared to the prior year, our revenue declined by 0.5% in the first quarter and grew 0.2%, 0.9%, and 9.9% in the second, third and fourth quarters, respectively. Revenue growth in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006 was impacted by an extra week, as fiscal 2006 was a fifty-three week year. The impact of this fifty-third week was 7.9%. However, we expect our revenue results to continue to face significant pressures from the existing competitive environment.

Hurricane Katrina. On August 29, 2005, Hurricane Katrina made landfall in Louisiana and proceeded to move through Mississippi and Alabama, causing one of the worst natural disasters in the history of the United States. As of March 4, 2006, we had 16 stores that remained closed. We have reopened two of these stores and do not expect the remaining stores to be reopened until sometime after fiscal 2007.

During fiscal 2006, we incurred costs and damages related to Hurricane Katrina of \$25.4 million. These costs and damages included the write-off of inventory and long-lived assets at net book value, relief and other payments to associates and other clean-up costs. In addition, we incurred \$1.2 million of costs relating to the major remodeling and reconstruction of certain of the impacted stores. We maintain insurance coverage which provides for reimbursement from losses resulting from property damage, including flood, loss of product and business interruption. The insurance coverage is for current replacement value, less certain deductible amounts depending on the nature of the loss and number of occurrences.

As of March 4, 2006, we received advance payments of \$30.9 million from our insurance carriers. The excess of advance payments over the amounts written off of \$5.5 million represents a deferred gain, and was included in other non-current liabilities. The \$1.2 million of costs relating to the major remodeling and reconstruction of certain of the impacted stores was included in construction in progress.

The impact of Hurricane Katrina on our sales and operating results for fiscal 2006 was not material.

Debt Refinancing and Receivables Securitization. In fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, we took several steps to improve our leverage, extend the terms of a substantial amount of our debt, lower our interest rates and obtain more flexibility. In fiscal 2006, we amended our existing senior secured credit facility to consist solely of a \$1.75 billion revolving credit facility, paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal on two existing notes and completed the early redemption of another existing note. As a result of amending our existing senior secured credit facility and the early redemption of an existing note, we recorded a loss on debt modifications of \$9.2 million. In fiscal 2005, we replaced our prior senior secured credit facility with a new credit facility, entered into receivable securitization agreements, issued new senior secured notes, and repurchased portions of several existing notes prior to maturity. As a result of entering into our existing senior secured credit facility and the receivables securitization agreements, we recorded a loss on debt modifications of \$20.0 million, offset by net gains of \$0.8 million related to the note repurchases described above. In fiscal 2004, we replaced our then existing senior secured credit facility with a new senior secured credit facility, issued new senior notes and repurchased portions of several existing notes prior to maturity. These activities resulted in a loss of \$43.2 million related to the termination of the old senior secured credit facility, offset by net gains of \$7.9 million related to the note repurchases described above. These steps and our operating cash flow have enabled us to reduce our debt from \$3.9 billion as of March 1, 2003 to \$3.1 billion as of March 4, 2006. These transactions are discussed in more detail in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" below.

Dilutive Equity Issuances. At March 4, 2006, 527.7 million shares of common stock were outstanding and an additional 213.2 million shares of common stock were issuable related to outstanding stock options, convertible notes and preferred stock.

Our 213.2 million shares of potentially issuable common stock consist of the following:

Strike Price	Outstanding Stock Options(a)	Convertible Notes(b)	Preferred Stock	Total
(Shares in thousands)				
\$5.50 and under	55,111		112,054	167,165
\$5.51 to \$7.50	2,189	38,462		40,651
\$7.51 and over	5,418			5,418
Total issuable shares	62,718	38,462	112,054	213,234

- (a) The exercise of these options would provide cash of \$296.2 million
- (b) The conversion of these notes to equity would reduce the principal amount of debt by \$250.0 million

Planned Acquisition

On August 23, 2006, we entered into the stock purchase agreement with Jean Coudu Group. Under the terms of the agreement, we will acquire from Jean Coudu Group all of the membership interests of Jean Coudu USA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Jean Coudu Group, which is engaged in the business of owning and operating a network of retail pharmacy stores conducting business under the Eckerd and Brooks banners. As consideration for the proposed acquisition, we will issue 250 million shares of Rite Aid common stock, will pay \$1.45 billion in cash, subject to a working capital adjustment, and intend to assume \$850 million of the Jean Coudu Notes (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion if the Jean Coudu Notes are not assumed). Certain holders of the Jean Coudu Notes have claimed that the indenture governing the Jean Coudu Notes does not allow us to assume them and therefore the trustee of the Jean Coudu Notes has indicated to Jean Coudu Group that it is not currently willing to execute a supplemental indenture evidencing our assumption of the Jean Coudu Notes. Consequently, Jean Coudu Group has recently commenced an action seeking a declaration that our assumption of the Jean Coudu Notes is permitted under the indenture. We believe that Jean Coudu Group's claim is with merit. We anticipate the suit being resolved prior to the closing of the proposed acquisition. If it is determined that we cannot assume the Jean Coudu Notes, we believe we will be able to fund the remaining cash component of the purchase price via the issuance of new debt, which may be secured and/or unsecured.

The shares of Rite Aid common stock issuable to Jean Coudu Group in the proposed acquisition will represent approximately 30.2% of our total voting power after giving effect to the proposed acquisition. Upon the closing of the proposed acquisition, we will expand our board of directors to 14 members, with four of the seats being held by members designated by Jean Coudu Group. In connection with entering into the stock purchase agreement, on August 23, 2006, we entered into a stockholder agreement with Jean Coudu Group and certain Coudu family members that will become effective upon consummation of the proposed acquisition and will govern Jean Coudu Group's ownership interest in Rite Aid. The stockholder agreement contains provisions relating to board and board committee composition, corporate governance, stock ownership, stock purchase rights, transfer restrictions, voting arrangements and other matters. We also entered into a registration rights agreement with Jean Coudu Group giving Jean Coudu Group certain rights with respect to the registration under the Securities Act of the shares of our common stock to be issued to Jean Coudu Group pursuant to the stock purchase agreement or acquired by Jean Coudu Group pursuant to certain stock purchase rights or open market purchase rights under the stockholder agreement.

We and Jean Coudu Group have each made customary representations, warranties and covenants in the stock purchase agreement, including, among others, Jean Coudu Group's covenant to cause Jean Coudu USA and its subsidiaries to conduct their business in the ordinary course between the execution of the agreement and the closing of the proposed acquisition and to refrain from certain types of transactions during that period. Consummation of the proposed acquisition is subject to customary

conditions, including, among others, (i) stockholder approval of the issuance of our common stock to Jean Coudu Group, (ii) expiration or termination of the applicable antitrust waiting period, (iii) receipt of NYSE listing approval with respect to the shares of our common stock to be issued to Jean Coudu Group, (iv) absence of any law or order prohibiting the consummation of the proposed acquisition, (v) no threatened or pending litigation seeking to limit our ownership or operation of Rite Aid's or Jean Coudu USA's assets and (vi) subject to certain exceptions, the accuracy of the representations and warranties of the parties. Timing of the consummation of the proposed acquisition is dependent upon the timing of the above items.

On September 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu Group filed a Pre-Merger Notification and Report Form pursuant to the HSR Act with the DOJ and the FTC. On October 18, 2006, each of Rite Aid and Jean Coudu Group received a request for additional information from the FTC regarding the proposed acquisition. We and Jean Coudu Group are and intend to continue cooperating fully with the FTC in its review of the proposed acquisition under the HSR Act. The proposed acquisition is also subject to similar review by various state regulatory authorities. On January 18, 2007, our stockholders voted to approve the issuance of the common stock to Jean Coudu Group in connection with the proposed acquisition. Stockholders also approved an amendment to our Restated Certificate of Incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of common stock to 1.5 billion, which amendment will be filed and made effective upon the closing of the proposed acquisition. We expect that the proposed acquisition will close shortly after the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2007.

Results of Operations

Revenues and Other Operating Data

	Thirteen Week Period Ended		Thirty-Nine Week Period Ended	
	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005
(Dollars in thousands except percentages)				
Revenues	\$ 4,320,208	\$ 4,145,683	\$ 12,945,650	\$ 12,499,642
Revenue growth	4.2%	0.9%	3.6%	0.2%
Same store sales growth(1)	3.4%	1.7%	3.6%	0.6%
Pharmacy sales growth (decline)	5.0%	0.1%	4.4%	(0.8)%
Same store pharmacy sales growth (decline)(1)	4.3%	0.7%	4.5%	(0.5)%
Pharmacy sales as a % of total sales	64.3%	63.8%	64.1%	63.6%
Third party sales as a % of total pharmacy sales	95.5%	94.1%	95.3%	94.0%
Front-end sales growth	2.8%	2.4%	2.2%	1.9%
Same store front-end sales growth(1)	1.9%	3.4%	2.1%	2.6%
Front-end sales as a % of total sales	35.7%	36.2%	35.9%	36.4%
Store data:				
Total stores (beginning of period)	3,315	3,345	3,323	3,356
New stores	10	8	21	10
Store acquisitions, net	0	2	2	5
Closed stores	(3)	(22)	(24)	(38)
Total stores (end of period)	3,322	3,333	3,322	3,333
Relocated stores	13	8	34	20
Remodeled stores	4	53	18	161

(1) Same store sales for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 are calculated by comparing the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks periods ended December 2, 2006 with the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 3, 2005.

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	Year Ended		
	March 4, 2006 (53 Weeks)	February 26, 2005 (52 Weeks)	February 28, 2004 (52 Weeks)
(Dollars in thousands except percentages)			
Revenues	\$ 17,270,968	\$ 16,816,439	\$ 16,600,449
Revenue growth	2.7%	1.3%	5.1%
Same store sales growth(1)	1.1%	1.6%	5.7%
Pharmacy sales growth	2.0%	1.3%	5.8%
Same store pharmacy sales growth(1)	0.3%	1.6%	6.4%
Pharmacy sales as a percentage of total sales	63.2%	63.6%	63.6%
Third-party sales as a percentage of total pharmacy sales	93.9%	93.5%	93.3%
Front-end sales growth	3.8%	1.1%	3.9%
Same store front-end sales growth(1)	2.6%	1.6%	4.6%
Front-end sales as a percentage of total sales	36.8%	36.4%	36.4%
Store data:			
Total stores (beginning of period)	3,356	3,382	3,404
New stores	17	7	2
Closed stores	(56)	(38)	(26)
Store acquisitions, net	6	5	2
Total stores (end of period)	3,323	3,356	3,382
Remodeled stores	173	169	170
Relocated stores	53	13	7

(1) Same store sales for fiscal 2006 are calculated by comparing the 53 week period ended March 4, 2006 with the 53 week period ended March 5, 2005.

Revenues

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

Revenue growth was 4.2% and 3.6% for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively. Pharmacy sales growth was 5.0% and 4.4% in the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively and front-end sales growth was 2.8% and 2.2% in the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively.

Pharmacy same store sales increased by 4.3% and 4.5% in the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively, primarily driven by an increase in price per prescription and by same store prescription growth of 2.3% and 2.1% in the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively. In addition to favorable demographic trends, our script growth was positively impacted by Medicare Part D and by initiatives such as our focus on customer satisfaction, prescription file buys, our senior loyalty program and the new and relocated store program. Partially offsetting these items was an increase in generic sales and lower reimbursement rates, including the lower reimbursement rates from the new Medicare Part D program.

Front-end same store sales increased by 1.9% and 2.1% in the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, respectively; this occurred primarily as a result of strong performance in core categories, such as over-the-counter and health and beauty and an increase in sales driven by promotional activities. These items were partially offset by a decrease in photo and film sales.

We include in same store sales all stores that have been open at least one year. Relocated stores are not included in the same store sales for one year. Stores in liquidation are considered closed.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Fiscal 2006 compared to Fiscal 2005: The 2.7% growth in revenues for fiscal 2006 was driven by front-end sales growth of 3.8% and pharmacy sales growth of 2.0%. Sales growth in front-end and pharmacy was driven by increases in same store sales, which are discussed in more detail in the paragraphs below, and by the additional week in fiscal 2006. We include in same store sales all stores that have been open at least one year. Stores in liquidation are considered closed. Relocated stores are not included in same store sales.

Fiscal 2006 pharmacy same store sales increased by 0.3% due to an increase in price per prescription, which was offset by an increase in generic sales, lower reimbursement rates, including the lower reimbursement rates from the new Medicare Part D program, and a decrease in the number of prescriptions filled. The decrease in the number of prescriptions filled was due primarily to certain third party payors requiring or encouraging customers to use mail order, competitor growth in our markets, changes in Medicaid coverages, safety concerns in antiarthritic, psychotherapeutic and hormone therapy prescriptions and a milder cough, cold and flu season than the prior year.

Fiscal 2006 front-end same store sales increased by 2.6%, primarily as a result of improvement in our core categories such as over-the-counter, health and beauty care and consumable and food products partially offset by a decrease in photo and film sales and the decrease in categories negatively impacted by a milder cough, cold and flu season.

Fiscal 2005 compared to Fiscal 2004: The 1.3% growth in revenues for fiscal 2005 was driven by pharmacy sales growth of 1.3%, and front-end sales growth of 1.1%. Sales growth in both pharmacy and front end was driven by increases in same store sales, which are discussed in more detail below.

Fiscal 2005 pharmacy same store sales increased by 1.6%, due to increases in price per prescription, offset by an increase in generic sales, lower reimbursement rates, and a decrease in the number of prescriptions filled. This reduction in prescriptions filled is due primarily to certain third party payors requiring or encouraging customers to use mail order, safety concerns in antiarthritic, psychotherapeutic and hormone therapy prescriptions, the movement of certain prescription drugs to over-the-counter and a milder cough, cold and flu season than in the prior year. The lower rate of increase in fiscal 2005 is also partially attributable to our Southern California stores benefiting from an increase in business in fiscal 2004 related to a union strike at several grocery store chains.

Fiscal 2005 front-end same store sales increased 1.6%, primarily as a result of improvement in our consumable, over-the-counter and health and beauty care categories, partially offset by a decrease in photo and film sales, sales decreases in categories negatively impacted by a milder cough, cold and flu season and decreased traffic in stores that were negatively impacted by mail order programs. The lower rate of increase in fiscal 2005 is also partially attributable to our Southern California stores benefiting from an increase in business in fiscal 2004 related to a union strike at several grocery store chains.

Costs and Expenses

	Thirteen Week Period Ended		Thirty-Nine Week Period Ended	
	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005
	(Dollars in thousands except percentages)			
Cost of goods sold	\$ 3,166,165	\$ 3,023,739	\$ 9,456,572	\$ 9,075,083
Gross profit	1,154,043	1,121,944	3,489,078	3,424,559
Gross margin	26.7%	27.1%	27.0%	27.4%
Selling, general and administrative expense	1,079,509	1,060,054	3,247,208	3,150,392
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues	25.0%	25.6%	25.1%	25.2%
Store closing and impairment charges	5,119	2,652	24,153	26,305
Interest expense	68,184	66,909	205,703	205,273
Loss on debt modifications and retirements, net				9,186
Gain on sale of assets and investments, net	(48)	(1,372)	(1,403)	(3,865)

	Year Ended		
	March 4, 2006 (53 Weeks)	February 26, 2005 (53 Weeks)	February 28, 2004 (52 Weeks)
	(Dollars in thousands except percentages)		
Costs of goods sold	\$ 12,571,860	\$ 12,202,894	\$ 12,163,735
Gross profit	4,699,108	4,613,545	4,436,714
Gross margin	27.2%	27.4%	26.7%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	4,307,421	4,127,536	4,029,220
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenues	24.9%	24.5%	24.3%
Store closing and impairment charges	68,692	35,655	22,074
Interest expense	277,017	294,871	313,498
Loss on debt modifications and retirements, net	9,186	19,229	35,315
(Gain) loss on sale of assets and investments, net	(6,462)	2,247	2,023

*Cost of Goods Sold**Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons*

Gross margin rate was 26.7% for the thirteen week period ended December 2, 2006 compared to 27.1% for the thirteen week period ended November 26, 2005. Gross margin rate was primarily impacted by a decline in front-end gross margin rate, which was caused by a higher mix of promotional sales, reduction in vendor income due to the expiration of exclusivity contracts and a reduction in photo and film gross profit. Also negatively impacting gross margin rate was an increase in last-in, first-out ("LIFO") charges. Pharmacy gross profit increased due to an increase in pharmacy sales, an increase in generic prescriptions and a reduction in pharmacy shrinkage. These positive pharmacy gross profit factors were somewhat offset by a reduction in reimbursement rates, particularly from Medicare Part D prescriptions and pharmacy inventory cost reductions. Pharmacy gross profit contribution to consolidated gross margin rate was flat. Also having a positive impact on gross margin rates was a decline in warehousing costs, driven primarily by good labor control.

