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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS
(UNAUDITED)

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

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	Quarter Ended	
	April 2, 2003	Ap
	-----	-----
Restaurant sales	\$ 193,192	
Cost of sales:		
Food and beverage	68,005	
Payroll and benefits	60,196	
Depreciation	7,948	
Other restaurant expenses	27,212	

Total cost of sales	163,361	

General and administrative expenses	9,814	
Interest expense	2,406	
Revenues from franchised restaurants	(403)	
Other income, net	(949)	

Earnings before income taxes	18,963	
Income taxes	6,865	

Net earnings	\$ 12,098	
	=====	
Net earnings per common share:		
Basic	\$.28	
Diluted	.28	
Weighted-average shares:		
Basic	42,483	
Diluted	43,707	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS)

	April 2, 2003	Jan
	-----	-----
ASSETS	(Unaudited)	

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Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 17,881
Receivables	4,994
Inventories	5,464
Prepaid expenses	1,232
Income taxes receivable	-
Deferred income taxes	4,676

Total current assets	34,247
Property and equipment:	
Land and improvements	146,757
Buildings	421,132
Equipment	237,188
Construction in progress	30,051

	835,128
Less accumulated depreciation	242,469

Net property and equipment	592,659
Other assets	7,676

	\$ 634,582
	=====
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	
Current liabilities:	
Accounts payable	13,847
Income taxes payable	3,634
Accrued liabilities	34,632

Total current liabilities	52,113
Long-term debt	212,000
Deferred income taxes	39,444
Other long-term liabilities	4,966

Total liabilities	308,523

Shareholders' equity:	
Common stock of \$1.00 par value; authorized 100,000,000 shares; issued 42,132,000 in 2003 and 42,745,000 shares in 2002	42,132
Additional paid-in capital	-
Retained earnings	283,927

Total shareholders' equity	326,059
Commitments and contingencies	
	\$ 634,582
	=====

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See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(UNAUDITED)

(IN THOUSANDS)

	Three Months Ended	
	April 2, 2003	Ap
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net earnings	\$ 12,098	
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	8,364	
Gain on sale of property and equipment	(556)	
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	62	
Deferred income taxes	69	
Decrease (increase) in:		
Receivables	16	
Inventories	(345)	
Prepaid expenses	34	
Income taxes receivable	2,739	
Other assets	(550)	
Increase (decrease) in:		
Accounts payable	2,951	
Income taxes payable	3,634	
Accrued liabilities	(1,116)	
Other long-term liabilities	387	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities	27,787	
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	2,493	
Capital expenditures	(18,471)	
	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities	(15,978)	
	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from revolving credit facility	10,000	
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	502	
Purchases of common stock	(7,084)	
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	3,418	
	-----	-----

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Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	15,227
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	2,654

Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$ 17,881
	=====
Supplemental disclosures Cash paid during the period for:	
Interest, net of amount capitalized	\$ 4,477
Income taxes	362

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(UNAUDITED)

(IN THOUSANDS)

For the Three Months ended April 2, 2003

	\$1 Par Value Common Stock -----	Additional Paid-In Capital -----	Retained Earnings -----
Balances at January 1, 2003	\$ 42,745	2,066	275,670
Net earnings	-	-	12,098
Issuance of common stock under stock option plans	84	418	-
Tax benefit from exercise of non-qualified stock options	-	62	-
Purchases of common stock	(697)	(2,546)	(3,841)
	-----	-----	-----
Balances at April 2, 2003	\$ 42,132	-	283,927
	=====	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

April 2, 2003

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Description of Business

Ryan's Family Steak Houses, Inc. operates a single-concept restaurant chain consisting of 326 Company-owned and 21 franchised restaurants located principally in the southern and midwestern United States. The Company, organized in 1977, opened its first restaurant in 1978 and completed its initial public offering in 1982. The Company does not operate or franchise any international units.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Ryan's Family Steak Houses, Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for interim financial information and the instructions to Form 10-Q and do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Consolidated operating results for the three months ended April 2, 2003 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2003. For further information, refer to the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2003.

