

Macy's, Inc.  
Form 10-K  
April 01, 2008

**UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

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

**For the Fiscal Year Ended  
February 2, 2008**

**Commission File Number:  
1-13536**

**Macy's, Inc.**

**7 West Seventh Street  
Cincinnati, Ohio 45202  
(513) 579-7000  
and  
151 West 34th Street  
New York, New York 10001  
(212) 494-1602**

**Incorporated in Delaware**

**I.R.S. No. 13-3324058**

**Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:**

<b>Title of Each Class</b>	<b>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</b>
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	New York Stock Exchange
7.45% Senior Debentures due 2017	New York Stock Exchange
6.79% Senior Debentures due 2027	New York Stock Exchange
7% Senior Debentures due 2028	New York Stock Exchange

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

None

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company   
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (August 4, 2007) was approximately \$14,680,082,000.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at February 29, 2008
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share	420,118,162 shares

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held May 16, 2008 (Proxy Statement)	Part III

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### Explanatory Note

In May 2007, the stockholders of Federated Department Stores, Inc. approved changing the name of the company from Federated Department Stores, Inc. to Macy's, Inc. The name change became effective on June 1, 2007.

On August 30, 2005, Macy's, Inc. (Macy's) completed the acquisition of The May Department Stores Company (May) by means of a merger of May with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macy's (the Merger). As a result of the Merger, May's separate corporate existence terminated. Upon the completion of the Merger, the subsidiary was merged with and into Macy's and its separate corporate existence terminated.

*Unless the context requires otherwise (i) references herein to the Company are, for all periods prior to August 30, 2005 (the Merger Date), references to Macy's and its subsidiaries and their respective predecessors, and for all periods following the Merger Date, references to Macy's and its subsidiaries, including the acquired May entities, and (ii) references to 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004 and 2003 are references to the Company's fiscal years ended February 2, 2008, February 3, 2007, January 28, 2006, January 29, 2005 and January 31, 2004, respectively.*

### Forward-Looking Statements

*This report and other reports, statements and information previously or subsequently filed by the Company with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) contain or may contain forward-looking statements. Such statements are based upon the beliefs and assumptions of, and on information available to, the management of the Company at the time such statements are made. The following are or may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995: (i) statements preceded by, followed by or that include the words may, will, could, should, believe, expect, future, potential, anticipate, intend, plan, think, estimate or continue or the negative or other variations thereof, and (ii) statements regarding matters that are not historical facts. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties, including:*

*risks and uncertainties relating to the possible invalidity of the underlying beliefs and assumptions;*

*competitive pressures from department and specialty stores, general merchandise stores, manufacturers outlets, off-price and discount stores, and all other retail channels, including the Internet, mail-order catalogs and television;*

*general consumer-spending levels, including the impact of the availability and level of consumer debt, levels of consumer confidence and the effects of the weather or natural disasters;*

*possible changes or developments in social, economic, business, industry, market, legal and regulatory circumstances and conditions;*

*actions taken or omitted to be taken by third parties, including customers, suppliers, business partners, competitors and legislative, regulatory, judicial and other governmental authorities and officials;*

*adverse changes in relationships with vendors and other product and service providers;*

*risks related to currency and exchange rates and other capital market, economic and geo-political conditions;*

*risks associated with severe weather and changes in weather patterns;*



*risks associated with an outbreak of an epidemic or pandemic disease;*

*the potential impact of national and international security concerns on the retail environment, including any possible military action, terrorist attacks or other hostilities;*

*risks associated with the possible inability of the Company's manufacturers to deliver products in a timely manner or meet quality standards;*

*risks associated with the Company's reliance on foreign sources of production, including risks related to the disruption of imports by labor disputes;*

*risks related to duties, taxes, other charges and quotas on imports; and*

*systems failures and/or security breaches, including, any security breach that results in the theft, transfer or unauthorized disclosure of customer, employee or company information, or the failure to comply with various laws applicable to the company in the event of such a breach.*