Gross margin rate was 27.0% for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 compared to 27.4% for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005. Gross margin rate was primarily impacted by a decline in front-end gross margin rate, which was caused by a higher mix of promotional sales, a reduction in photo and film gross profit and an increase in freight expense, which is driven by increased fuel costs. Gross margin rate was also negatively impacted by a pharmacy gross margin rate decrease. Although pharmacy gross profit was higher due to an increase in pharmacy sales, an increase in generic prescriptions and a reduction in pharmacy shrinkage, these positive factors were offset by a reduction in reimbursement rates, particularly from Medicare Part D prescriptions. Also negatively impacting gross margin rate was an increase

in LIFO charges.

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We use the LIFO method of inventory valuation, which is determined annually when inflation rates and inventory levels are finalized. Therefore, LIFO costs for interim period financial statements are estimated. Cost of sales includes LIFO charges of \$8.9 million and \$26.8 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 versus LIFO charges of \$7.6 million and \$22.8 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended November 26, 2005. At December 2, 2006, inventories were \$530.4 million lower than the amounts that would have been reported using the first-in first-out ("FIFO") method.

Fiscal Year Comparison

Gross margin was 27.2% for fiscal 2006 compared to 27.4% in fiscal 2005. Gross margin was negatively impacted by the recording of a LIFO charge of \$32.2 million in fiscal 2006, compared to a LIFO credit of \$18.9 million in fiscal 2005. The LIFO credit in fiscal 2005 was caused by significant generic drug deflation. This difference in the LIFO charge from fiscal 2005 to fiscal 2006 decreased gross margin by 0.3%. Gross margin was positively impacted by improvements in pharmacy margin, which was driven by improved generic product mix and reduced inventory costs resulting from purchasing improvements. These items were partially offset by lower reimbursement rates. Gross margin was negatively impacted by a decrease in front-end margin, which was driven by an increase in markdowns.

Gross margin was 27.4% for fiscal 2005 compared to 26.7% in fiscal 2004. Gross margin was positively impacted by improvements in pharmacy margin. Improvement in pharmacy margin was driven by improved generic product mix and reduced inventory costs resulting from purchasing improvements, partially offset by lower reimbursement rates. Gross margin was also positively impacted by the recording of a LIFO credit in fiscal 2005, as indicated above. Partially offsetting these items was a decrease in front-end margin, which was caused by increased markdowns and a decrease in one-hour photo margins.

The LIFO charge (credit) was \$32.2 million in fiscal 2006, (\$18.9) million in fiscal 2005, and \$19.9 million in fiscal 2004.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

SG&A as a percentage of revenues was 25.0% in the thirteen week period ended December 2, 2006 compared to 25.6% in the thirteen week period ended November 26, 2005. SG&A was positively impacted primarily by good labor and benefit expense control. Partially offsetting this was an increase in rent and occupancy expense from new and relocated stores and the sale and leaseback of owned stores and an increase in depreciation and amortization expense resulting from capital expenditures related to prescription file buys and new and relocated stores.

SG&A as a percentage of revenues was 25.1% in the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 compared to 25.2% in the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005. SG&A was positively impacted primarily by good labor and benefit expense control. This was offset primarily by an increase in rent and occupancy expense from new and relocated stores and the sale and leaseback of owned stores, an increase in depreciation and amortization expense resulting from capital expenditures related to prescription file buys and new and relocated stores, and a decrease in income from litigation settlements.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Total SG&A for fiscal 2006 was 24.9% as a percentage of revenues, compared to 24.5% for fiscal 2005. The increase in SG&A as a percent of revenues in fiscal 2006 was driven primarily by increases

in pharmacy salaries, rent from new and relocated stores and the sale-leaseback of owned stores, securitization program fees, advertising expense, utility expense, and a decrease in income from litigation settlements. These items were partially offset by a decrease in self-insurance expense for general liability insurance and a \$20.0 million accrual reversal resulting from the United States Attorney closing its investigation involving matters related to prior management's business practices.

SG&A for fiscal 2005 was 24.5% as a percentage of revenues, compared to 24.3% for fiscal 2004. Increased costs for pharmacy labor, union sponsored benefits and increased advertising and bad debt expenses were partially offset by reductions in incentive compensation expense and professional fees, decreased self-insurance expense for general liability insurance, decreased depreciation and amortization costs resulting from certain store equipment and intangible assets becoming completely depreciated and amortized in the current year and a decrease in stock-based compensation expense, which was primarily due to awards granted becoming fully vested in the prior year.

Store Closing and Impairment Charges

Store closing and impairment charges consist of:

	Thirteen Week Period Ended		Thirty-Nine Week Period Ended	
	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005	December 2, 2006	November 26, 2005
(Dollars in thousands)				
Impairment charges	\$ 689	\$ 3,517	\$ 12,081	\$ 10,321
Store and equipment lease exit charges (credits)	4,430	(865)	12,072	15,984
	\$ 5,119	\$ 2,652	\$ 24,153	\$ 26,305

	Year Ended		
	March 4, 2006 (53 Weeks)	February 26, 2005 (53 Weeks)	February 28, 2004 (52 Weeks)
(Dollars in thousands)			
Impairment charges	\$ 46,114	\$ 30,014	\$ 24,914
Store and equipment lease exit charges (credits)	22,578	5,641	(2,840)
	\$ 68,692	\$ 35,655	\$ 22,074

Impairment Charges. Impairment charges include non-cash charges of \$0.7 million and \$3.5 million in the thirteen week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively, for the impairment of long-lived assets at 11 and 28 stores, respectively. Impairment charges include non-cash charges of \$12.1 million and \$10.3 million for the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively, for the impairment of long-lived assets at 30 and 62 stores, respectively. These amounts include the write-down of long-lived assets at stores that were assessed for impairment because of management's intention to relocate or close the store.

In fiscal 2006, 2005, and 2004, store closing and impairment charges include non-cash charges of \$46.1 million, \$30.0 million and \$24.9 million, respectively, for the impairment of long-lived assets at 414, 291, and 208 stores, respectively. These amounts include the write-down of long-lived assets to estimated fair value at stores that were identified for impairment as part of our on-going store performance review at all of our stores or management's intention to relocate or close the store.

Store and Equipment Lease Exit Charges (Credits). During the thirteen week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, we recorded charges for 15 stores and 5 stores, respectively, to be closed or relocated under long-term leases. During the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005, we recorded charges for 33 and 17 stores, respectively, to

be closed or relocated under long-term leases. Charges to close a store, which principally consist of lease termination costs, are recorded at the time the store is closed and all inventory is liquidated, pursuant to the guidance set forth in SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities." We calculate our liability for closed stores on a store-by-store basis. The calculation includes the future minimum lease payments and related ancillary costs, from the date of closure to the end of the remaining lease term, net of estimated cost recoveries that may be achieved through subletting properties or favorable lease terminations. This liability is discounted using a risk free rate of interest. We evaluate these assumptions each quarter and adjust the liability accordingly.

In fiscal 2006, 2005, and 2004, we recorded charges for 43, 13, and 5 stores, respectively, to be closed or relocated under long-term leases. We calculate our liability for closed stores on a store-by-store basis. The calculation includes the future minimum lease payments and related ancillary costs, from the date of closure to the end of the remaining lease term, net of estimated cost recoveries that may be achieved through subletting properties or through favorable lease terminations. This liability is discounted using a risk-free rate of interest. We evaluate these assumptions each quarter and adjust the liability accordingly. The effect of adjustments to the risk-free rate of interest and an increase in the number of stores for which a store closing charge was taken caused an increase in our store lease exit charge in fiscal 2006 over fiscal 2005. The effect of adjustments to the risk-free rate of interest and the reversal of reserves established for stores that were previously committed for closure by management, but ultimately were not closed, resulted in a net credit for fiscal 2004.

As part of our ongoing business activities, we will continue to assess stores for potential closure. Decisions to close stores in future periods would result in charges for store lease exit costs, as well as impairment of assets at these stores. There can be no assurance that other such actions may not be required in the future, or that such actions would not have a material adverse effect on our operating results for the period in which we take those actions.

Interest Expense

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

Interest expense was \$68.2 million and \$205.7 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006, compared to \$66.9 million and \$205.3 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended November 26, 2005. The increase in interest expense for the thirteen week period ended December 2, 2006 was due to an increase in interest rates on the revolver in our existing senior secured credit facility and a slightly higher level of borrowings.

The weighted average interest rates on our indebtedness for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 were 7.5% and 7.4%, respectively.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

In fiscal 2006, 2005, and 2004, interest expense was \$277.0 million, \$294.9 million, and \$313.5 million, respectively. Interest expense for fiscal 2006 decreased from fiscal 2005 due to decreases in outstanding borrowings and a lower interest rate on our existing senior secured credit facility partially offset by an extra week in fiscal 2006. Interest expense for fiscal 2005 decreased from fiscal 2004 due to the lower outstanding balance and lower interest rate on our prior senior secured credit facility resulting from the fiscal 2005 refinancing.

The annual weighted average interest rates on our indebtedness in fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004 were 7.4%, 7.0%, and 6.8% respectively.

Income Taxes

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

We recorded income tax expense of \$0.2 million and \$1.7 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and an income tax benefit of \$1.1 million and income tax expense of \$10.6 million for the thirteen and thirty-nine week periods ended November 26, 2005, respectively. The income tax expense for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 was net of a reduction of a liability for state taxes of \$7.5 million. The income tax expense for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 was net of the results of the receipt of a federal refund claim of \$7.8 million which related to the fiscal 2004 conclusion of the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") examination for the fiscal years 1996 through 2000.

We expect to pay minimal cash taxes as we have approximately \$2.3 billion of federal net operating losses and \$4.0 billion of state net operating losses available to offset future income.

We regularly evaluate valuation allowances established for deferred tax assets for which future realization is uncertain. We will continue to monitor all available evidence related to the net deferred tax assets that may change the most recent assessment, including events that have occurred or are anticipated to occur. At the end of fiscal 2006, management concluded that the majority of the net deferred tax assets would be utilized. Thus, pursuant to SFAS No. 109, management released \$1,231.1 million of the valuation allowance. We continue to maintain a valuation allowance against net deferred tax assets of \$259.6 million, which relates primarily to state net operating loss carryforwards and federal capital loss carryforwards.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Income tax benefits of \$1,229.8 million, \$168.5 million and \$48.8 million have been recorded for fiscal 2006, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2004, respectively. The fiscal 2006 benefit was primarily comprised of a federal and state tax benefit of \$1,231.1 million for the release of valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets that have an expected future utilization. The fiscal 2005 benefit was comprised of a tax benefit of \$179.5 million offset by tax expense of \$11.0 million consisting primarily of state income taxes. The fiscal 2006 and 2005 benefits were principally the result of a reduction of the valuation allowance on federal and state net deferred tax assets that were previously fully reserved. The fiscal 2004 benefit was comprised of a federal tax benefit of \$54.6 million and state tax expense of \$5.8 million. The federal tax benefit was related to the conclusion of the IRS examination for fiscal years 1996 through 2000, representing recoverable federal and state income taxes and interest, as well as a reduction of previously recorded liabilities.

Generally accepted accounting principles require that a valuation allowance be established when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the tax provision in the period of change. In determining whether a valuation allowance is required, we take into account all available positive and negative evidence with regard to the utilization of a deferred tax asset including our past earnings history, expected future earnings, the character and jurisdiction of such earnings, unsettled circumstances that, if unfavorably resolved, would adversely affect utilization of a deferred tax asset, carryback and carryforward periods, and tax strategies that could potentially enhance the likelihood of realization of a deferred tax asset. Significant judgment is required in making these assessments.

Based upon a review of a number of factors, including historical operating performance and our expectation that we can generate sustainable consolidated taxable income for the foreseeable future, we concluded at the end of fiscal 2006 that the majority of the net deferred tax assets would be utilized. Thus, pursuant to SFAS No. 109, we recorded a tax benefit during fiscal 2006 releasing a majority of the remaining valuation allowance, resulting in a non-cash increase in net income of \$1,231.1 million.

Based upon the then available factors at the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we recorded a tax benefit for a portion of our net deferred tax assets by releasing a portion of our valuation allowance, resulting in a non-cash increase in net income of \$179.5 million during fiscal 2005. Until the fourth quarter of fiscal 2005, we provided a full valuation allowance against our net deferred tax assets. We will continue to monitor all available evidence related to our ability to utilize our remaining net deferred tax assets and continue to maintain a valuation allowance of \$259.6 million against remaining net deferred tax assets at fiscal year end 2006. The majority of the valuation allowance relates to state net operating loss carryforwards.

We underwent an ownership change for statutory tax purposes during fiscal 2002, which resulted in a limitation on the future use of net operating loss carryforwards. This limitation was considered when determining the required level for the valuation allowance.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General

We have five primary sources of liquidity: (i) cash and cash equivalents, (ii) cash provided by operating activities, (iii) cash provided by our accounts receivable securitization program, (iv) our existing senior secured credit facility and (v) sale-leasebacks of owned property. Our principal uses of cash are to provide working capital for operations, to service our obligations to pay interest and principal on debt, to provide funds for capital expenditures and to provide funds for payment and repurchase of our publicly traded debt.

Transactions During the Thirty-Nine Week Period Ended December 2, 2006

Credit Facility

In November 2006, we entered into an amendment of our existing senior secured credit facility to permit the closing of the proposed acquisition. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment to our existing senior secured credit facility, we established a new senior secured term loan facility (the "Tranche 1 Term Loan Facility") in the aggregate principal amount of \$145.0 million and borrowed the full amount thereunder. Proceeds from the borrowings under the Tranche 1 Term Loan Facility (the "Tranche 1 Term Loans") were used to pay amounts outstanding under the revolver in our existing senior secured credit facility, which had been used to repay, at maturity, the outstanding principal and accrued interest payable under our 12.5% senior secured notes due September 2006.

The Tranche 1 Term Loans currently bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.50% if we choose to make LIBOR borrowings or at Citibank, N.A.'s base rate plus 0.50%. The interest rate can fluctuate depending on the amount of availability under our revolving credit facility, as specified in our existing senior secured credit facility. The amounts outstanding under the Tranche 1 Term Loans become due and payable in September 2010, or earlier if there is a shortfall in our borrowing base under our revolving credit facility.

In addition to the issuance of the Tranche 1 Term Loans, the lenders to our existing senior secured credit facility agreed to establish, in connection with the proposed acquisition, the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$1.105 billion (the "Tranche 2 Term Loans"). On the closing date of the proposed acquisition, we expect to draw approximately \$680.0 million of the Tranche 2 Term Loans and use the proceeds to pay a portion of the consideration for the proposed acquisition and other acquisition related costs. We may draw the remaining \$425.0 million available under Tranche 2 Term Loans on the date of the Post-Closing Filing. These proceeds, if drawn, would be used to repay outstanding borrowings under the revolver in our existing senior secured credit facility.