Note 3. Relevant New Accounting Pronouncements

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Statement of Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 143, "Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations" in June 2001. SFAS 143 applies to legal obligations associated with the retirement of certain tangible long-lived assets. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002. Accordingly, the Company adopted this statement on January 2, 2003. The adoption of SFAS 143 has not had a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

In July 2002, the FASB issued Statement No. 146, "Accounting for Obligations Associated with Disposal Activities," which addresses financial reporting and accounting for costs associated with exit or disposal activities and nullifies Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") Issue 94-3, "Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring)." SFAS 146 requires that a liability be recognized for such costs only when the liability is incurred, which is in contrast to EITF 94-3, which requires the recognition of a liability upon the commitment to an exit plan. The statement is effective for exit or disposal activities that are initiated after December 31, 2002 and has not materially affected the Company's financial statements.

In December 2002, the FASB issued SFAS No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure," which amends the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123 to require prominent disclosures in both annual and interim financial statements about the method of accounting for stock-based

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employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results. The Company has adopted the disclosure provisions of this statement (see Note 5).

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In November 2002, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 45 ("FIN 45"), "Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others." FIN 45 addresses the requirements for financial statement disclosures to be made by a guarantor about its obligations under certain guarantees and clarifies that a guarantor is required to recognize a liability upon issuing a guarantee for the fair value of the obligation. The Company will apply FIN 45 to any guarantees issued or modified after December 31, 2002. The impact to the Company's financial results is not expected to be material. The Company had no material guarantees at April 2, 2003.

In January 2003, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 46 (FIN 46), "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities, an Interpretation of ARB No. 51." This interpretation addresses the consolidation by business enterprises of variable interest entities, as defined in the interpretation, and sets forth additional disclosure regarding such interests. FIN 46 applies immediately to variable interest entities created, or in which the Company obtains an interest, after January 31, 2003, and becomes effective July 3, 2003 for all variable interest entities held by the Company prior to that date. The adoption of FIN 46 is not expected to have and has not had a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 4. Stock Split

On May 1, 2002, Ryan's board of directors approved a 3-for-2 stock split of the Company's common shares in the form of a 50% stock dividend. Accordingly, shareholders of record on May 15, 2002 received an additional common share for every two shares they held. The additional shares were distributed on May 29, 2002. All share and per share amounts in the accompanying financial statements have been restated to reflect the stock split.

Note 5. Stock Options

As allowed by SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation," the Company accounts for its stock option plans in accordance with the intrinsic value provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. 25, "Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees," and related interpretations. As such, compensation expense is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price. No compensation cost has been recognized for stock-based compensation in consolidated net earnings for the periods presented as all options granted under the Company's stock option plans had exercise prices equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of the grant. Had the Company determined compensation cost based on the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, the Company's net earnings and earnings per share would have been reduced to the pro forma amounts indicated in the following table:

(In thousands, except earnings per share)	Quarter ended	
	April 2, 2003 ----	April 3 2002 ----
Net earnings, as reported	\$12,098	13,421
Less total stock-based compensation expense determined		

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under fair value based method, net of related tax effects	(325)	(368)
	-----	-----
Pro forma net earnings	\$11,773	13,053
	=====	=====
Earnings per share		
Basic:		
As reported	.28	.30
Pro forma	.28	.29
Diluted:		
As reported	.28	.28
Pro forma	.27	.28

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Note 6. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS includes common stock equivalents that arise from the hypothetical exercise of outstanding stock options using the treasury stock method. In order to prevent antidilution, outstanding stock options to purchase 1.1 million shares of common stock at April 2, 2003 were not included in the computation of diluted EPS. No such antidilutive shares were outstanding at April 3, 2002.

Note 7. Legal Contingencies

A lawsuit was filed on November 12, 2002, in the United States District Court, Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, on behalf of three plaintiffs alleging various violations by the Company of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The plaintiffs' attorneys have indicated that they intend to seek class-action status on this complaint. The Company intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit and has retained two firms to serve as co-lead counsel for the Company. Any potential financial impact to the Company cannot be determined at this time.