*In addition to any risks and uncertainties specifically identified in the text surrounding such forward-looking statements, the statements in the immediately preceding sentence and the statements under captions such as Risk Factors and Special Considerations in reports, statements and information filed by the Company with the SEC from time to time constitute cautionary statements identifying important factors that could cause actual amounts, results, events and circumstances to differ materially from those reflected in such forward-looking statements.*

## **Item 1. Business.**

*General.* The Company is a Delaware corporation. The Company and its predecessors have been operating department stores since 1820. On May 18, 2007, the shareholders of the Company approved a change in its corporate name from Federated Department Stores, Inc. to Macy's, Inc., effective June 1, 2007. On June 1, 2007, the Company's shares began trading under the ticker symbol *M* on the New York Stock Exchange ( *NYSE* ).

Upon the completion of the Merger, the Company acquired Macy's approximately 500 department stores and approximately 800 bridal and formalwear stores. Most of the acquired Macy's department stores were converted to the Macy's nameplate in September 2006, resulting in a national retailer with stores in almost all major markets. The operations of the acquired Lord & Taylor division and the bridal group (consisting of David's Bridal, After Hours Formalwear and Priscilla of Boston) have been divested and are presented as discontinued operations. As a result of the acquisition and the integration of the acquired Macy's operations, as of February 2, 2008, the continuing operations of the Company included 853 stores in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico under the names Macy's and Bloomingdale's.

During 2007, the Company conducted its operations through seven Macy's divisions, together with its Bloomingdale's division, macys.com division and bloomingdales.com division (which also operates Bloomingdale's By Mail). On February 6, 2008, the Company announced its intent to consolidate three of its Macy's divisions. The Company will consolidate its Minneapolis-based Macy's North organization into New York-based Macy's East, its St. Louis-based Macy's Midwest organization into Atlanta-based Macy's South and its Seattle-based Macy's Northwest organization into San Francisco-based Macy's West. The Atlanta-based division will be renamed Macy's Central. The consolidation of divisional central office organizations is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2008. In conjunction with these division consolidations, the



Company will restructure the field organizations in these geographical areas to better localize product offerings and service levels.

The Company's retail stores sell a wide range of merchandise, including men's, women's and children's apparel and accessories, cosmetics, home furnishings and other consumer goods, and are diversified by size of store, merchandising character and character of community served. Most stores are located at urban or suburban sites, principally in densely populated areas across the United States.

The Company, through its divisions, conducts electronic commerce and direct-to-customer mail catalog businesses under the names macys.com, bloomingdales.com and Bloomingdale's By Mail. Additionally, the Company offers an on-line bridal registry to customers.

For 2007, 2006 and 2005, the following merchandise constituted the following percentages of sales:

	2007	2006	2005
Feminine Accessories, Intimate Apparel, Shoes and Cosmetics	36%	35%	34%
Feminine Apparel	27	28	27
Men's and Children's	22	22	22
Home/Miscellaneous	15	15	17
	100%	100%	100%

The Company provides various support functions to its retail operating divisions on an integrated, company-wide basis.

The Company's subsidiary, FDS Bank, and its financial, administrative and credit services subsidiary, Macy's Credit and Customer Service, Inc. (formerly known as FACS Group, Inc.) (MCCS), provide credit processing, certain collections, customer service and credit marketing services for the proprietary credit programs of the Company's retail operating divisions in respect of all proprietary and non-proprietary credit card accounts owned either by Department Stores National Bank (DSNB), a subsidiary of Citibank, N.A., or FDS Bank. In addition, MCCS provides payroll and benefits services to the Company's retail operating and service subsidiaries and divisions.

As previously reported, on June 1, 2005, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement (the Purchase Agreement) with Citibank, N.A. (together with its subsidiaries, as applicable, Citibank). The Purchase Agreement provided for, among other things, the purchase by Citibank of substantially all of (i) the credit card accounts and related receivables owned by FDS Bank, (ii) the Macy's credit card accounts and related receivables owned by GE Money Bank, immediately upon the purchase by the Company of such accounts from GE Money Bank, and (iii) the proprietary credit card accounts and related receivables owned by May (collectively, the Credit Assets). Various arrangements between the Company and Citibank in respect of the Credit Assets are set forth in a credit card program agreement, including arrangements relating to the servicing of the Credit Assets by FDS Bank and MCCS.