In addition to the Tranche 1 Term Loans described above, our existing senior secured credit facility consists of a \$1.75 billion revolving credit facility. Borrowings under the revolving credit facility currently bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.50% if we choose to make LIBOR borrowings or at Citibank, N.A.'s base rate plus 0.50%. The interest rate can fluctuate depending on the amount of revolver availability, as specified in our existing senior secured credit facility. We are required to pay fees of 0.25% per annum on the daily unused amount of the revolving credit facility. The amounts drawn on the revolving credit facility become due and payable in September 2010.

Our existing senior secured credit facility allows us to have outstanding, at any time, up to \$1.8 billion in secured second priority debt in addition to our existing senior secured credit facility (which amount is reduced by any additional unsecured debt that matures prior to December 31, 2010, as described below). We have the ability to have outstanding unsecured debt of up to \$750.0 million with a scheduled maturity date prior to December 31, 2010. The maximum amount of secured second priority debt and unsecured debt with a maturity prior to December 31, 2010 permitted to be outstanding at any time is \$1.8 billion. At December 2, 2006, remaining additional permitted secured second priority debt under our existing senior secured credit facility was \$940.0 million in addition to what is available under the revolver; however, other debentures do not permit additional secured debt if the revolver is fully drawn. The amendment of our existing senior secured credit facility that we expect will become effective at the closing of the proposed acquisition will permit the issuance of the Tranche 1 Term Loans and the Tranche 2 Term Loans without reducing our ability to incur additional secured or unsecured debt under our existing senior secured credit facility. Our existing senior secured credit facility also allows for the repurchase of any debt with a maturity on or before December 2010, and for the repurchase of debt with a maturity after December 2010, if we maintain availability on the revolving credit facility of at least \$100.0 million.

Our existing senior secured credit facility contains covenants, which place restrictions on the incurrence of debt beyond the restrictions described above, the payment of dividends, mergers and acquisitions and the granting of liens. Our existing senior secured credit facility also requires us to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, but only if availability on the revolving credit facility is less than \$100.0 million.

Our existing senior secured credit facility provides for events of default including nonpayment, misrepresentation, breach of covenants and bankruptcy. It is also an event of default if we fail to make any required payment on debt having a principal amount in excess of \$50.0 million or any event occurs that enables, or which with the giving of notice or the lapse of time would enable, the holder of such debt to accelerate the maturity of such debt.

Our ability to borrow under the revolving credit facility is based upon a specified borrowing base consisting of inventory and prescription files. At December 2, 2006, we had \$875.0 million of borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility. At December 2, 2006, we also had letters of credit outstanding against the revolving credit facility of \$117.1 million, which gave us additional borrowing capacity of \$757.9 million.

Sale Leaseback Transactions

During the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, we sold a total of 17 owned properties to independent third parties. Net proceeds from these sales were \$42.8 million. Concurrent with these sales, we entered into agreements to lease the stores back from the purchasers over minimum lease terms of 20 years. We accounted for 13 of these leases as operating leases. A gain on the sale of these stores of \$2.1 million was deferred and is being recorded over the minimum term of these leases. The remaining four leases were accounted for using the financing method, as these lease agreements contain a clause that allows the buyer to force us to repurchase the property under certain conditions. We recorded a capital lease obligation of \$11.1 million related to these four leases. Losses

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of \$0.4 million were recorded as losses on the sale of assets and investments for the period ended December 2, 2006. Future scheduled minimum lease payments under these leases for the remainder of fiscal 2007 and the succeeding four fiscal years are as follows: 2007 \$0.9 million; 2008 \$3.6 million; 2009 \$3.6 million; 2010 \$3.6 million; 2011 \$3.6 million and \$59.8 million in 2012 and thereafter.

During the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005, we sold a total of 28 owned properties to independent third parties. Proceeds from these sales were approximately \$77.9 million. Concurrent with these sales, we entered into agreements to lease these stores back from the purchasers over minimum lease terms of 20 years. We account for 27 of these leases as operating leases. A gain of \$14.6 million was deferred and is being recorded over the minimum lease term. We account for the remaining lease as a capital lease, as the lease agreement contains a clause that allows the buyer to force us to repurchase the property under certain conditions. We recorded a capital lease obligation of \$2.3 million related to this lease.

Other Transactions

On December 1, 2006, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$250.0 million of our 4.75% convertible notes due December 2006. We funded this payment with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

On September 15, 2006, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$142.0 million of our 12.5% senior secured notes due September 2006. We funded this payment with borrowings under our revolving credit facility which were subsequently repaid with borrowings under the Tranche 1 Term Loan Facility.

On July 15, 2005, we completed the early redemption of all of our outstanding \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.25% notes due July 2008 at their contractually determined early redemption price of 105.625%. We funded this redemption with borrowings under our receivable securitization agreements. We recorded a loss on debt modification of \$9.2 million in the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 related to this transaction.

On April 15, 2005, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$170.5 million of our 7.625% senior notes due April 2005.

Other

The aggregate annual principal payments of long-term debt for the remainder of fiscal 2007, and the succeeding five fiscal years are as follows: 2007 \$184.3 million; 2008 \$0.6 million; 2009 \$150.3 million; 2010 \$0.1 million; 2011 \$1.7 billion and \$956.5 million in 2012 and thereafter. We are in compliance with restrictions and limitations included in the provisions of our various loan and credit agreements.

The Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors guarantee the obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility. The guarantees of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors are secured by a first priority lien on the Rite Aid Collateral. Rite Aid Corporation is a holding company with no direct operations and is dependent upon dividends, distributions and other payments from its subsidiaries to service payments due under our existing senior secured credit facility. Rite Aid Corporation's direct obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility are unsecured. The 9.5% Notes, the 8.125% Notes and the 7.5% Notes are also guaranteed by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors and are secured on a second priority basis by the Rite Aid Collateral.

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The guarantees of the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors related to our existing senior secured credit facility and second priority bond issuances are full and unconditional and joint and several, and there are no restrictions on the ability of the parent to obtain funds from its subsidiaries. Also, the parent company has no independent assets or operations and subsidiaries not guaranteeing our existing senior secured credit facility and bond issuances are minor. Accordingly, condensed consolidating financial information for the parent and subsidiaries is not presented.

The net proceeds from this offering will be approximately \$780.5 million, after deducting \$18.0 million in underwriters' discounts and commissions and approximately \$1.5 million of other fees and expenses. We intend to use the net proceeds of this offering to redeem our 9.5% Notes in accordance with their terms at a price equal to 104.750% of their outstanding principal amount plus any interest to the date of repurchase or redemption, to repay amounts outstanding under our existing senior secured credit facility and for general corporate purposes.

Financing for the Proposed Acquisition

On the closing date of the proposed acquisition, we intend to: (i) assume the Jean Coutu Notes, (ii) issue and sell notes in an aggregate amount of \$870 million, which may be increased by the \$850 million aggregate principal amount of the Jean Coutu Notes if not assumed by us and (iii) borrow approximately \$680 million of the \$1.105 billion of Tranche 2 Term Loans available to us under the Tranche 2 Term Loan Facility. Depending on the timing of the proposed acquisition as well as the actual fees and expenses, we may also borrow additional amounts under our existing senior secured credit facility.

2006 Transactions

Sale Leaseback Transactions

During fiscal 2006, we sold the land and buildings on a total of 32 owned properties to independent third parties. Net proceeds from these sales were approximately \$85.3 million. Concurrent with these sales, we entered into agreements to lease the stores back from the purchasers over minimum lease terms of 20 years. We accounted for 30 of these leases as operating leases and the remaining two leases were accounted for using the financing method, as these lease agreements contain a clause that allows the buyer to force us to repurchase the property under certain conditions. A gain on the sale of these properties of \$15.9 million has been deferred and is being recorded over the minimum term of these leases. Losses of \$1.0 million were recorded as losses on the sale of assets and investments in fiscal 2006.

Preferred Stock Transactions

In fiscal 2006, we issued 4.8 million shares of Series I mandatory convertible preferred stock (the "Series I preferred stock") at an offering price of \$25 per share. Dividends on the Series I preferred stock are \$1.38 per share per year, and are due and payable on a quarterly basis in either cash or common stock or a combination of both at our election. The Series I preferred stock will automatically convert into common stock on November 17, 2008 at a rate that is dependent upon the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock (as defined in the certificate of designations governing the terms of the Series I preferred stock (the "Series I Certificate of Designations")). If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is \$5.30 a share or higher at the conversion date, then the Series I preferred stock is convertible at a rate of 4.7134 per share of our common stock for every share of Series I preferred stock outstanding. If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is less than or equal to \$4.42 per share at the conversion date, then the Series I preferred stock is convertible at a rate of 5.6561 shares of our common stock for every share of Series I preferred stock outstanding. If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is between \$4.42 per share

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and \$5.30 per share at the conversion date, then the Series I preferred stock is convertible into common stock at a rate that is between 4.7134 and 5.6561 per share. The holder may convert shares of the Series I preferred stock into common stock at any time prior to the mandatory conversion date at the rate of 4.7134 per share. The Series I preferred stock is also convertible at our option, but only if the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock exceeds \$9.55. If we are subject to a cash acquisition (as defined in the Series I Certificate of Designations) prior to the mandatory conversion date, the holder may elect to convert the shares of Series I preferred stock into shares of common stock using a conversion rate set forth in the Series I Certificate of Designations. The holder will also receive a payment equal to the present value of all scheduled dividends through the mandatory conversion date.

Proceeds from the issuance of the Series I preferred stock, along with borrowings under our existing senior secured credit facility, were used to redeem all shares of our Series F cumulative convertible pay-in-kind preferred stock ("Series F preferred stock"), at 105% of the liquidation preference of \$100 share. We paid a premium to redeem the Series F preferred stock of \$5.9 million.

Other Transactions

On December 15, 2005, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$38.0 million of our 6.0% fixed-rate senior notes due December 2005.

On July 15, 2005, we completed the early redemption of all of our outstanding \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 11.25% notes due July 2008 at their contractually determined early redemption price of 105.625% plus accrued interest. We funded this redemption with borrowings under our receivable securitization agreements. We recorded a loss on debt modification of \$9.2 million related to this transaction.

On April 15, 2005, we paid at maturity the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$170.5 million of our 7.625% senior notes due April 2005.

2005 Transactions

Credit Facility

On September 22, 2004, we amended our then existing senior secured credit facility. The facility consisted of a \$450.0 million term loan and a \$950.0 million revolving credit facility, and had a maturity date of September, 2009. The proceeds of the loans made on the closing date of the credit facility along with available cash and proceeds from receivables securitization agreements were used to repay outstanding amounts under the old credit facility.

Sale Leaseback Transactions

During fiscal 2005, we sold the land and buildings on 36 owned properties to several outside entities. Proceeds from these sales totaled \$94.2 million. We entered into agreements to lease these stores back from the purchasers over minimum lease terms of 20 years. The leases are being accounted for as operating leases. Gains on these transactions of \$14.5 million have been deferred and are being recorded over the related minimum lease terms. Losses of \$3.2 million, which related to certain stores in these transactions, were recorded as losses on the sale of assets and investments in the accompanying statement of operations for the year ended February 26, 2005.

Preferred Stock Transactions

In the thirteen week period ended February 26, 2005, we issued 2.5 million shares of Series E mandatory convertible preferred stock (the "Series E preferred stock") at an offering price of \$49 per share. Dividends on the Series E preferred stock are \$3.50 per share per year, and are due and payable

on a quarterly basis. The dividends are payable in either cash or common stock or a combination thereof at our election. The Series E preferred stock will automatically convert into common stock on February 1, 2008 at a rate that is dependent upon the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock (as defined in the Series E preferred stock agreement). If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is \$5.36 a share or higher at the conversion date, then the Series E preferred stock is convertible at a rate of 9.3284 shares (or higher) of our common stock for every share of Series E preferred stock outstanding. If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is less than or equal to \$3.57 per share at the conversion date, then the Series E preferred stock is convertible at a rate of 14.0056 shares of our common stock for every share of Series E preferred stock outstanding. If the adjusted applicable market value of our common stock is between \$3.57 per share and \$5.36 per share at the conversion date, then the Series E preferred stock is convertible into common stock at a rate that is between 14.0056 per share and 9.3284 per share of common stock.

Proceeds of \$120.0 million, net of issuance costs of \$2.5 million, from the offering of our Series E preferred stock were used to redeem 1.04 million shares of our Series D cumulative convertible pay-in-kind preferred stock (the "Series D preferred stock"). In accordance with the provisions of the certificate of designations governing the terms of the Series D preferred stock, we paid a premium of 105% of the liquidation preference of \$100 per share. The total premium was \$5.7 million and was recorded as a reduction to accumulated deficit in the year ended February 26, 2005. Subsequent to the issuance of our Series E preferred stock, we exchanged the remaining 3.5 million shares of our Series D preferred stock for equal amounts of Series F preferred stock, Series G cumulative convertible pay-in-kind preferred stock (the "Series G preferred stock"), and Series H cumulative convertible pay-in-kind preferred stock (the "Series H preferred stock"). The Series F, G and H preferred stock have substantially the same terms as our Series D preferred stock, except for differences in dividend rates and redemption features. The Series F preferred stock pays dividends at 8% of liquidation preference and was redeemable at our election at any point after issuance. We redeemed all of the outstanding shares of Series F preferred stock in fiscal 2006. The Series G preferred stock pays dividends at 7% of liquidation preference and can be redeemed at our election after January 2009. The Series H preferred stock pays dividends of 6% of liquidation preference and can be redeemed at our election after January 2010. All dividends can be paid in either cash or in additional shares of preferred stock, at our election. Any redemptions are at 105% of the liquidation preference of \$100 per share, plus accrued and unpaid dividends.

Other Transactions

In January 2005, we issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.5% senior secured notes due 2015. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Rite Aid Corporation, and rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness. Our obligations under the notes are guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors. The guarantees are secured, subject to the permitted liens, by shared second priority liens, with the holders of the 9.5% Notes and the 8.125% Notes, granted by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors on all of their assets that secure the obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility, subject to certain exceptions. The indenture governing the 7.5% Notes contains covenant provisions that, among other things, include limitations on our ability to pay dividends, make investments or other restricted payments, incur debt, grant liens, sell assets and enter into sale-leaseback transactions.

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During fiscal 2005, we purchased the following securities:

Debt Redeemed	Principal Amount Repurchased	Amount Paid	Gain/ (loss)
(Dollars in thousands)			
7.625% notes due 2005	\$ 27,500	\$ 28,275	\$ (795)
7.125% notes due 2007	26,000	26,548	(605)
6.875% fixed rate senior notes due 2028	12,000	9,660	2,191
Total	\$ 65,500	\$ 64,483	\$ 791

The gain on the transactions listed above is recorded as part of the loss on debt modifications in the accompanying statement of operations for fiscal 2005.

2004 Transactions

Credit Facility

On May 28, 2003, we amended our then existing senior secured credit facility. The facility consisted of a \$1.15 billion term loan and a \$700.0 million revolving credit facility, which had a maturity date of April 30, 2008. The proceeds of the loans made on the closing of the credit facility were, among other things, used to repay the outstanding amounts under the old facility and to purchase the land and buildings at our Perryman, Maryland and Lancaster, California distribution centers, which had previously been leased through a synthetic lease arrangement.

Other Transactions

On October 1, 2003, we paid, at maturity, our remaining outstanding balance of \$58.1 million on the 6.0% dealer remarketable securities.