Note 8. Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the 2003 presentation. These reclassifications did not affect the prior year's net earnings or shareholders' equity.

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Item 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
----- FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended April 2, 2003 versus April 3, 2002

Restaurant sales during the first quarter of 2003 decreased by 0.2% over the comparable quarter of 2002. Average unit growth, based on the average number of restaurants in operation, amounted to 2.8% during the quarter. The Company owned and operated 326 restaurants at April 2, 2003 and 314 restaurants at April 3, 2002. Average unit sales ("AUS"), or average weekly sales volume per unit, for all stores (including newly opened restaurants) decreased by 3.1% during the first quarter of 2003. Same-store sales decreased by 4.2% during the quarter compared to a 0.7% increase during the first quarter of 2002. The Company calculates same-store sales using AUS in units that have been open for at least 18 months and operating during comparable weeks during the current and prior years. Management believes that same-store sales were adversely affected by several factors during the quarter ended April 2, 2003. First, many restaurants are in areas that experienced severe winter weather during both January and February 2003. Second, sales were weak during the first two weeks of the Iraqi war, which started in mid-March, presumably due to customers staying at home to watch news reports. Finally, the Easter weekend, which historically produces strong sales results, occurred in the first quarter (March) during 2002 and in the second quarter (April) during 2003. In order to stimulate higher AUS, the Company has implemented a comprehensive local marketing program in which store managers get the Ryan's name in front of potential customers through the use of both external merchandising and community marketing. Also, the Company is continuing to remodel stores with the display cooking format (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources") and a new exterior lodge look.

Cost of sales includes food and beverage, payroll, payroll taxes and employee benefits, depreciation, repairs, maintenance, utilities, supplies, advertising, insurance, property taxes and licenses at Company-owned restaurants. Such costs, as a percentage of sales, were 84.6% during the first quarter of 2003 compared to 84.0% during the first quarter of 2002. Food and beverage costs decreased to 35.2% of sales in 2003 from 36.5% of sales in 2002 due to lower pork, seafood, poultry and produce costs. Payroll and benefits increased to 31.2% of sales in 2003 from 30.3% of sales in 2002 due principally to higher hourly labor, manager pay, medical insurance and unemployment taxes. Hourly labor and manager pay, as a percent of sales, were mostly impacted by lower AUS. Medical insurance costs increased due to higher medical claims during the quarter, and unemployment taxes were higher due to 2003 state unemployment tax rate increases. All other restaurant costs, including depreciation, increased to 18.2% of sales in 2003 from 17.2% of sales in 2002 due principally to (i) higher depreciation expense associated with recent higher capital expenditure levels and (ii) higher utility costs due to natural gas rate increases combined with higher usage resulting from the severe winter weather. Other restaurant costs, as a percent of sales, were also adversely affected by lower AUS since there are many fixed cost items included in this cost category. Based on these factors, the Company's margins at the restaurant level decreased by 0.6% of sales to 15.4% of sales in 2003 from 16.0% of sales in 2002.

General and administrative expenses increased to 5.1% of sales in 2003 from 4.8% of sales in 2002, due principally to lower AUS. Again, many fixed cost items are included in this cost category.

Interest expense for the first quarters of 2003 and 2002 both amounted to 1.2% of sales. The effective average interest rate decreased to 5.1% during the first quarter of 2003 from 5.7% in 2002, resulting from a favorable interest rate

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environment. At April 2, 2003, approximately 65% of the Company's outstanding debt was variable-rate debt with interest rates based generally on the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Based on current LIBOR rates and economic reports, management believes that the Company's effective interest rate, when compared to 2002, will remain favorable throughout most of 2003.

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An effective income tax rate of 36.2% was used for the first quarter of 2003 compared to 36.0% for the first quarter of 2002 due to management's estimate of overall 2003 income tax expense.