Macy's Systems and Technology, Inc. (formerly known as Federated Systems Group, Inc.) (MST), a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, provides (directly and pursuant to outsourcing arrangements with third parties) operational electronic data processing and management information services



to each of the Company's retail operating and service subsidiaries and divisions.

Macy's Merchandising Group, Inc. ( MMG ), a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, is responsible for all of the private label development of the Company's Macy's divisions. MMG also helps the Company to centrally develop and execute consistent merchandise strategies while retaining the ability to tailor merchandise assortments and strategies to the particular character and customer base of the Company's various department store markets. Bloomingdale's uses MMG for some of its private label merchandise but sources most of its private label merchandise through Associated Merchandising Corporation.

Macy's Logistics and Operations (formerly known as Federated Logistics and Operations) ( Macy's Logistics ), a division of a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, provides warehousing and merchandise distribution services, store design and construction services and certain supply purchasing services for the Company's retail operating subsidiaries and divisions.

Macy's Home Store, LLC, a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of the Company, is responsible for the overall strategy, merchandising and marketing of home-related merchandise categories in all of the Company's Macy's stores.

Macy's Corporate Marketing, a division of a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, is responsible for the development of distinctive sales promotion programs that are national in scope for the all of the Company's Macy's stores and for managing national public relations and annual events, credit marketing and cause-related marketing initiatives for the Macy's stores.

A specialized staff maintained in the Company's corporate offices provides services for all retail operating subsidiaries and divisions of the Company in such areas as accounting, legal, human resources, real estate and insurance, as well as various other corporate office functions.

MCCS, MST and MMG also offer their services, either directly or indirectly, to unrelated third parties.

The Company's executive offices are located at 7 West Seventh Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, telephone number: (513) 579-7000 and 151 West 34th Street, New York, New York 10001, telephone number: (212) 494-1602.

*Employees.* As of February 2, 2008, the Company's continuing operations had approximately 182,000 regular full-time and part-time employees. Because of the seasonal nature of the retail business, the number of employees peaks in the holiday season. Approximately 10% of the Company's employees as of February 2, 2008 were represented by unions. Management considers its relations with its employees to be satisfactory.

*Seasonality.* The retail business is seasonal in nature with a high proportion of sales and operating income generated in the months of November and December. Working capital requirements fluctuate during the year, increasing in mid-summer in anticipation of the fall merchandising season and increasing substantially prior to the holiday season when the Company must carry significantly higher inventory levels.

*Purchasing.* The Company purchases merchandise from many suppliers, no one of which accounted for more than 5% of the Company's net purchases during 2007. The Company has no long-term purchase commitments or arrangements with any of its suppliers, and believes that it is not dependent on any one supplier. The Company considers its relations with its suppliers to be satisfactory.

*Competition.* The retailing industry is intensely competitive. The Company's stores and direct-to-customer business operations compete with many retailing formats in the geographic areas in which they operate, including department stores, specialty stores, general merchandise stores, off-price and discount stores, new and established forms of home

shopping (including the Internet, mail order catalogs and television) and

manufacturers outlets, among others. The retailers with which the Company competes include Bed Bath & Beyond, Belk, Bon-Ton, Burlington Coat Factory, Dillard's, Gap, Gottschalk, J.C. Penney, Kohl's, Limited, Linens n Things, Lord & Taylor, Neiman Marcus, Nordstrom, Saks, Sears, Stage Stores, Target, TJ Maxx and Wal-Mart. The Company seeks to attract customers by offering superior selections, value pricing, and strong private label merchandise in stores that are located in premier locations, and by providing an exciting shopping environment and superior service. Other retailers may compete for customers on some or all of these bases, or on other bases, and may be perceived by some potential customers as being better aligned with their particular preferences.