In May 2003, we issued \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 9.25% senior notes due 2013. These notes are unsecured. The indenture governing the 9.25% senior notes contains covenant provisions that, among other things, include limitations on our ability to pay dividends, make investments or other restricted payments, incur debt, grant liens, sell assets and enter into sale-leaseback transactions. The 9.25% senior notes do not have the benefit of subsidiary guarantees.

In April 2003, we issued \$360.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 8.125% Notes. The notes are unsecured, unsubordinated obligations of Rite Aid Corporation and rank equally in right of payment with all other unsecured, unsubordinated indebtedness. Our obligations under the notes are guaranteed, subject to certain limitations, by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors. The guarantees are secured, subject to the permitted liens, by shared second priority liens, with holders, the 7.5% Notes and the 9.5% Notes, granted by the Rite Aid Subsidiary Guarantors on all their assets that secure the obligations under our existing senior secured credit facility, subject to certain exceptions. The indenture governing the 8.125% Notes contains covenant provisions that, among other things, include limitations on our ability to pay dividends, make investments or other restricted payments, incur debt, grant liens, sell asset and enter into sale-leaseback transactions.

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During fiscal 2004 we repurchased the following securities:

Debt Redeemed	Principal Amount Repurchased	Amount Paid	Gain/ (loss)
(Dollars in thousands)			
6.0% fixed rate senior notes due 2005	\$ 37,848	\$ 36,853	\$ 865
7.125% notes due 2007	124,926	120,216	4,314
6.875% senior debentures due 2013	15,227	13,144	1,981
7.7% notes due 2027	5,000	4,219	715
6.875% fixed rate senior notes due 2028	10,000	7,975	1,895
12.5% senior secured notes due 2006	10,000	11,275	(1,888)
Total	\$ 203,001	\$ 193,682	\$ 7,882

The gain on the transactions listed above is recorded as part of the loss on debt modifications in the accompanying statement of operations for fiscal 2004.

Off Balance Sheet Obligations

We maintain receivables securitization agreements with several multi-seller asset-backed commercial paper vehicles ("CPVs"). Under the terms of the securitization agreements, we sell substantially all of our eligible third party pharmaceutical receivables to a bankruptcy remote Special Purpose Entity ("SPE") and retain servicing responsibility. The assets of the SPE are not available to satisfy the creditors of any other person, including any of our affiliates. These agreements provide for us to sell, and for the SPE to purchase, these receivables. The SPE then transfers an interest in these receivables to various CPVs. Transferred outstanding receivables can not exceed \$400.0 million.

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

The amount of transferred receivables outstanding at any one time is dependent upon a formula that takes into account such factors as default history, obligor concentrations and potential dilution ("Securitization Formula"). Adjustments to this amount can occur on a weekly basis. At December 2, 2006 and March 4, 2006, the total of outstanding receivables that had been transferred to the CPVs were \$370.0 million and \$330.0 million, respectively. The average amount of outstanding receivables transferred during the thirteen week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 was \$345.5 million and \$313.7 million, respectively. Total receivable transfers for the thirteen week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 totaled approximately \$1,242.0 million and \$1,161.0 million, respectively. Collections made by us as part of the servicing arrangement on behalf of the CPVs, for the thirteen week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 totaled approximately \$1,197.0 million and \$1,106.0 million, respectively. The average amount of outstanding receivables transferred during the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 was \$333.4 million and \$226.7 million, respectively. Total receivable transfers for the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 totaled approximately \$3,473.0 million and \$2,572.0 million, respectively. Collections made by us as part of the servicing agreements on behalf of the CPVs, for the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 totaled approximately \$3,433.0 million and \$2,377.0 million, respectively. At December 2, 2006 and March 4, 2006, we retained an interest in the third party pharmaceutical receivables not transferred to the CPVs of \$210.8 million and \$248.2 million, respectively, inclusive of the allowance for uncollectible accounts, which is included in accounts receivable, net, on the consolidated balance sheet at allocated cost, which approximates fair value.

We are subject to an ongoing program fee of LIBOR plus 1.125% on the amount transferred to the CPVs under the securitization agreements and must pay a liquidity fee of 0.375% on the daily

unused amount under the securitization agreements. The program and the liquidity fees are recorded as a component of SG&A. Program and liquidity fees for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended December 2, 2006 were \$5.6 million and \$16.1 million, respectively. Program and liquidity fees for the thirteen and thirty-nine weeks ended November 26, 2005 were \$4.0 million and \$8.4 million, respectively. We guarantee certain performance obligations of our affiliates under the securitization agreements, which includes continued servicing of such receivables, but do not guarantee the collectibility of the receivables and obligor creditworthiness. The CPVs have a commitment to purchase that ends September 2007.

Proceeds from the collections under the receivables securitization agreements are submitted to an independent trustee on a daily basis. The trustee withholds any cash necessary to (1) fund amounts owed to the CPVs as a result of such collections and (2) fund the CPVs when the Securitization Formula indicates a lesser amount of outstanding receivables transferred is warranted. The remaining collections are swept to our corporate concentration account. At December 2, 2006 and March 4, 2006, we had \$3.0 million and \$2.2 million of cash, respectively, that was restricted for the payment of trustee fees.

We have determined that the transactions meet the criteria for sales treatment in accordance with SFAS No. 140 "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." Additionally, we have determined that we do not hold a variable interest in the CPVs, pursuant to the guidance in Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Interpretation No. 46R ("FIN 46R"), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," and therefore have determined that the de-recognition of the transferred receivables is appropriate.

As of December 2, 2006, we had no material off balance sheet arrangements, other than the receivables securitization agreements described above.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

The amount of transferred receivables outstanding at any one time is dependent upon a Securitization Formula. Adjustments to this amount can occur on a weekly basis. At March 4, 2006 and February 26, 2005, the total of outstanding receivables that had been transferred to the CPVs were \$330.0 million and \$150.0 million, respectively. The average amount of outstanding receivables transferred during fiscal 2006 and 2005 was \$243.6 million and \$263.3 million, respectively. Total receivable transfers for fiscal 2006 and 2005 totaled \$3.7 billion and \$1.9 billion, respectively. Collections made by us as part of the servicing arrangement on behalf of the CPVs, for fiscal 2006 and 2005 totaled \$3.5 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively. At March 4, 2006 and February 26, 2005, we retained an interest in the third party pharmaceutical receivables not transferred to the CPVs of \$274.5 million and \$426.4 million, respectively, exclusive of the allowance for uncollectible accounts, which is included in accounts receivable, net, on the consolidated balance sheet at allocated cost, which approximates fair value.

We are subject to an ongoing program fee of approximately LIBOR plus 1.125% on the amount transferred to the CPVs under the securitization agreements and must pay a liquidity fee of 0.375% on the daily unused amount under the securitization agreements. The program and the liquidity fees are recorded as a component of SG&A. Program and liquidity fees for fiscal 2006 and 2005 were \$12.8 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. We guarantee certain performance obligations of its affiliates under the securitization agreements, which includes the continued servicing of such receivables, but does not guarantee the collectibility of the receivables and obligor creditworthiness. The CPVs have a commitment to purchase that ends September 2006 with the option to annually extend the commitment to purchase. Should any of the CPVs fail to renew their commitment under these securitization agreements, we have access to a backstop credit facility, which is backed by the CPVs and which expires in September 2007, to continue to provide liquidity to us.

Proceeds from the collections under the receivables securitization agreements are submitted to an independent trustee on a daily basis. The trustee withholds any cash necessary to (1) fund amounts owed to the CPVs as a result of such collections and (2) fund the CPVs when the Securitization Formula indicates a lesser amount of outstanding receivables transferred is warranted. The remaining collections are swept to our corporate concentration account. At March 4, 2006 and February 26, 2005, we had \$2.2 million and \$0.8 million of cash, respectively that was restricted for the payment of trustee fees.

We have determined that the transactions meet the criteria for sales treatment in accordance with SFAS No. 140 "Accounting for Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities." Additionally, we have determined that we do not hold a variable interest in the CPVs, pursuant to the guidance in FIN 46R, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities," and therefore have determined that the de-recognition of the transferred receivables is appropriate.

As of March 4, 2006, we had no material off balance sheet arrangements, other than the receivables securitization agreements described above and operating leases, which are included in the table below.

Contractual Obligations and Commitment

The following table details the maturities of our indebtedness and lease financing obligations as of March 4, 2006, as well as other contractual cash obligations and commitments.

	Payment due by period				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	
(Dollars in thousands)					
Contractual Cash Obligations					
Long term debt(1)	\$ 790,111	\$ 496,532	\$ 1,503,871	\$ 1,578,096	\$ 4,368,610
Capital lease obligations(2)	25,215	47,638	44,393	179,110	296,356
Operating leases(3)	562,169	1,052,507	931,144	3,349,310	5,895,130
Open purchase orders	260,156				260,156
Other, primarily self insurance and retirement plan obligations(4)	128,636	115,563	28,128	58,036	330,363
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 1,766,287	\$ 1,712,240	\$ 2,507,536	\$ 5,164,552	\$ 11,150,615
Commitments					
Lease guarantees	17,707	34,433	33,941	112,753	198,834
Outstanding letters of credit	115,703				115,703
Total commitments	\$ 133,410	\$ 34,433	\$ 33,941	\$ 112,753	\$ 314,537

(1) Includes principal and interest payments for all outstanding debt instruments. Interest was calculated on variable rate instruments using rates as of March 4, 2006.

(2) Represents the minimum lease payments on non-cancelable leases, including interest, but net of sublease income.

(3) Represents the minimum lease payments on non-cancelable leases, net of sublease income.

(4)

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Includes the minimum 401(k) funding requirements, undiscounted payments for self-insured medical coverages, actuarially determined undiscounted payments for self-insured workers compensation and general liability, and actuarially determined obligations for defined benefit pension plans.

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Net Cash Provided By (Used In) Operating, Investing and Financing Activities

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

Our operating activities provided \$182.7 and \$336.8 million of cash in the thirty-nine week periods ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005. Operating cash flow for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 was provided by net income of \$11.7 million, proceeds of \$40.0 million from the sale of certain of our third party receivables and increases in accounts payable, which partially offset increases in inventory. Operating cash flow for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 was provided primarily by net income of \$26.6 million, proceeds of \$195.0 million from the sale of certain of our third party receivables and increases in accounts payable, which were partially offset by increases in inventory.

Cash used in investing activities was \$208.4 and \$132.2 million for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 and November 26, 2005 due to expenditures for property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, offset by proceeds from sale-leaseback transactions and proceeds from asset dispositions.

Cash provided by financing activities was \$98.0 million for the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006 due to the impact of borrowings under our existing senior secured credit facility and issuance of our Tranche 1 Term Loans, offset by the payment at maturity of our 12.5% senior secured notes due September 2006 and our 4.75% convertible notes due December 2006 and by preferred stock cash dividend payments. Cash used in financing activities was \$262.3 million for the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005 due to the impact of scheduled debt payments, the early redemption of our 11.25% senior note due July 2008, and preferred stock cash dividend payments.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Cash provided by operating activities was \$417.2 million in fiscal 2006. Operating cash flow was positively impacted by net proceeds of \$180.0 million from the sale of certain of our third party receivables and receipts of cash related to insured losses. These items were partially offset by an increase in inventory net of an increase in accounts payable and an increase in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$518.4 million in fiscal 2005. Operating cash flow was positively impacted by income from operations and net proceeds of \$150.0 million from the sale of certain of our third party receivables, partially offset by an increase in inventory and accounts payable.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$227.5 million in fiscal 2004. Cash was provided primarily through income from operations, which more than offset increases in accounts receivable and inventory.

Cash used in investing activities was \$231.1 million in fiscal 2006. Cash of \$287.8 million was used for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and cash of \$53.6 million was used for the purchase of prescription files. Cash of \$77.3 million was provided by proceeds from our sale leaseback transactions and cash of \$26.4 million was provided by proceeds from other asset dispositions.

Cash used in investing activities was \$119.0 million in fiscal 2005. Cash of \$190.8 million was used for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and cash of \$31.6 million was used for the purchase of prescription files. Cash of \$94.2 million was provided by proceeds from our sale leaseback transactions and cash of \$9.3 million was provided by proceeds from other asset dispositions.

Cash used in investing activities was \$242.2 million in fiscal 2004. Cash of \$106.9 million was used to purchase land and buildings at our Perryman, Maryland and Lancaster, California distribution centers, which had previously been held under a synthetic lease arrangement. Cash of \$143.8 million was used for the purchase of other fixed assets and cash of \$16.7 million was used for the purchase of prescription files. Cash of \$25.2 million was provided by the disposition of fixed assets and other investments.

Cash used in financing activities was \$272.8 million in fiscal 2006, due to the amending of our existing senior secured credit facility and principal payments on long term debt.

Cash used in financing activities was \$571.4 million in fiscal 2005, due to the amending of our prior senior secured credit facility and early redemption of several bonds.

Cash used in financing activities was \$15.9 million in fiscal 2004. Cash usage related to the amending of our then existing credit facility, the early redemption of several bonds and payments on certain bonds at maturity was largely offset by proceeds from bond issuances.

Capital Expenditures

Thirteen and Thirty-Nine Week Period Comparisons

During the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, we spent \$247.8 million on capital expenditures, consisting of \$134.7 million related to new store construction, store relocation and store remodel projects, \$89.8 million related to technology enhancements, improvements to distribution centers and other corporate requirements and \$23.8 million related to the purchase of prescription files from independent pharmacists. We plan to make total capital expenditures of approximately \$450.0 to \$500.0 million during fiscal 2007, consisting of approximately 65% related to new store construction, store relocation, store remodel and store improvement projects, 25% related to technology enhancements, improvements to distribution centers and other corporate requirements and approximately 10% related to the purchase of prescription files from independent pharmacies. These projected capital expenditures included expenditures for systems technology and distribution center enhancements at the stores and facilities to be acquired from Jean Coutu USA. We expect that these capital expenditures will be financed primarily with cash flow from operations and proceeds from sale-leaseback transactions.

During the thirty-nine week period ended November 26, 2005, we spent \$225.8 million on capital expenditures, consisting of \$133.1 million related to new store construction, store relocation and store remodel projects, \$58.2 million related to technology enhancements, improvements to distribution centers and other corporate requirements and \$34.6 million related to the purchase of prescription files from independent pharmacists.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

We plan to make total capital expenditures of approximately \$450 million to \$500 million during fiscal 2007, consisting of approximately 75% related to new store construction, store relocation, store remodel and store improvement projects, 15% related to technology enhancements, improvements to distribution centers, and other corporate requirements, and approximately 10% related to the purchase of prescription files from independent pharmacies. Management expects that these capital expenditures will be financed primarily with cash flow from operating activities and proceeds from sale leaseback transactions.

In fiscal 2005, we resumed our new store and store relocation program. In fiscal 2007, our goal is to open or relocate approximately 125 stores. Approximately 50% of the stores will be relocated or expanded stores and the remaining 50% will be new stores. The program is focused on our strongest existing markets. We also expect to continue remodeling stores in fiscal 2007.