Net earnings for the first quarter amounted to \$12.1 million in 2003 compared to \$13.4 million in 2002. Weighted-average shares (diluted) decreased 7.3% resulting principally from the Company's stock repurchase program (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources"). Accordingly, earnings per share (diluted) was 28 cents for both 2003 and 2002.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's restaurant sales are primarily derived from cash. Inventories are purchased on credit and are rapidly converted to cash, generally prior to the payment of the related vendors' invoices. Therefore, the Company does not maintain significant receivables or inventories, and other working capital requirements for operations are not significant. Cash balances in excess of immediate disbursement requirements are typically used for non-current items, such as capital expenditures, repayment of long-term debt or stock repurchases. Accordingly, the Company generally operates with a working capital deficit, which is managed through the utilization of a predictable cash flow from restaurant sales and available credit under a revolving credit facility.

At April 2, 2003, the Company's working capital deficit amounted to \$17.9 million compared to a \$25.2 million deficit at January 1, 2003. Management does not anticipate any adverse effects from the current working capital deficit due to (i) cash flow provided by operations, which amounted to \$27.8 million for the first three months of 2003 and \$82.4 million for the year ended January 1, 2003, and (ii) approximately \$51 million in funds available under a revolving credit facility.

Total capital expenditures for the first three months of 2003 amounted to \$18.5 million. The Company opened four Ryan's restaurants during the first three months of 2003, including one relocation, and closed two restaurants for relocation purposes. Management defines a relocation as a restaurant opened within six months after closing another restaurant in the same marketing area. A relocation represents a redeployment of assets within a market. For the remainder of 2003, the Company plans to build and open 11 to 13 new restaurants, including three potential relocations. All new restaurants will open with Ryan's Display Cooking format. This format was introduced in 2000 and involves a glass-enclosed grill and cooking area that extends into the dining room. A variety of meats are grilled daily and available to customers as part of the buffet price. Customers go the grill and can get hot, cooked-to-order steak, chicken or other grilled items placed directly from the grill onto their plates. Management intends to convert approximately 30 to 40 restaurants during 2003 to the Display Cooking format. These conversions will generally include an exterior remodeling package that gives the building a new lodge look. Management believes that the exterior remodels will favorably impact restaurant sales by signaling to new and existing customers that exciting changes have taken place inside Ryan's. Total 2003 capital expenditures are estimated at \$74 million. The Company is currently concentrating its efforts on Company-owned Ryan's restaurants and is not actively pursuing any additional franchised locations,

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either domestically or internationally.

The Company began a stock repurchase program in March 1996 and is currently authorized to repurchase up to 55 million shares of the Company's common stock through December 2004. Repurchases may be made from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions in accordance with applicable securities regulations, depending on market conditions, share price and other factors. During the first three months of 2003, the Company purchased 696,500 shares at an aggregate cost of \$7.1 million. Through April 2, 2003, approximately 42.4 million shares, or 53% of total shares available at the beginning of the repurchase program, had been purchased at an aggregate cost of \$303.2 million. Management currently plans to purchase up to approximately \$18 million of its common stock during the remainder of 2003 if, in management's opinion, the share price is at an attractive level, subject to the continued availability of capital, the limitations imposed by the Company's credit agreements, applicable securities regulations and the other factors described in "Forward-Looking Information."

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At April 2, 2003, the Company's outstanding debt consisted of \$75 million of 9.02% senior notes and a \$200 million revolving credit facility of which \$137 million was outstanding at that date. As noted above, after allowances for letters of credit and other items, there was approximately \$51 million in funds available under the revolving credit facility. The Company's ability to draw on these funds may be limited by restrictions in the agreements governing both the senior notes and the revolving credit facility. Management believes that, based on its current plans, these restrictions will not impair the Company's operations during 2003.

Management believes that its current capital structure is sufficient to meet its 2003 cash requirements. The Company has entered into interest rate hedging transactions in the past, and although no such agreements are currently outstanding, management intends to continue monitoring the interest rate environment and may enter into such transactions in the future if deemed advantageous.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Critical accounting policies are those that have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements and involve difficult or subjective estimates of future events by management. Management's estimates could differ significantly from actual results, leading to possible significant adjustments to future financial results. The following policies are considered by management to involve estimates that most critically impact reported financial results.