*Available Information.* The Company makes its annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act available free of charge through its internet website at <http://www.macysinc.com> as soon as reasonably practicable after it electronically files such material with, or furnishes it to, the SEC. The public also may read and copy any of these filings at the SEC's Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1-800-732-0330. The SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains the Company's filings; the address of that site is <http://www.sec.gov>. In addition, the Company has made the following available free of charge through its website at <http://www.macysinc.com>:

Audit Committee Charter,

Compensation and Management Development Committee Charter,

Finance Committee Charter,

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Charter,

Corporate Governance Principles, and

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.

Any of these items are also available in print to any shareholder who requests them. Requests should be sent to the Corporate Secretary of Macy's, Inc. at 7 West 7<sup>th</sup> Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202.

*Executive Officers of the Registrant.*

The following table sets forth certain information as of March 21, 2008 regarding the executive officers of the Company:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Position with the Company</b>
Terry J. Lundgren	55	Chairman of the Board; President and Chief Executive Officer; Director
Thomas G. Cody	66	Vice Chair
Thomas L. Cole	59	Vice Chair
Janet E. Grove	57	Vice Chair
Susan D. Kronick	56	Vice Chair
Karen M. Hoguet	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Dennis J. Broderick	59	Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary

Joel A. Belsky

54 Vice President and Controller

Terry J. Lundgren has been Chairman of the Board since January 2004 and President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company since February 2003; prior thereto he served as the President / Chief Operating Officer and Chief Merchandising Officer of the Company from April 2002 to February 2003. Mr. Lundgren served as the President and Chief Merchandising Officer of the Company from May 1997 to April 2002.

Thomas G. Cody has been Vice Chair, Legal, Human Resources, Internal Audit and External Affairs of the Company since February 2003; prior thereto he served as the Executive Vice President, Legal and Human Resources, of the Company from May 1988 to February 2003.

Thomas L. Cole has been Vice Chair, Support Operations of the Company since February 2003 and Chairman of Macy's Logistics since 1995, MST since 2001 and MCCS since 2002.

Janet E. Grove has been Vice Chair, Merchandising, Private Brand and Product Development of the Company since February 2003 and Chairman of MMG since 1998 and Chief Executive Officer of MMG since 1999.

Susan D. Kronick has been Vice Chair, Department Store Divisions of the Company since February 2003; prior thereto she served as Group President, Regional Department Stores of the Company from April 2001 to February 2003; and prior thereto as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Macy's Florida from June 1997 to February 2003.

Karen M. Hoguet has been Executive Vice President of the Company since June 2005 and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since October 1997.

Dennis J. Broderick has been Secretary of the Company since July 1993 and Senior Vice President and General Counsel of the Company since January 1990.

Joel A. Belsky has been Vice President and Controller of the Company since October 1996.

#### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

In evaluating the Company, the risks described below and the matters described in Forward-Looking Statements should be considered carefully. Such risks and matters could significantly and adversely affect the Company's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

*The Company faces significant competition in the retail industry.*

The Company conducts its retail merchandising business under highly competitive conditions. Although the Company is one of the nation's largest retailers, it has numerous and varied competitors at the national and local levels, including conventional and specialty department stores, other specialty stores, category killers, mass merchants, value retailers, discounters, and Internet and mail-order retailers. Competition may intensify as the Company's competitors enter into business combinations or alliances. Competition is characterized by many factors, including assortment, advertising, price, quality, service, location, reputation and credit availability. If the Company does not compete effectively with regard to these factors, its results of operations could be materially and adversely affected.

*The Company's sales and operating results depend on consumer preferences and consumer spending.*

The fashion and retail industries are subject to sudden shifts in consumer trends and consumer spending. The Company's sales and operating results depend in part on its ability to predict or respond to changes in fashion trends and consumer preferences in a timely manner. The Company develops new retail concepts and



continuously adjusts its industry position in certain major and private-label brands and product categories in an effort to satisfy customers. Any sustained failure to anticipate, identify and respond to emerging trends in lifestyle and consumer preferences could have a material adverse affect on the Company's business. Consumer spending may be affected by many factors outside of the Company's control, including employment levels, consumer confidence, consumers' disposable income, the availability and cost of credit and other general economic conditions.