Future Liquidity

We are highly leveraged. Our high level of indebtedness: (i) limits our ability to obtain additional financing; (ii) limits our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry; (iii) places us at a competitive disadvantage relative to our competitors with less debt; (iv) renders us more vulnerable to general adverse economic and industry conditions; and (v) requires us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to service our debt. In addition, the proposed

acquisition will require us to incur significantly more debt, as described elsewhere in this prospectus supplement. Based upon our current levels of operations, planned improvements in our operating performance and the opportunities that we believe the proposed acquisition provides, we believe that cash flow from operations together with available borrowings under our existing senior secured credit facility, sales of accounts receivable under our securitization agreements, borrowings that have been committed to by our lenders related to the proposed acquisition and other sources of liquidity will be adequate to fund the proposed acquisition and to meet our requirements for working capital, debt service and capital expenditures, including capital expenditures related to the proposed acquisition, for the next twelve months. We will continue to assess our liquidity position and potential sources of supplemental liquidity in light of our operating performance, funding requirements related to the proposed acquisition and other relevant circumstances. Should we determine, at any time, that it is necessary to obtain additional short-term liquidity, we will evaluate our alternatives and take appropriate steps to obtain sufficient additional funds. The restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness in our existing senior secured credit facility and several of our bond indentures may limit our ability to obtain additional funds. There can be no assurance that any such supplemental funding, if sought, could be obtained or, if obtained, would be on terms acceptable to us.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment." This standard requires companies to account for share-based payments to associates using the fair value method of expense recognition. Fair value for stock options can be calculated using either a closed form or open form calculation method. SFAS No. 123(R) requires companies to recognize option expense over the requisite service period of the award, net of an estimate for the impact of award forfeitures.

We had previously adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" effective March 2, 2003 and had been recognizing expense on a ratable basis related to share-based payments to associates using the fair value method. We have adopted the provisions of SFAS 123(R) effective March 5, 2006 using the modified prospective transition method. The adoption of SFAS 123(R) did not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

SFAS No. 123(R) also requires us to change the classification of any tax benefits realized upon exercise of stock options in excess of that which is associated with the expense recognized for financial reporting purposes. These amounts are presented as a financing cash inflow rather than as a reduction of income taxes paid in our consolidated statement of cash flows.

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, "Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets." This standard is required to be adopted as of the first fiscal year beginning after September 15, 2006. We may be required to recognize a servicing asset or liability related to our securitization agreements. We have not quantified the impact of adopting SFAS No. 156, but do not expect the adoption to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48 ("FIN 48") "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes", which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement process for recording in the financial statements uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. Additionally, FIN 48 provides guidance on the derecognition, classification, accounting in interim periods and disclosure requirements for uncertain tax positions. This standard is required to be adopted by us as of the first fiscal year beginning after December 15, 2006. We are in the process of determining the effect, if any, the adoption of FIN 48 will have on our financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, "Fair Value Measurements." This standard establishes a standard definition for fair value, establishes a framework under generally accepted accounting principles for measuring fair value and expands disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. This standard is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We have not yet assessed the impact of adopting SFAS No. 157.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, "Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)." This standard requires an employer to recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability in its statement of financial position and to recognize changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur as a component of comprehensive income. The standard also requires an employer to measure the funded status of a plan as of the date of its year-end statement of financial position.

The requirement to recognize the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan is effective as of the end of the fiscal year ending after December 15, 2006. The requirement to measure plan assets and benefit obligations as of the date of the employer's fiscal year-end statement of financial position is effective for the fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. We have determined that the adoption of SFAS No. 158 will not have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2006, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements." This SAB provides guidance on how the effects of the carryover or reversal of prior year misstatements should be considered in quantifying a current year misstatement. This interpretation is effective for the first fiscal year ending after November 15, 2006. We do not expect the adoption of this interpretation to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and which are incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement. The preparation of these financial statements required us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an on-going basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to allowance for uncollectible receivables, inventory shrink, impairment, self insurance liabilities, pension benefits, lease exit liabilities, income taxes and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience, current and anticipated business conditions, the condition of the financial markets and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under existing conditions. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The following critical accounting policies require the use of significant judgments and estimates by management:

Allowance for uncollectible receivables: The majority of our prescription sales are made to customers that are covered by third party payors, such as insurance companies, government agencies and employers. We carry receivables that represent the amount owed to us for sales made to customers or employees of those payors that have not yet been paid. We maintain a reserve for the amount of these receivables deemed to be uncollectible. This reserve is calculated based upon historical collection activity adjusted for current conditions. If the financial condition of the payors were to deteriorate, resulting in an inability to make payments, then an additional reserve would be recorded.

Inventory: Included in our valuation of inventory are estimates of the losses related to shrink, which occurs during periods between physical inventory counts. When estimating these losses, we consider historical loss results at specific locations as well as overall loss trends. Should actual shrink losses differ from the estimates that our reserves are based on, our operating results will be impacted.

Impairment: We evaluate long-lived assets, including stores and excluding goodwill, for impairment annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may not be recoverable. The impairment is measured by calculating the estimated future cash flows expected to

be generated by the store, and comparing this amount to the carrying value of the store's assets. Cash flows are calculated utilizing individual store forecasts and total company projections for the remaining estimated lease lives of the stores being analyzed. Should actual results differ from those forecasted and projected, we may incur future impairment charges related to these facilities.

Goodwill Impairment: As disclosed in our historical consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, as of March 4, 2006, we had unamortized goodwill in the amount of \$656.0 million. In connection with the provisions of SFAS No. 142, we perform an annual impairment test of goodwill. Our test as of March 4, 2006 resulted in no impairment being identified. However, the process of evaluating goodwill for impairment involves the determination of the fair value of our company. Inherent in such fair value determinations are certain judgments and estimates, including the interpretation of economic indicators and market valuations and assumptions about our strategic plans. To the extent that our strategic plans change, or that economic and market conditions worsen, it is possible that our conclusion regarding goodwill impairment could change and result in a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

Self-insurance liabilities: We record estimates for self-insured medical, dental, workers' compensation and general liability insurance coverage with assistance from actuaries. Should a greater amount of claims occur compared to what was estimated, or medical costs increase beyond what was anticipated, reserves recorded may not be sufficient, and additional expense may be recorded.

Benefit plan accrual: We have several defined benefit plans, under which participants earn a retirement benefit based upon a formula set forth in the plan. We record expense related to these plans using actuarially determined amounts that are calculated under the provisions of SFAS No. 87, "Employer's Accounting for Pensions." Key assumptions used in the actuarial valuations include the discount rate, the expected rate of return on plan assets and the rate of increase in future compensation levels. These rates are based on market interest rates, and therefore fluctuations in market interest rates could impact the amount of pension expense recorded for these plans.

The accumulated benefit obligation of the defined benefit plans is a discounted amount calculated using the discount rate from published high-quality long-term bond indices, the terms of which approximate the term of the cash flows to pay the accumulated benefit obligations when due. An increase in the market interest rates, assuming no other changes in the estimates, reduces the amount of the accumulated benefit obligation and the related required expense.

Lease exit liabilities: We record reserves for closed stores based on future lease commitments, that are present valued at current risk free interest rates, anticipated ancillary occupancy costs, and anticipated future subleases of properties. If interest rates or the real estate leasing markets change, reserves may be increased or decreased.

Income taxes: We currently have net operating loss carryforwards that can be utilized to offset future income for federal and state tax purposes. These net operating loss carryforwards generate a significant deferred tax asset. We regularly review the deferred tax assets for recoverability considering our historical profitability, projected taxable income, the expected timing of the reversals of existing temporary differences and tax planning strategies. We will establish a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets when we determine that it is more likely than not that some portion of our deferred tax assets will not be realized. Changes in valuation allowances from period to period are included in the tax provision in the period of change. Significant judgment is required in making these assessments.

Litigation reserves: We are involved in litigation on an on-going basis. We accrue our best estimate of the probable loss related to legal claims. Such estimates are developed in consultation with in-house and outside counsel, and are based upon a combination of litigation and settlement strategies. To the extent additional information arises or our strategies change, it is possible that our best estimate of the probable liability may also change.

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

The following discussion contains management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations for Jean Coudu USA and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of Jean Coudu USA and the related notes contained in our Definitive Proxy Statement, which we filed with the SEC on November 30, 2006 and have incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement, and the unaudited consolidated condensed financial statements of Jean Coudu USA and the accompanying notes contained herein.

Overview

Jean Coudu USA, as of May 27, 2006, consisted of the Brooks-Eckerd network of 1,858 company-owned pharmacy stores (1,859 stores as of November 25, 2006) operating under the Brooks Pharmacy and Eckerd Pharmacy banners and six distribution centers in 18 states in the eastern United States. As of the fiscal year ended May 28, 2005, there were 1,922 pharmacy stores and six distribution centers. Jean Coudu USA's fiscal years are 52 week periods ending in the last week in May of each year.

Jean Coudu USA sells prescription drugs in the pharmacy portion of its stores, and in the "front-end" section of its stores, a wide assortment of other merchandise, such as health and beauty products. In fiscal 2006, Jean Coudu USA filled more than 119.5 million prescriptions, with an average per store of 1,240 scripts per week. During this period, prescription drug sales accounted for approximately 73% of total sales.

Jean Coudu USA believes that retail sales per square foot is a key performance indicator for its stores. It measures this by dividing total store sales for the last twelve months by the average selling square footage for such period. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2006, the sales per square foot grew to \$594 from \$587 in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Jean Coudu USA believes that approximately half its drugstores are the number one or two retail drugstores in their respective local markets based on sales volume.

Jean Coudu USA acquired the Eckerd drugstores during fiscal 2005, referred to in this section as the Eckerd drugstore acquisition, which added 1,549 stores to the network. During fiscal 2006, Jean Coudu USA pursued the integration of the Eckerd and Brooks operations, including the migration of the former Eckerd information technology infrastructure from Kentucky and Florida to Rhode Island, and the beginning of the rollout of the RX Care system and new point-of-sale systems in the Eckerd stores. During fiscal 2007, the Eckerd drugstores continue to receive attention designed to continue to improve their financial performance.

Results of Operations

	Thirteen weeks ended		Twenty-six weeks ended	
	November 25, 2006	November 26, 2005	November 25, 2006	November 26, 2005
(Dollars in thousands, except for drugstore count)				
Sales	\$ 2,352,052	\$ 2,293,361	\$ 4,700,311	\$ 4,608,402
Cost and Expenses:				
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation shown below)(1)	1,772,164	1,723,705	3,559,086	3,468,619
Selling, general and administration expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below)	514,410	492,542	1,029,187	1,002,314
Depreciation and amortization	49,930	58,454	104,118	116,084
Operating income	15,548	18,660	7,920	21,385
Other expense (income), net	62,985	70,515	131,863	132,301
Loss before income taxes	(47,437)	(51,855)	(123,943)	(110,916)
Income tax benefit	(18,886)	(18,729)	(49,342)	(42,535)
Net Loss	\$ (28,551)	\$ (33,126)	\$ (74,601)	\$ (68,381)

As of fiscal quarter end

Total assets	5,075,123	5,232,983
Total debt(2)	3,128,337	3,063,033
Number of retail drugstores	1,859	1,853

	Thirteen weeks ended		Twenty-six weeks ended	
	November 25, 2006	November 26, 2005	November 25, 2006	November 26, 2005

(In percentage)

Sales growth same store(3)(4)

Total	2.7%	(0.4)%	2.5%	(0.2)%
Pharmacy	2.9%	0.4%	3.1%	0.7%
Front-end	1.9%	(2.8)%	0.9%	(2.6)%

(1) Includes LIFO charges of \$8,930 and \$5,014 for the thirteen weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005 and \$17,861 and \$11,147 for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005.

(2) Total debt includes capital lease obligations of \$23,351 as of November 25, 2006 and \$11,975 as of November 26, 2005.

(3)

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Growth is calculated based on the comparison of sales for same stores (stores that have been open or part of the Brooks-Eckerd network for at least 52 weeks) during comparable fiscal periods.

(4)

This measure includes same-store sales for the acquired Eckerd stores beginning August 1, 2005, the first anniversary of ownership of those stores by Jean Coutu USA.

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	Fiscal year ended		
	2006	2005	2004
	(Dollars in thousands, except for drugstore count)		
Sales	\$ 9,495,858	\$ 8,200,445	\$ 1,802,585
Cost and Expenses:			
Cost of goods sold(1)(exclusive of depreciation shown below)	7,172,366	6,227,045	1,371,271
Selling, general and administration expenses (exclusive of depreciation shown below)	2,030,766	1,686,458	318,726
Depreciation and amortization	215,804	184,854	31,148
Operating income	76,922	102,088	81,440
Other expense, net	281,398	189,130	31,841
Income (loss) before income taxes	(204,476)	(87,042)	49,599
Income tax provision (benefit)	(76,893)	(32,616)	19,151
Net income (loss)	\$ (127,583)	\$ (54,426)	\$ 30,448
<i>As of fiscal year end</i>			
Total assets	5,105,925	5,084,895	878,518
Total debt(2)	3,118,912	2,803,392	554,022
Number of retail drugstores	1,858	1,922	336

	Fiscal year ended		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In percentage)		
Sales growth same-store(3)			
Brooks Eckerd network(4)			
Total	1.2%	2.8%	4.3%
Pharmacy	2.0%	3.9%	5.3%
Front-end	(1.1)%	0.4%	2.1%

- (1) Includes LIFO charges of \$38,747 in fiscal 2006 and \$18,456 in fiscal 2005. Jean Coutu USA changed from FIFO to LIFO in fiscal 2005.
- (2) Total debt included capital lease obligations of \$14,302 as of May 27, 2006 and \$16,335 as of May 28, 2005.
- (3) Growth is calculated based on the comparison of sales for same stores (stores that have been open or part of the Brooks-Eckerd network for at least 52 weeks) during comparable fiscal year ended periods.
- (4) This measure includes same-store sales for the acquired Eckerd stores beginning August 1, 2005, the first anniversary of ownership of those stores by Jean Coutu USA.

Definition of Financial Data

Cost of Goods Sold. The cost of goods sold includes the cost of inventory sold during the period, including related vendor rebates and allowances, inventory shrinkage costs, and warehousing costs, which include distribution center payroll and related benefit costs, distribution center occupancy costs, and delivery expenses to the stores. Cost of goods sold excludes depreciation expense.

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Selling, general and administration expenses. SG&A consist primarily of salaries and benefits, rent, advertising, repairs and maintenance, insurance, professional fees, utilities and other costs. SG&A excludes depreciation.

Overview

For the second quarter ended November 25, 2006, the net loss was \$28.6 million compared with \$33.1 million for the quarter ended November 26, 2005. On August 23, 2006, Jean Coutu Group, entered into a definitive agreement with Rite Aid Corporation, whereby Jean Coutu Group would sell the shares of Jean Coutu USA to us in exchange for \$1.45 billion in cash, subject to a working capital adjustment, 250 million shares of Rite Aid common stock and the assumption of \$850 million of the Jean Coutu Notes (with the cash component increasing to \$2.3 billion if the Jean Coutu Notes are not assumed). During the first quarter of fiscal 2007, Jean Coutu USA adopted a transition pay program comprised of retention and other related bonuses associated with the disposal transaction. The charges during the second quarter related to this program amount to \$8.9 million (\$5.3 million after-tax) for the quarter and are included in SG&A.

For the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006, the net loss was \$74.6 million compared with \$68.4 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. The charges related to the transition pay program amount to \$20.2 million (\$12.2 million after-tax) for the twenty-six weeks and are included in SG&A.

For the fiscal year ended May 27, 2006, the net loss was \$127.6 million compared with a net loss of \$54.4 million for the fiscal year ended May 28, 2005. Jean Coutu USA operated the acquired Eckerd drugstores during the full 52 weeks of fiscal 2006 compared with 43 weeks in fiscal 2005. There was a foreign exchange loss recorded during fiscal 2006 on monetary items and foreign currency forward contracts entered into with affiliates in the amount of \$12.7 million included in other expense compared with foreign exchange gains of \$18.2 million in fiscal 2005. There were variations in the U.S. versus Canadian dollar exchange rate which affected the Canadian dollar denominated debt in Jean Coutu USA's consolidated financial statements.

For the fiscal year ended May 28, 2005, the net loss was \$54.4 million compared with net earnings of \$30.4 million for the fiscal year ended May 29, 2004, due principally to the operation of the acquired Eckerd drugstores for 43 weeks in fiscal 2005 versus none in fiscal 2004. There was a foreign exchange gain recorded during fiscal 2005 on monetary items and foreign currency forwards with affiliates of \$18.2 million included in other expense (income) compared with nil in fiscal 2004.