Asset Lives Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation. Buildings and land improvements are depreciated over estimated useful lives ranging from 25 to 39 years, and equipment is depreciated over estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 10 years. Depreciation expense for financial statement purposes is calculated using the straight-line method. Management is responsible for estimating the initial useful lives and any revisions thereafter and bases its estimates principally on historical usage patterns of the assets. Material differences in the amount of reported depreciation could result if different assumptions were used.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets Long-lived assets, which consist principally of restaurant properties, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. For restaurants that will continue to be operated, the carrying

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amount is compared to the undiscounted future cash flows, including proceeds from future disposal, over the remaining useful life of the restaurant. The estimate of future cash flows is based on management's review of historical and current sales and cost trends of both the subject and similar restaurants. The estimate of proceeds from future disposal is based on management's knowledge of current and planned development near the restaurant site and on current market transactions. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, the carrying value is reduced to the restaurant's current fair value. If the decision has been made to close and sell a restaurant, the carrying value of that restaurant is reduced to its current fair value less costs to sell and is no longer depreciated.

Self-Insurance Liabilities The Company self-insures a significant portion of expected losses from its workers' compensation, general liability and team member medical programs. For workers' compensation and general liability claims, individual amounts in excess of \$250,000 are covered by insurance purchased by the Company. Accrued liabilities are recorded for the estimated, undiscounted future net payments, or ultimate costs, to settle both reported claims and claims that have been incurred but not reported. On a quarterly basis, management reviews claim values as estimated by a third-party claims administrator ("TPA") and then adjusts these values for estimated future increases in order to record ultimate costs. Both current and prior years' claims are reviewed as estimated claim values are frequently adjusted by the TPA as new information, such as updated medical reports or settlements, is received. Management reviews the relationship between historical claim estimates and payment history, overall number of accidents and historical claims experience in order to make an ultimate cost estimate. For team member medical claims, individual amounts in excess of \$300,000 are covered by insurance purchased by the Company. Accruals are based on management's review of historical claim experience. Unexpected changes in any of these factors could result in costs that are materially different than initially reported.

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IMPACT OF INFLATION

The Company's operating costs that may be affected by inflation consist principally of food, payroll and utility costs. A significant number of the Company's restaurant team members are paid at the Federal minimum wage and accordingly, legislated changes to the minimum wage affect the Company's payroll costs. Although no minimum wage increases have been signed into law, legislation proposing to increase the minimum wage by \$1.50 to \$6.65 per hour over a one-year period is currently under consideration by the U.S. Congress. The Company is typically able to increase menu prices to cover most of the payroll rate increases.

The Company considers its current price structure to be very competitive. This factor, among others, is considered by the Company when passing cost increases on to its customers. Annual menu price increases during the last five years have generally ranged from 2% to 4%.

Item 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ----- ABOUT MARKET RISK

The Company's exposure to market risk relates primarily to changes in interest rates. Foreign currencies are not used in the Company's operations, and approximately 90% of the products used in the preparation of food at the Company's restaurants are not under purchase contract for more than one year in advance.

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The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on its variable-rate debt, which is composed entirely of outstanding debt under the Company's revolving credit facility (see "Liquidity and Capital Resources"). At April 2, 2003, there was \$137 million in outstanding debt under this facility. Interest rates for the facility generally change in response to LIBOR. Management estimates that a one-percent change in interest rates throughout the quarter ended April 2, 2003 would have impacted interest expense by approximately \$289,000 and net earnings by \$184,000.

While the Company has entered into interest rate derivative agreements in the past, there were no such agreements outstanding during the three months ended April 2, 2003. The Company does not enter into financial instrument agreements for trading or speculative purposes.

Item 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have reviewed and evaluated the Company's disclosure controls and procedures within 90 days of the filing of this report, and have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were adequate and effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported in a timely manner.

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer's evaluation, nor were there any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the controls which required corrective action.