*The Company's business is subject to unfavorable economic and political conditions and other developments and risks.*

Unfavorable global, domestic or regional economic or political conditions and other developments and risks could negatively affect the Company's business. For example, unfavorable changes related to interest rates, rates of economic growth, fiscal and monetary policies of governments, inflation, deflation, consumer credit availability, consumer debt levels, tax rates and policy, unemployment trends, oil prices, and other matters that influence the availability and cost of merchandise, consumer confidence, spending and tourism could adversely impact the Company's business and results of operations. In addition, unstable political conditions or civil unrest, including terrorist activities and worldwide military and domestic disturbances and conflicts, may disrupt commerce and could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

*The Company's revenues and cash requirements are affected by the seasonal nature of its business.*

The Company's business is seasonal, with a high proportion of revenues and operating cash flows generated during the second half of the fiscal year, which includes the fall and holiday selling seasons. A disproportionate amount of revenues fall in the fourth fiscal quarter, which coincides with the holiday season. In addition, the Company incurs significant additional expenses in the period leading up to the months of November and December in anticipation of higher sales volume in those periods, including for additional inventory, advertising and employees.

*The Company's business could be affected by extreme weather conditions or natural disasters.*

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which the Company's stores are located could adversely affect the Company's business. For example, frequent or unusually heavy snowfall, ice storms, rain storms or other extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period could make it difficult for the Company's customers to travel to its stores and thereby reduce the Company's sales and profitability. The Company's business is also susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season could render a portion of the Company's inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. Reduced sales from extreme or prolonged unseasonable weather conditions could adversely affect the Company's business.

In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes, or a combination of these or other factors, could severely damage or destroy one or more of the Company's stores or warehouses located in the affected areas, thereby disrupting the Company's business operations.

*The Company's pension costs could increase at a higher than anticipated rate.*

Significant changes in interest rates, decreases in the fair value of plan assets and investment losses on plan assets could affect the funded status of the Company's plans and could increase future funding



requirements of the pension plans. A significant increase in future funding requirements could have a negative impact on the Company's cash flows, financial condition or results of operations.

*Inability to access capital markets may adversely affect the Company's business or financial condition.*

Changes in the credit and capital markets, including market disruptions, limited liquidity and interest rate fluctuations, may increase the cost of financing or restrict the Company's access to this potential source of future liquidity. A decrease in the ratings that rating agencies assign to the Company's short and long-term debt may negatively impact the Company's access to the debt capital markets and increase the Company's cost of borrowing. In addition, the Company's bank credit agreements require the Company to maintain specified interest coverage and leverage ratios. The Company's ability to comply with the ratios may be affected by events beyond its control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. If the Company's results of operations or operating ratios deteriorate to a point where the Company is not in compliance with its debt covenants, and the Company is unable to obtain a waiver, much of the Company's debt would be in default and could become due and payable immediately. The Company's assets may not be sufficient to repay in full this indebtedness, resulting in a need for an alternate source of funding. The inability to access the capital markets as needed could adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition.

*The Company depends on its ability to attract and retain quality employees.*

The Company's business is dependent upon attracting and retaining a large and growing number of quality employees. Many of these employees are in entry level or part-time positions with historically high rates of turnover. The Company's ability to meet its labor needs while controlling the costs associated with hiring and training new employees is subject to external factors such as unemployment levels, prevailing wage rates, minimum wage legislation and changing demographics. Changes that adversely impact the Company's ability to attract and retain quality employees could adversely affect the Company's business.