Sales

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Sales increased by \$58.7 million, or 2.6%, to \$2.352 billion for the quarter ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$2.293 billion for the quarter ended November 26, 2005. The increase is principally due to a year-over-year increase in pharmacy sales. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007 and on a same-store basis, total sales grew 2.7%, consisting of 2.9% growth in pharmacy sales and a 1.9% increase in front-end sales. During the second quarter of fiscal 2007, there were 3 new store openings, 1 store acquisition and 4 store closings, bringing Jean Coutu USA's network to 1,859 Brooks and Eckerd stores as of the fiscal quarter end.

During the quarter, pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by 3.54% by the conversion of several popular branded drugs to generic or in some instances to over-the-counter status, with a positive effect on pharmacy margins. On an all stores basis, front-end sales increased 2.3% principally due to the increase in the consumables, health and beauty categories. Sales in these categories

increased due to better execution on certain promotional activities and better-in-stock positions prior to the fall season.

Sales increased by \$91.9 million, or 2.0%, to \$4.700 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$4.608 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. The increase is principally due to a year-over-year increase in pharmacy sales, partially offset by the loss of sales from the 78 Eckerd drugstores that closed during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Total revenue from these closed stores was \$21.2 million in twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. During the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 and on a same-store basis, total sales grew 2.5%, consisting of 3.1% growth in pharmacy sales and a 0.9% increase in front-end sales. This measure includes same-store sales for the acquired Eckerd drugstores as of August 1, 2005, the first anniversary of ownership by Jean Coudu USA. During the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007, there were 8 new store openings, 4 store acquisitions and 8 store closings.

During the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006, pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by 3.14% by the conversion of several popular branded drugs to generic or in some instances to over-the-counter status, with a positive effect on pharmacy margins. On an all stores basis, front-end sales increased 0.5% principally due to the increase in the consumables, health and beauty categories. Sales in these categories increased for the same reasons discussed in the quarter. Front-end sales continue to be negatively affected by the decline in sales in the film and photo category.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Sales increased by \$1.296 billion or 15.8% to \$9.496 billion for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 compared with \$8.200 billion for the fiscal year ended May 28, 2005, due principally to additional revenues of \$1.297 billion from the acquired Eckerd drugstores during the full 52 weeks of fiscal 2006 compared with 43 weeks in fiscal 2005. This was partially offset by the loss of sales from the 78 Eckerd drugstores closed during the first quarter of fiscal 2006. Total revenue from these closed stores was \$156.8 million in fiscal 2005. Jean Coudu USA's sales trends have improved in both the pharmacy and front-end sections of its stores. On a same-store basis, total sales grew 1.2%, consisting of 2.0% growth in pharmacy sales, partially offset by a 1.1% decrease in front-end sales during fiscal 2006 compared to the prior fiscal year. This measure includes same-store sales for the acquired Eckerd drugstores as of August 1, 2005, the first anniversary of ownership by Jean Coudu USA. During fiscal 2006, there were 21 new store openings and 85 store closures, bringing the Brooks Eckerd network to 1,858 Brooks and Eckerd stores as of fiscal year end.

During the last two fiscal years, generic prescriptions as a percentage of the total pharmacy script count increased from 53.8% for fiscal 2005 to 57.1% for fiscal year ended May 27, 2006. The generic substitution rate that is the rate at which generics are substituted for branded prescription drugs increased from 93.8% in May 2005 to 95.6% in May 2006. While overall pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by the conversion of branded drugs to generics, which generally have a lower selling price, generic prescriptions generally result in higher gross profits. Pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by 2.32% by the conversion of several popular branded drugs from prescription to generic or in some instances to over-the-counter status, with a positive effect on pharmacy margins. Third party health plans covered 95.6% of pharmacy sales in fiscal 2006.

While overall front-end sales have experienced negative growth, the trends have improved, in consumables, core health and beauty categories and private label products. Front-end sales growth has been negatively impacted by the significant decline in the photo category.

Sales less cost of goods sold amounted to \$2.323 billion for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 compared with \$1.973 billion for the previous corresponding fiscal year, principally attributable to the addition of the Eckerd stores for the full 2006 fiscal year. This measure was negatively impacted by recording a LIFO charge of \$38.7 million in fiscal 2006, compared with a LIFO charge of \$18.5 million

in fiscal 2005. Jean Coudu USA's cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales improved to 75.5% during fiscal 2006 compared with 75.9% in fiscal 2005. The improvement stems from the increased use of generics with a positive effect on pharmacy margins year-over-year and from reduced inventory losses as a result of loss prevention programs implemented across the network.

Sales rose \$6.397 billion or 354.9% to \$8.200 billion for the fiscal year ended May 28, 2005 compared with \$1.803 billion for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2004, due principally to the additional revenue from the acquired Eckerd drugstores as of July 31, 2004. During fiscal 2005, Eckerd sales trends improved significantly in both the pharmacy and the front-end. On a same-store basis, total retail sales grew 2.8%, pharmacy sales gained 3.9% and front-end sales increased 0.4% year-over-year. This measure did not include same-store sales for the acquired Eckerd drugstores, which were included in same-store sales beginning in the first quarter of fiscal 2006. During fiscal 2005, in addition to the 1,549 newly acquired Eckerd drugstores, there were also 65 new store openings and 28 store closures.

Pharmacy sales were negatively impacted by the conversion of branded drugs to generics, which generally have a lower selling price but higher gross profits for the drugstore retailer. Pharmacy sales improved in both fiscal years, but growth was negatively impacted by the conversion of Claritin and Prilosec from prescription to over-the-counter status, and to the continued health concerns over women's hormone replacement therapy drugs. Generics as a percentage of total Eckerd pharmacy script count increased from 49% at the time of purchase of the Eckerd network to 53% by the end of fiscal 2005, with the generic substitution rate increasing from 84% to 92%. Third party health plans covered approximately 95% of pharmacy sales in fiscal 2005 and 2004. Front-end sales trends improved, with strong growth in core health and beauty categories and private label products. Jean Coudu USA continued its shift towards the health and beauty and confectionery categories with a positive effect on gross margin, while Jean Coudu USA saw a decline in overall photography department sales due to the shift to digital photography.

Sales less cost of goods sold amounted to \$1.973 billion for the fiscal 2005, compared with \$431.3 million for the previous corresponding fiscal year. This increase is attributable to the addition of the Eckerd business during fiscal 2005. This measure was negatively impacted by recording a LIFO charge of \$18.5 million in fiscal 2005, compared with a LIFO charge of nil in fiscal 2004, as Jean Coudu USA adopted LIFO at the beginning of fiscal 2005. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales improved to 75.9% during fiscal 2005 compared with 76.1% in fiscal 2004. The improvement was due to management's focus on optimal merchandising, mix and pricing in the front-end.

Cost of goods sold

Thirteen and Twenty-Six week Period Comparison

Cost of goods sold increased by \$48.5 million, or 2.8%, to \$1.772 billion for the quarter ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$1.724 billion for the quarter ended November 26, 2005. The increase in cost of good sold is largely due to an increase in pharmacy prescription sales and front-end sales during the quarter. Jean Coudu USA's cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales increased to 75.3% during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with 75.2% in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. The increase in cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales was due to an increase in front-end promotional allowances and markdowns compared to the prior year.

Cost of goods sold increased by \$90.5 million, or 2.6%, to \$3.559 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$3.469 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. Jean Coudu USA's cost of goods sold as a percentage of sales increased to 75.7% during the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with 75.3% in the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. Cost of goods sold dollars and as a percentage of sales increased for the same reasons discussed in the description of the quarter over-quarter changes in the preceding paragraph.

Fiscal Year Comparison

Sales less cost of goods sold amounted to \$2.323 billion for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 compared with \$1.973 billion for the previous corresponding fiscal year, principally attributable to the addition of the Eckerd stores for the full 2006 fiscal year. This measure was negatively impacted by recording a LIFO charge of \$38.7 million in fiscal 2006, compared with a LIFO charge of \$18.5 million in fiscal 2005. The company's costs of goods sold as a percentage of sales improved to 75.5% during fiscal 2006 compared with 75.9% in fiscal 2005. The improvement stems from the increased use of generics with a positive effect on pharmacy margins year-over-year and from reduced inventory losses as a result of loss prevention programs implemented across the network.

Selling, general and administration expenses

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

SG&A increased by \$21.8 million, or 4.4%, to \$514.4 million for the quarter ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$492.5 million for the quarter ended November 26, 2005. The increase in SG&A was due primarily to charges associated with the transition pay program associated with the disposal transaction. The charges related to this program totaled \$8.9 million (\$5.3 million after-tax) for the quarter. Total expected charges under this program are estimated at \$35.5 million. Total SG&A represent 21.9% of sales versus 21.5% for the same period a year earlier.

SG&A increased by \$26.9 million, or 2.7%, to \$1.029 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$1.002 billion for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. The increase in SG&A was due primarily to charges associated with the transition pay program. The charges related to the transition pay program totaled \$20.2 million (\$12.2 million after-tax) for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006. Total SG&A represent 21.9% of revenues versus 21.7% for the same period a year earlier.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

SG&A for the fiscal year ended May 27, 2006 were \$2.031 billion, up from \$1.686 billion in the previous fiscal year, mainly attributable to the addition of the Eckerd stores for the full 2006 fiscal year. These expenses represented 21.4% of revenues versus 20.6% a year earlier. Normal inflationary increases in these expenses were not covered by sales increases. In addition, due to the Medicare Part D Drug Benefit program rollout and sales growth initiatives, Jean Coudu USA experienced an increase in wage expense. Jean Coudu USA also incurred certain integration expenses with respect to the integration of the Eckerd stores, during both the 2006 and 2005 fiscal years.

SG&A for fiscal 2005 were \$1.686 billion, up from \$318.7 million for the previous fiscal year. This increase is essentially attributable to the operation of the acquired Eckerd drugstores. These expenses represented 20.6% of revenues versus 17.7% a year earlier. Jean Coudu USA incurred certain non-recurring acquisition and integration expenses during fiscal 2005. Also, since the acquired Eckerd drugstores had lower average sales per store than the then existing Brooks network, these expenses increased during fiscal 2005 while Jean Coudu USA integrated and optimized headquarters, field staff and structure. In addition, the network undertook several store openings and other measures, which increased these expenses, while store sales were being built.

Depreciation and amortization

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by \$8.5 million, or 14.6%, to \$49.9 million for the quarter ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$58.5 million for the quarter ended

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November 26, 2005. The decrease is due to a change in estimates in fiscal 2006 following the finalization of the capital asset ledger with regard to the acquired Eckerd assets.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased by \$12.0 million, or 10.3%, to \$104.1 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$116.1 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. The decrease is due to a change in estimates in fiscal 2006 following the finalization of the capital asset ledger with regard to the acquired Eckerd assets.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Depreciation and amortization charges increased to \$215.8 million during fiscal 2006, up \$30.9 million from \$184.9 million for fiscal 2005, principally reflecting the operation of the acquired Eckerd drugstores for the full 2006 fiscal year.

Depreciation and amortization charges increased to \$184.9 million during fiscal 2005, up \$153.8 million from \$31.1 million in fiscal 2004. The increase in the charges during fiscal 2005 reflects the Eckerd drugstore acquisition.

Other expense

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Other expense decreased \$7.5 million, or 10.7%, to \$63.0 million for the quarter ended November 25, 2006 compared with \$70.5 million for the quarter ended November 26, 2005. Interest expense increased \$3.2 million to \$71.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007, as compared to \$67.9 million in fiscal 2006, due principally to an increase in borrowings and interest rates year-over-year. The weighted average interest rate on Jean Coutu USA's long-term debt was 8.8% during the current fiscal quarter compared with 8.4% during the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Foreign currency gains amounted to \$6.6 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with foreign currency losses of \$4.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. The foreign currency gains during the quarter were due to the remeasurement of Jean Coutu USA's Canadian dollar denominated debt. During the quarter, the U.S. dollar strengthened versus the Canadian dollar.

Other expense increased \$0.4 million, or 0.3%, to \$131.9 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 compared \$132.3 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. Interest expense increased \$8.3 million to \$141.4 million in the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007, as compared to \$133.1 million in fiscal 2006, due principally to an increase in borrowings and interest rates year-over-year. The weighted average interest rate on Jean Coutu USA's long-term debt was 8.6% during the current twenty-six weeks compared with 8.4% during the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. Foreign currency gains amounted to \$5.4 million in the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with foreign currency losses of \$2.0 million in the twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. The foreign currency gains were due to the remeasurement of Jean Coutu USA's Canadian dollar denominated debt. During the twenty-six weeks, the U.S. dollar strengthened versus the Canadian dollar.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Other expense was \$281.4 million in fiscal 2006, an increase of \$92.3 million over \$189.1 million in fiscal 2005. Interest expense increased \$66.1 million to \$274.7 million in fiscal 2006, as compared to \$208.6 million in fiscal 2005, due principally to the additional indebtedness related to the Eckerd acquisition for the full 2006 fiscal year compared with 43 weeks in fiscal 2005. The weighted average interest rate on Jean Coutu USA's long-term debt was 8.5% during the current fiscal year and during fiscal 2005. Foreign currency losses amounted to \$12.7 million in fiscal 2006 compared with foreign currency gains of \$18.2 million in fiscal 2005.

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Other expense (income) was \$189.1 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$157.3 million over \$31.8 million in fiscal 2004. Interest expense was \$208.6 million in fiscal 2005, an increase of \$176.7 million over \$31.9 million in fiscal 2004, due principally to the financial expenses related to the Eckerd acquisition for 43 weeks in fiscal 2005 versus nil in fiscal 2004. The weighted average interest rate on Jean Coudu USA's long-term debt was 8.5% during fiscal 2005 compared with 6.5% for fiscal 2004. Foreign currency gains amounted to \$18.2 million in fiscal 2005 compared with nil in fiscal 2004.

Income tax provision (benefit)

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

There was an income tax benefit of \$18.9 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with \$18.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Jean Coudu USA's effective tax rate was 39.8% in the second quarter of fiscal 2007 compared with 36.1% in the second quarter of fiscal 2006.

There was an income tax benefit of \$49.3 million in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with \$42.5 million in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. Jean Coudu USA's effective tax rate was 39.8% in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with 38.3% in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

There was an income tax benefit of \$76.9 million in fiscal 2006 compared with \$32.6 million in fiscal 2005. Jean Coudu USA's effective tax rate was 37.6% in fiscal 2006 compared with 37.5% in fiscal 2005.

There was an income tax benefit of \$32.6 million in fiscal 2005 compared with a provision of \$19.2 million for fiscal 2004. Jean Coudu USA's effective tax rate was 37.5% in fiscal 2005 compared with 38.6% in fiscal 2004.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Jean Coudu USA's cash flows are generated principally by the sale of prescription drugs and other products by its drugstore network and from borrowings from the parent company. These cash flows are used: (i) to purchase products for resale, (ii) to finance operating expenses, (iii) for debt service, (iv) for real estate investments, and (v) to finance capital expenditures incurred to renovate and open stores, and replace equipment. Jean Coudu USA has typically financed capital expenditures and working capital requirements through cash flow from operating activities. The Eckerd acquisition was financed principally through long-term borrowings and the sale of common stock.

Cash flow from operating activities

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Cash used in operating activities was \$65.9 million for the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with cash used of \$132.8 million in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. During both periods, cash was used to fund operating expenses and the seasonal build of inventories. Cash from operations in the current quarter improved versus the same quarter last year due to improvements made to Jean Coudu USA's operating and inventory management systems.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Cash used in operating activities was \$15.7 million for fiscal 2006. Cash provided by operating activities was \$97.6 million in fiscal 2005 and \$24.3 million in fiscal 2004. In fiscal 2006, the net loss and working capital requirements were substantially offset by non-cash charges, principally depreciation and

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amortization. In fiscal 2005, non-cash charges more than offset the net loss. In fiscal 2004, net income and non-cash charges were partially offset by working capital requirements.