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

In accordance with the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Company cautions that the statements in this quarterly report and elsewhere that are forward-looking involve risks and uncertainties that may impact the Company's actual results of operations. All statements other than statements of historical fact that address activities, events or developments that the Company expects or anticipates will or may occur in the future, including such things as deadlines for completing projects, expected financial results, expected regulatory environment and other such matters, are forward-looking statements. The words "estimates", "plans", "anticipates", "expects", "intends", "believes" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. All forward-looking information reflects the Company's best judgment based on current information. However, there can be no assurance that other factors will not affect the accuracy of such information. While it is not possible to identify all factors, the following could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations: general economic conditions including consumer confidence levels; competition; developments affecting the public's perception of buffet-style restaurants; real estate availability; food and labor supply costs; food and labor availability; weather fluctuations; interest rate fluctuations; stock market conditions;

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political environment (including acts of terrorism and wars); and other risks and factors described from time to time in the Company's reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 1, 2003. The ability of the Company to open new restaurants depends upon a number of factors, including its ability to find suitable locations and negotiate acceptable land acquisition and construction contracts, its ability to attract and retain sufficient numbers of restaurant managers and team members and the availability of reasonably priced capital. The extent of the Company's stock repurchase program during 2003 and future years depends upon the financial performance of the Company's restaurants, the investment required to open new restaurants, share price, the availability of reasonably priced capital, the financial covenants contained in the Company's loan agreements that govern the senior notes and the revolving credit facility, and the maximum debt and share repurchase levels authorized by the Company's Board of Directors.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

A lawsuit was filed on November 12, 2002, in the United States District Court, Middle District of Tennessee, Nashville Division, on behalf of three plaintiffs alleging various violations by the Company of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. The plaintiffs' attorneys have indicated that they intend to seek class-action status on this complaint. The Company intends to vigorously defend this lawsuit and has retained two firms to serve as co-lead counsel for the Company. Any potential financial impact to the Company cannot be determined at this time.

Item 5. Other Information.

Consistent with Section 10A(i)(2) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to disclose all non-audit services approved in the first quarter of 2003 by the Company's Audit Committee to be performed by KPMG LLP, the Company's external auditor. During the quarterly period covered by this filing, the Audit Committee did not approve the engagement of KPMG LLP for any non-audit services, and KPMG LLP did not perform any such services.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K.

(a) Exhibits (numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K):

Exhibit #	Description
99.1	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
99.2	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial

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Officer

(b) Reports on Form 8-K:

On April 24, 2003, the Company filed a report on Form 8-K regarding the press release on the Company's financial results as of and for the quarter ended April 2, 2003.

On April 25, 2003, the Company filed a report on Form 8-K regarding the conference call to review the Company's financial results as of and for the quarter ended April 2, 2003.

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SIGNATURES

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

RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.
(Registrant)

May 19, 2003 /s/Charles D. Way
Charles D. Way
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

May 19, 2003 /s/Fred T. Grant, Jr.
Fred T. Grant, Jr.
Senior Vice President - Finance, Treasurer
and Assistant Secretary

May 19, 2003 /s/Richard D. Sieradzki
Richard D. Sieradzki
Controller

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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.
SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Charles D. Way, hereby certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ryan's Family Steak Houses, Inc.;
- 2) Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report ("Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal

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controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

May 19, 2003

/s/Charles D. Way

Charles D. Way
Chairman, President and
Chief Executive Officer

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RYAN'S FAMILY STEAK HOUSES, INC.
SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION OF
CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Fred T. Grant, Jr., hereby certify that:

- 1) I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Ryan's Family Steak Houses, Inc.;
- 2) Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this quarterly report;
- 3) Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this quarterly report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this quarterly report;
- 4) The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act rules 13a-14 and 15d-14) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this quarterly report is being prepared;
 - b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this quarterly report ("Evaluation Date"); and
 - c) presented in this quarterly report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;
- 5) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons fulfilling the equivalent functions):

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- a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors any material weaknesses in internal controls; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and
- 6) The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this quarterly report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

May 19, 2003

/s/Fred T. Grant, Jr.

Fred T. Grant, Jr.
Senior Vice President - Finance, Treasurer
and Assistant Secretary