Cash flow from investing activities

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Cash used in investing activities was \$73.9 million for the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2007 compared with \$57.2 million in the first twenty-six weeks of fiscal 2006. Cash flow from investing activities consists primarily of capital expenditures. Capital expenditures totaled \$72.6 million and \$58.7 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 and November 26, 2005, respectively.

Fiscal Year Comparisons

Cash used in investing activities was \$94.9 million for fiscal 2006 compared with a use of \$2.651 billion in fiscal 2005 and \$47.5 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2005, \$2.492 billion was used to acquire the Eckerd network and related operations. \$124.1 million was used to acquire property and equipment in fiscal 2006 compared with \$162.3 million in fiscal 2005 and \$42.9 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2006, 21 new drugstores were opened and 85 drugstores were closed. During fiscal 2006, Jean Coudu USA purchased intangible assets in the amount of \$10.9 million compared with purchases of \$4.8 million during fiscal 2005 and \$4.5 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2006, Jean Coudu USA received proceeds of \$40.1 million from the disposal of certain property, equipment and intangible assets, including the former Eckerd headquarters. During fiscal 2005, Jean Coudu, USA received \$8.2 million of proceeds from the disposal of property, equipment and other assets.

Cash flow from financing activities

Thirteen and Twenty-Six Week Period Comparisons

Net cash from financing activities for the twenty-six weeks ended November 25, 2006 totaled \$62.6 million compared to \$179.7 million for the twenty-six weeks ended November 26, 2005. During the twenty-six week period ended November 25, 2006, Jean Coudu USA received \$100.0 million in additional advances from affiliates and repaid \$32.6 million on notes payable to affiliates. Cash from financing activities was used to fund operations and capital expenditures.

Under the terms of the credit agreement, the maximum available outstanding under each of the revolving loan, the swingline loan and letters of credit is \$325 million, \$35 million and \$130 million respectively, subject to a maximum of \$325 million. At November 25, 2006, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving loan and the swingline loan. Jean Coudu USA had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$74.9 million at November 25, 2006 (November 26, 2005 \$70.0 million).

Fiscal Year Comparisons

During fiscal 2006 and 2005, Jean Coudu USA received proceeds from notes issued to affiliates of Jean Coudu Group as part of the financing structure put into place for the Eckerd acquisition, which in turn issued debt to fund the Eckerd transaction. During fiscal 2006, \$130.6 million was provided from financing activities compared with \$2.626 billion in fiscal 2005 and \$31.9 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2005 and 2004, Jean Coudu USA repaid a line-of-credit agreement in the amounts of \$15.0 million and \$25.4 million respectively. During fiscal 2006, Jean Coudu USA had proceeds from advances from affiliates in the amount of \$187.0 million compared with proceeds of \$80.0 million in fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2005, Jean Coudu USA received proceeds from issuance of notes payable to affiliates in the amount of \$1.023 billion to fund the Eckerd acquisition. Proceeds from issuance of notes payable to affiliates amounted to \$65.0 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2006, there was a net repayment of notes payable to affiliates in the amount of \$48.1 million compared with \$555.2 million in

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fiscal 2005 and \$8.0 million in fiscal 2004. During fiscal 2006, Jean Coutu USA repaid capital lease obligations in the amount of \$8.1 million compared with \$19.6 million in fiscal 2005. During fiscal 2005, Jean Coutu USA issued common stock to its parent company in the amount of \$539.2 million and issued redeemable preferred stock to its parent company in the amount of \$1.574 billion to fund the Eckerd acquisition. Jean Coutu USA paid dividends in the amount of \$0.2 million in fiscal 2006 compared with \$0.1 million in fiscal 2005.

Jean Coutu USA had \$110.7 million of cash and cash equivalents as at May 27, 2006 compared with cash and cash equivalents of \$90.6 million as at May 28, 2005 and \$17.8 million at May 29, 2004. In addition, under the terms of the credit agreement, the maximum available outstanding under each of the revolving loan, the swingline loan and letters of credit is \$325 million, \$35 million and \$130 million respectively, subject to a maximum of \$325 million. At May 27, 2006, there were no amounts outstanding under the revolving loan and the swingline loan. Jean Coutu USA had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$70.4 million as of May 27, 2006 (compared with \$67.4 million as of May 28, 2005).

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The table below presents a summary of material contractual cash obligations as of May 27, 2006, for the periods indicated under the long-term debt, long-term leases, inventories, services and capital assets commitments:

	Payments due in fiscal years				
	2007	2008 - 2009	2010 - 2011	2012 and thereafter	Total
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Long-term debt due to affiliates	\$ 87,426	\$ 152,083	\$ 753,776	\$ 2,111,325	\$ 3,104,610
Capital lease obligations	5,173	5,281	212		10,666
Operating lease obligations	345,622	655,129	584,074	2,394,981	3,979,806
Purchase commitments	40,649	15,715			56,364
Total	\$ 478,870	\$ 828,208	\$ 1,338,062	\$ 4,506,306	\$ 7,151,446

Changes in contractual obligations and commercial commitments from May 27, 2006 to November 25, 2006 have not been significant.

Long-term debt due to affiliates

On July 31, 2004, Jean Coutu USA completed the Eckerd acquisition. This acquisition was funded by a combination of long-term notes payable to affiliates. Long-term debt due to affiliates, including current portion, increased to \$3.105 billion as at May 27, 2006 from \$2.787 billion at May 28, 2005.

Capital lease obligations

Jean Coutu USA has generally not used capital leases as a means of financing. However, during the second quarter of fiscal 2007 Jean Coutu USA entered into a new capital lease agreement for certain photo equipment. The obligation for this lease at November 25, 2006 was \$13.1 million, and is not included on the table above. At the time of the Eckerd acquisition Jean Coutu USA assumed certain capital lease obligations for photo equipment and software.

Operating lease obligations

Jean Coutu USA leases a substantial portion of its real estate using operating leases. Generally, Jean Coutu USA's real estate leases are for primary terms of up to 20 years with options to renew. At May 27, 2006, operating lease obligations through 2047 amounted to \$3.980 billion, and are primarily related to leased properties. At May 27, 2006, Jean Coutu USA had also signed lease and sublease

agreements under which it will receive minimum payments totaling \$65.0 million until 2022; these payments are not included in the table of contractual commitments above.

Financial Instruments and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Other than the currency forward contracts with its parent company, Jean Coutu USA does not make use of any off-balance sheet arrangements that currently have, or that Jean Coutu USA expects are reasonably likely to have, a material effect on financial condition, results of operations or cash flow. Jean Coutu USA uses operating leases for many of its store locations, and, from time to time, engages in sale-leaseback transactions for financing purposes. Jean Coutu USA does not use special purpose entities in any of its leasing arrangements. In fiscal 2005, Jean Coutu USA entered into foreign currency forward contracts with the parent company. The fair value of these contracts is determined by reference to the exchange rate at period-end. These contracts do not qualify for hedge accounting.

Jean Coutu USA has not taken any actions to cover its exposure to interest rate risk. Depending on the interest rate environment, Jean Coutu USA may make use of derivative financial instruments or other interest rate management vehicles in the future.

Guarantees

On July 31, 2004, Jean Coutu USA acquired all of the stock of various indirect subsidiaries of J. C. Penney Company operating a portion of the Eckerd drugstore business. Jean Coutu USA has entered into an indemnification agreement that is described in Note 18 of Jean Coutu USA's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference in this prospectus.

Related Party Transactions

Transactions between Jean Coutu USA and its parent company are measured at the contractual amount. Jean Coutu USA activities are partially funded by the receivable from and liabilities due to affiliates as described in Note 13 to Jean Coutu USA's audited consolidated financial statements. Also, Jean Coutu USA was charged for software development activities and for management information systems maintenance and support provided by the parent company, as described in Note 19 to Jean Coutu USA's audited consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Estimates

This Jean Coutu USA Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section is based on Jean Coutu USA's consolidated and consolidated condensed financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America for annual and interim financial information. The preparation of these consolidated and consolidated condensed financial statements and related notes requires Jean Coutu USA's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated and consolidated condensed financial statements. They may also affect the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Revenue recognition

For all sales, other than third party pharmacy sales, Jean Coutu USA recognizes revenue from the sales of merchandise at the time the merchandise is sold. For third party pharmacy sales, revenue is recognized at the time the prescription is filled, adjusted by an estimate for those prescriptions that have not been claimed by customers at the end of a period. Customer returns are immaterial.

Inventory

Inventory consists primarily of products acquired for resale, including prescription drugs and over-the-counter medications, as well as household, cosmetics and photography products. In fiscal 2005, Jean Coudu USA changed its method of determining the cost of inventories from the FIFO method to the LIFO method, as described in the notes to Jean Coudu USA's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference to this prospectus supplement.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized but are evaluated for impairment at least annually. No impairment was recorded in the twenty-six week period ended November 25, 2006 or for fiscal 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized, principally on the straight-line method, over their useful lives. They are made up mainly of prescription files and leasehold interests. Prescription files are amortized over a period of five to ten years and leasehold interests are amortized over the remaining period of the lease terms.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Jean Coudu USA reviews long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is determined by comparing the forecasted undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated from utilizing these assets to their carrying amount. If the cash flows are not sufficient to recover the carrying amount of the assets, then impairment has occurred, and the long-lived assets are written down to their respective fair values.

Foreign exchange

The gain or loss on foreign currency transactions includes those related to foreign currency contracts with the parent company and the Canadian dollar denominated term loans due to the parent company. All exchange gains and losses are included in other expense in the condensed statements of operations.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivatives are recorded on the balance sheet as assets or liabilities and measured at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognized in earnings unless the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting.

New Accounting Pronouncements

There were no changes in accounting policies that had a material impact on Jean Coudu USA's consolidated financial statements in fiscal 2006 and consolidated condensed financial statements during the twenty-six week period ended November 25, 2006. See the notes to Jean Coudu USA's audited consolidated financial statements incorporated by reference to this prospectus supplement for a full description of new accounting pronouncements.

Seasonal Nature of the Business

The weather has an effect on the general population's health and, by extension, on Jean Coudu USA's retail sales. For example, in winter, Jean Coudu USA sells more cold and flu medicine, while in summer, allergy and sun protection products are in greater demand. Sales are affected by holidays such as Christmas, Easter, Thanksgiving, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day. The peak sales period is generally Jean Coudu USA's third quarter of Jean Coudu USA's fiscal year, which includes Christmas.

BUSINESS**Overview**

We are the third largest retail drugstore chain in the United States based on revenues and number of stores. We operate our drugstores in 27 states across the country and in the District of Columbia. As of December 2, 2006, we operated 3,322 stores and, upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, the combined company will operate over 5,000 stores nationally, making us the largest drug store retail chain in the eastern United States. We expect to obtain leading positions in various major metropolitan markets, including New York City, Washington DC, Philadelphia, Boston and Atlanta upon consummation of the proposed acquisition. We expect to realize significant cost savings as we integrate, and re-brand to the Rite Aid banner all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire pursuant to the proposed acquisition. During fiscal 2006 and the thirty-nine week period ended December 2, 2006, we generated \$17.3 billion and \$12.9 billion in revenue, respectively, and after giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition, the combined company would have generated \$26.8 billion and \$20.1 billion in revenue, respectively.

In our stores, we sell prescription drugs and a wide assortment of other merchandise, which we call "front-end" products. In fiscal 2006, prescription drug sales accounted for 63.2% of Rite Aid's total sales and approximately 67% of our total sales, giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition. We believe that our pharmacy operations, which will be strengthened by our proposed acquisition of the Brooks and Eckerd stores, will continue to represent a significant part of our business due to favorable industry trends, including an aging population, increased life expectancy, the federal government's adoption of a federally funded prescription drug benefit that began in January 2006 (Medicare Part D), which is part of the Medicare Prescription Drug Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003, the discovery of new and better drug therapies and our on-going program of purchasing prescription files from independent pharmacies. We currently offer approximately 25,000 front-end products, which in fiscal 2006 accounted for the remaining 36.8% of our total sales and the remaining approximately 33% of our total sales, giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition. Front end products include over-the-counter medications, health and beauty aids, personal care items, cosmetics, household items, beverages, convenience foods, greeting cards, seasonal merchandise and numerous other everyday and convenience products, as well as photo processing. We attempt to distinguish our stores from other national chain drugstores, in part, through our private brands and our strategic alliance with GNC, a leading retailer of vitamin and mineral supplements. We currently offer approximately 2,700 products under the Rite Aid private brand, which contributed approximately 11.8% of our front-end sales in the categories where private brand products were offered in fiscal 2006.

The overall average size of each store in our chain is approximately 12,800 square feet and, after giving pro forma effect to the proposed acquisition, will be approximately 12,000 square feet. The average size of our stores is larger in the western United States. As of March 4, 2006, approximately 54% of our stores were freestanding, approximately 41% included a drive-thru pharmacy, approximately 78% included one-hour photo shops, and approximately 34% included a GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store. Initially upon consummation of the proposed acquisition, approximately 54% of our stores will be freestanding, approximately 43% of our stores will include a drive-thru pharmacy and approximately 70% will include one-hour photo shops. In addition, we intend to incorporate the GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store concept into certain Brooks and Eckerd drugstores where appropriate.

We expect the FTC and other governmental authorities may require us to divest of some stores in overlapping geographic areas as a condition of approval of the proposed acquisition under antitrust laws. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the stock purchase agreement, neither we nor Jean Coudu USA will be required in order to resolve any objections asserted under antitrust laws by any governmental authority with respect to the proposed acquisition to divest any of its businesses or assets representing, or the imposition of conditions affecting, store-level Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the

stock purchase agreement) of in excess of an aggregate of \$60 million before advertising and corporate administration expenses, for the most recently completed fiscal year. In addition, in connection with our plan to integrate the Brooks and Eckerd drugstore chains with Rite Aid's existing stores, following consummation of the proposed acquisition, we expect to close additional Brooks and Eckerd stores and Rite Aid stores, primarily to maximize efficiency in markets where we will, on a combined company basis, have multiple stores in close proximity. Because the majority of store closures required by the FTC or other governmental authorities or that we choose to make will be in markets where Rite Aid already had a presence, it is unclear what the impact of such closures will be on our overall sales and revenues. As stated above, the pro forma information provided herein, including the number of stores as well as revenue and income figures, do not account for these dispositions.

Industry Trends

We believe pharmacy sales in the United States will grow between 5% and 8% each year over the next five years based upon studies published by a pharmaceutical market intelligence firm. This anticipated growth is expected to be driven by greater drug utilization, an aging population caused by the "baby boom" generation entering their sixties, the increasing life expectancy of the American population, the new Medicare Part D drug benefit program, the introduction of new drugs and the rate of inflation.

Generic prescription drugs help lower overall costs for customers and third party payors. We believe the utilization of existing generic pharmaceuticals is expected to continue to increase for several years. Further, we believe a significant number of new generics are expected to be introduced in the next couple of years. This increase in generic prescriptions improves gross profits in the retail drugstore industry.

The retail drugstore industry is highly competitive and has been experiencing consolidation. We believe that the continued consolidation of the drugstore industry, continued new store openings, increased mail order, increased competition from internet-based providers and drug importation will further increase competitive pressures in the industry. In addition, sales of potential generic pharmaceuticals continue to grow as a percentage of total prescription drug sales, which has a dampening effect on sales growth. The growth rate of prescription drug sales has also been impacted by slower introductions of successful new prescription drugs and safety concerns sometimes resulting in the recall of a drug, such as the antiarthritic drug recalls.

The retail drugstore industry relies significantly on third party payors. Third party payors, including the Medicare Part D plans and the state sponsored Medicaid agencies, periodically evaluate and at times change the eligibility requirements to reduce the number of participants or reduce certain reimbursement rates. These evaluations and resulting changes and reductions are expected to continue. When third-party payors, including the Medicare Part D program and the state sponsored Medicaid agencies, reduce the number of participants or reduce their reimbursement rates, sales and margins in the industry could be reduced, and profitability of the industry could be adversely affected. These possible adverse effects can be partially or entirely offset by expense control, by dispensing more higher margin generics or dispensing more prescriptions, which could come from the anticipated growth opportunities mentioned above or from competitors.

Strategy

Our strategy is to continue to focus on improving the productivity of our existing Rite Aid stores and developing new and relocated stores in our strongest existing markets as well as integrating the stores Rite Aid acquires from Jean Coutu Group under the Rite Aid banner. We believe that improving the sales of existing Rite Aid stores and growing our existing markets is critical to improving our profitability and cash flow. We believe the consummation of the proposed acquisition will broaden

and accelerate the implementation of our strategy, however, our strategy will remain the same even if the proposed acquisition is not consummated.

The following paragraphs describe in more detail the components of our strategy:

Integrate Brooks and Eckerd Stores Under Rite Aid Banner and Develop Stores in Existing Markets. We intend to convert all Brooks and Eckerd stores to the Rite Aid banner within 12 months following the completion of the proposed acquisition. We have assigned senior managers focused exclusively on and fully dedicated to ensuring the successful integration of the Brooks and Eckerd stores with oversight by our senior executives including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer. Initially, as part of the integration and conversion process, the banners and signs of the Brooks and Eckerd stores will be changed to Rite Aid and all Brooks and Eckerd store systems will be converted to the Rite Aid store systems, including our pharmacy management and dispensing system, Nexgen. Following the store system conversion, the stores will be re-set, re-merchandised and upgraded to the Rite Aid décor package. We expect that almost all Brooks and Eckerd stores will be remodeled over the next several years. To ensure successful integration and conversion with minimal disruption to our customers, we intend to launch a pilot store conversion program to test our integration and conversion process and then convert all Brooks and Eckerd stores gradually over a 12 month period. We also expect to continue our new and relocated store and store remodeling program that is currently under way and intend to incorporate the Brooks and Eckerd stores into the program. As part of the new and relocated store and store remodeling program, some of the Brooks or Eckerd and Rite Aid stores that are in close proximity to one another may be combined to improve overall productivity. Our integration plan includes approximately \$87 million of integration-related non-recurring expenses and capital expenditures of approximately \$450 million in the acquired stores and distribution centers in the first year. For several years thereafter, we will invest, as needed, up to a total of \$500 million of capital expenditures in additional acquired store remodels and relocations and acquired distribution center upgrades.

Rite Aid's new and relocated store program is focused on our strongest existing markets. Our goal, whether or not the proposed acquisition is consummated, is to open or relocate approximately 800 to 1,000 stores over the next five years, of which we expect that at least 50% will be relocated stores. As part of this program, we plan to continue remodeling stores, even if the proposed acquisition is not consummated. An integral part of the program is a new prototype store. Approximately 101 new or relocated stores have recently been constructed and opened utilizing the new prototype. We expect that almost all of the planned new and relocated stores will be the new prototype store. We believe that this program, over the longer term, along with the execution of our near term strategy of improving store productivity, will increase our sales and customer satisfaction.

Grow our Pharmacy Sales and Attract More Customers. We believe that customer service and convenience are key factors to growing pharmacy sales. To improve customer service, we are focused on our "With Us, It's Personal" program that is aimed at delivering more personalized service along with timely delivery to our customers. To help our pharmacists do this, we developed and implemented a new pharmacy management and dispensing system and expect to implement this system in the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire in the proposed acquisition. This system, which we call "Nexgen," provides our pharmacists with better tools and information to meet our customers' needs. In addition, Nexgen provides management with important information about the performance of each pharmacy in critical operating areas that drive customer service. We provide our customers with an easy and convenient way to order refills over the telephone or the internet using our automatic refill program. To provide better value to our customers we recommend, when appropriate, the utilization of generic drugs. Generic drugs, which often cost our customers significantly less than a branded drug, are also more profitable for us. Our generic penetration continues to increase every year, and we are setting our goals even higher in future years to take advantage of the substantial number of new generics expected to come to market in the next couple of years.

The implementation of the Medicare Part D Act in January of 2006 provides prescription drug coverage to numerous senior citizens who previously were not covered. We partnered with several third party health plans in programs that communicated information on the Medicare Part D Act to senior citizens. We also offer senior citizens newsletters and prescription discounts through our Living More program, a customer loyalty program. We have also expanded our home health category to target senior citizens with products like wheelchairs, canes, electric scooters and products that enhance bath safety. We believe that programs like these will help us to grow prescription sales in this important market.

To help grow sales and script count, we acquire pharmacy files from other drug stores and have initiatives designed to attract and retain those customers. Other initiatives put in place in fiscal 2006 that we expect to grow our pharmacy sales include the opening of in-store health clinics in the Los Angeles, California and Sacramento, California areas, and the launch of a medication therapy management program, a fee for service arrangement, in conjunction with physicians and the University of Pittsburgh. We believe these initiatives have been effective at growing sales in their target markets and have scalable, replicable potential for future expansion.

We also have the capability to provide PBM services to employers, health plans and insurance companies. We intend to offer, through our PBM capabilities, a 90 day at retail alternative to mail order. We believe that providing PBM services will create opportunities to direct customers to our stores.

Grow Front-End Sales. We intend to grow front-end sales through continued emphasis on core drugstore categories, a commitment to health and wellness products to enhance our pharmacy position, a focus on seasonal and cross-merchandising, offering a wider selection of products and services to our customers and effective promotions in our weekly advertising circulars. Our focus for expanding our products and services includes several fully integrated health condition marketing programs, e.g., diabetes, allergy, vitamins, heart health, skincare and weight management, a continued strengthening of our collaborative relationship with our suppliers, an emphasis on our Rite Aid private brand products, which provide better value for our customers and higher margins for us, offering ethnic products targeted to selected markets, expansion of the number of GNC store-within-Rite Aid-store, and utilizing digital technology in our one-hour photo development. We believe that the new store and relocation program described earlier will also contribute to an increase in our front-end sales.

The average front-end sales per store for the Rite Aid stores are approximately 35% more than the average front-end sales per store for the Brooks and Eckerd stores located in the same markets, even though the average square footage of such Rite Aid stores is slightly less than the average square footage of such Brooks and Eckerd stores. We believe that following the consummation of the proposed acquisition, the implementation of the Rite Aid "best practices" described in the previous paragraph will increase the average Brooks and Eckerd front-end sales per store to a level similar to the average Rite Aid front-end sales per store. Our goal is to increase the average Brooks and Eckerd front-end sales per store to the level of the average Rite Aid front-end sales per store.

Focus on Customers and Associates. Our "With Us, It's Personal" commitment encourages associates to provide customers with a superior customer service experience. We obtain feedback on our customer service performance by utilizing an automated survey system that collects store specific information from customers shortly after the point of sale and from independent third party customer surveys. We also have several programs in place that are designed to enhance customer satisfaction, examples of which are the maintenance of a customer support center that centrally receives and processes all customer calls and our "never out of stock" program. We continue to develop and implement associate training programs to improve customer satisfaction and educate our associates about the products we offer. We have implemented programs that create compensatory and other

incentives for associates to provide customers with excellent service. We believe that these steps further enable and motivate our associates to deliver superior customer service.

Expense Control and Cost Savings Through Synergies. In our existing stores, and in the combined company upon completion of the proposed acquisition, our goal is to either reduce costs, lower expense or contain expense in order to leverage the pharmacy and front end sales growth strategies described earlier, which will allow for more investment in the strategies important for our future. We budget and monitor all areas of expense and have also targeted areas of spending for improvement. Our targeted expense areas are subject to analysis of the processes involved, with an emphasis on collaboration between areas in the company and vendors, utilization of competition between vendors and consolidation of spending volumes to achieve economies of scale. Examples of targeted expense areas include: (i) inventory returns, (ii) utility expense and (iii) temporary labor. We plan to implement strategies to reduce the volume of merchandise returns and thereby reduce the labor expense and inventory valuation losses related to returns. We also intend to better control utility expense by focusing on improving the energy management practices and replacing certain equipment to lower consumption and accessing alternative energy sources for a lower cost. We plan to collaborate and consolidate the various temporary labor arrangements throughout our business to achieve economies of scale.

In addition to the focus and activities described in the previous paragraph, following the consummation of the proposed acquisition, we estimate that net reductions in costs and expenses of approximately \$150 million, which is net of an assumed loss of \$60 million of store-level Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the stock purchase agreement) and \$40 million of additional labor and benefit expense will be realized after a one-year integration period, with approximately \$35 million of net reductions realized during the first year. The general categories of anticipated cost and expense reduction opportunities are primarily cost of product, corporate administrative expenses, advertising expenses and other expense reduction opportunities. We estimate cost of product reductions of approximately \$115 million, primarily from purchasing certain products for all stores under the current vendor contract with the best price and reduction in shrink. We also estimate corporate administrative expense reductions of approximately \$55 million, related to the consolidation of the Brooks and Eckerd headquarter functions into the Rite Aid headquarter functions. We estimate advertising expense reductions of approximately \$45 million, from eliminating advertising expense that is duplicated in common markets. We also expect other expense reduction opportunities of approximately \$35 million in areas such as energy management, physical inventory processes and supply procurement processes. We also expect other benefits and synergies to result from additional operational efficiencies, greater economies of scale and revenue enhancement opportunities. However, the timing and size of these other benefits and synergies cannot be currently determined. We can provide no assurance that the anticipated benefits and synergies from the proposed acquisition described herein will be realized upon consummation of the proposed acquisition.

Products and Services

In fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, sales of prescription drugs represented approximately 63.2%, 63.6% and 63.6%, respectively, of our total sales. In fiscal years 2006, 2005 and 2004, our prescription drug sales were \$10.9 billion, \$10.7 billion and \$10.5 billion, respectively.

We sell approximately 25,000 different types of non-prescription, or front-end products. The types and number of front-end products in each store vary, and selections are based on customer needs and preferences and available space. No single front-end product category contributed significantly to our

sales during fiscal 2006, although certain front-end product classes contributed in excess of 10% to our sales. Our principal classes of products in fiscal 2006 were the following:

Product Class	Percentage of Sales
Prescription drugs	63.2%
Over-the-counter medications and personal care	11.1%
Health and beauty aids	4.9%
General merchandise and other	20.8%

We offer approximately 2,700 products under the Rite Aid private brand, which contributed approximately 11.8% of our front-end sales in the categories where private brand products were offered in fiscal 2006. During fiscal 2006, we added 389 products under the Rite Aid private brand. We intend to continue to increase the number of private brand products.

We have a strategic alliance with GNC under which we have opened 1,226 GNC "stores-within-Rite Aid-stores." We intend to incorporate the GNC store- within-Rite Aid-store concept into the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire where appropriate. GNC is a leading nationwide retailer of vitamin and mineral supplements and personal care, fitness and other health-related products.

Technology

All of our existing Rite Aid stores are integrated into a common information system, which enables our customers to fill or refill prescriptions in any of our existing Rite Aid stores throughout the country, reduces chances of adverse drug interactions, and enables our pharmacists to fill prescriptions more accurately and efficiently. This system can be expanded to accommodate new stores. We expect to integrate all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire into our information system following consummation of the proposed acquisition. Our customers may also order prescription refills over the Internet through www.riteaid.com powered by drugstore.com, or over the phone through our telephonic rapid automated refill systems, which we also expect to be made available at all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire pursuant to the proposed acquisition. As of March 4, 2006, we had installed ScriptPro automated pharmacy dispensing units, which are linked to our pharmacists' computers and fill and label prescription drug orders, in 970 stores, and we expect to extend this technology to the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire where appropriate. The efficiency of ScriptPro units allows our pharmacists to spend an increased amount of time consulting with our customers. Additionally, each of our existing Rite Aid stores employs, and following the consummation of the proposed acquisition, we expect all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire to employ, point-of-sale technology that supports sales analysis and recognition of customer trends. This same point-of-sale technology facilitates the maintenance of perpetual inventory records which together are the basis for our automated inventory replenishment process.

In fiscal 2005, we completed the roll-out of our next generation pharmacy dispensing system, and expanded e-prescribing services to all of our existing Rite Aid stores. We expect to integrate all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire into our next generation pharmacy dispensing system and to extend e-prescribing services to all of the Brooks and Eckerd stores that we acquire. We believe our next generation pharmacy system is state of the art and has enhanced management of customers' prescription orders, assignment of responsibilities within the pharmacy, quality control and measurement and monitoring of each of our pharmacies' key performance indicators, which include timeliness, completeness, and backlog. Our next generation pharmacy system was designed with optimal ease of use in mind so as to further enable our pharmacists to work directly with customers and doctors.

Suppliers

During fiscal 2006, we purchased approximately 94% of the dollar volume of its prescription drugs from a single supplier, McKesson. Under a contract which runs through March 2009, with limited exceptions, we are, and following the proposed acquisition, the combined company will be, required to purchase all of our branded pharmaceutical products from McKesson. If our relationship with McKesson was disrupted, we could temporarily have difficulty filling prescriptions until we executed a replacement strategy, which could negatively affect our business. We purchase generic (non-brand name) pharmaceuticals directly from manufacturers. We purchase our non-pharmaceutical merchandise from numerous manufacturers and wholesalers. We believe that competitive sources are readily available for substantially all of the non-pharmaceutical merchandise we carry and that the loss of any one supplier would not have a material effect on our business.

We sell private brand and co-branded products that generally are supplied by numerous competitive sources. The Rite Aid and GNC co-branded PharmAssure vitamin and mineral supplement products and the GNC branded vitamin and mineral supplement products that we sell in our stores are developed by GNC, and along with our Rite Aid brand vitamin and mineral supplements, are manufactured by GNC.

Customers and Third Party Payors

During fiscal 2006, our stores served an average of 1.7 million customers per day. The loss of any one customer would not have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

In fiscal 2006, 93.9% of our pharmacy sales and 94.6% of the pharmacy sales of the combined company pro forma for the proposed acquisition, were to customers covered by health plan contracts which typically contract with third parties payors (such as insurance companies, prescription benefit management companies, governmental agencies, private employers, health maintenance organizations or other managed care providers) that agree to pay for all or a portion of a customer's eligible prescription purchases and negotiate with us for reduced prescription rates. During fiscal 2006, the top five third party payors accounted for approximately 31.0% of our total sales and 29.6% of the total sales of the combined company pro forma for the proposed acquisition, the largest of which represented 8.9% of our total sales and 9.5% of the total sales of the combined company. During fiscal 2006, Medicaid related sales were approximately 11.4% of our sales and 10.8% of the total sales of the combined company pro forma for the proposed acquisition, of which the largest single Medicaid payor was less than 3% of our sales and 3% of the total sales of the combined company. Beginning January 2006, a significant amount of our Medicaid prescriptions moved to coverage under the new Medicare Part D plans. After considering this shift in payor we expect Medicaid related sales to represent approximately 8% of our total sales in fiscal 2007. Any significant loss of third-party payor business could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Competition

The retail drugstore industry is highly competitive. We currently compete with, and following the proposed acquisition, will continue to compete with, among others, retail drugstore chains, independently owned drugstores, supermarkets, mass merchandisers, discount stores, dollar stores, mail order pharmacies and internet-based providers. We compete on the basis of store location and convenient