*The Company depends upon its relationships with designers, vendors and other sources of merchandise.*

The Company's relationships with established and emerging designers have been a significant contributor to the Company's past success. The Company's ability to find qualified vendors and access products in a timely and efficient manner is often challenging, particularly with respect to goods sourced outside the United States. Political or financial instability, trade restrictions, tariffs, currency exchange rates, transport capacity and costs and other factors relating to foreign trade, each of which affects the Company's ability to access suitable merchandise on acceptable terms, are beyond the Company's control and could adversely impact the Company's performance.

*The Company depends upon the success of its advertising and marketing programs.*

The Company's advertising and promotional costs, net of cooperative advertising allowances, amounted to \$1,194 million for 2007. The Company's business depends on high customer traffic in its stores and effective marketing. The Company has many initiatives in this area, and often changes its advertising and marketing programs. There can be no assurance as to the Company's continued ability to effectively execute its advertising and marketing programs, and any failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

*The benefits expected to be realized from the division consolidations and market localization initiatives are subject to various risks, and the Company's failure to complete the division consolidations and market localization initiatives successfully or on a timely basis could reduce the Company's profitability.*

The Company's success in fully realizing the anticipated benefits from the division consolidations and market localization initiatives will depend in large part on achieving anticipated cost savings, business opportunities and growth prospects. There can be no assurance that anticipated cost savings, business opportunities and growth prospects will materialize. The Company's ability to benefit from the division consolidations and market localization initiatives is subject to both the risks affecting the Company's business generally and the inherent difficulties associated with the division consolidations and implementing the market localization initiatives. The failure of the Company to realize the benefits expected to result from the division consolidations and market localization initiatives could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and results of operations.

*A material disruption in the Company's computer systems could adversely affect the Company's business or results of operations.*

The Company relies extensively on its computer systems to process transactions, summarize results and manage its business. The Company's computer systems are subject to damage or interruption from power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, security breaches, catastrophic events such as fires, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, acts of war or terrorism, and usage errors by the Company's employees. If the Company's computer systems are damaged or cease to function properly, the Company may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them, and the Company may suffer loss of critical data and interruptions or delays in its operations in the interim. Any material interruption in the Company's computer systems could adversely affect its business or results of operations.

*A privacy breach could adversely affect the Company's business.*

The protection of customer, employee, and company data is critical to the Company. The regulatory environment surrounding information security and privacy is increasingly demanding, with the frequent imposition of new and constantly changing requirements across business units. In addition, customers have a high expectation that the Company will adequately protect their personal information. A significant breach of customer, employee, or company data could damage the Company's reputation and result in lost sales, fines, or lawsuits.

*A regional or global health pandemic could severely affect the Company's business.*

A health pandemic is a disease that spreads rapidly and widely by infection and affects many individuals in an area or population at the same time. If a regional or global health pandemic were to occur, depending upon its location, duration and severity, the Company's business could be severely affected. Customers might avoid public places in the event of a health pandemic, and local, regional or national governments might limit or ban public gatherings to halt or delay the spread of disease. A regional or global health pandemic might also adversely impact the Company's business by disrupting or delaying production and delivery of materials and products in its supply chain and by causing staffing shortages in its stores.

*The Company is subject to numerous regulations that could adversely affect its business.*

The Company is subject to customs, child labor, truth-in-advertising and other laws, including consumer protection regulations and zoning and occupancy ordinances that regulate retailers generally and/or govern the importation, promotion and sale of merchandise and the operation of retail stores and warehouse facilities. Although the Company undertakes to monitor changes in these laws, if these laws change without the Company's knowledge, or are violated by importers, designers, manufacturers or distributors, the Company could experience delays in shipments and receipt of goods or be subject to fines or other penalties under the controlling regulations, any of which could adversely affect the Company's business.

*Litigation or regulatory developments could adversely affect the Company's business or financial condition.*

The Company is subject to various federal, state and local laws, rules and regulations, which may change from time to time. In addition, the Company is regularly involved in various litigation matters that arise in the ordinary course of its business. Litigation or regulatory developments could adversely affect the Company's business and financial condition.

*Factors beyond the Company's control could affect the Company's stock price.*

The Company's stock price, like that of other retail companies, is subject to significant volatility because of many factors, including factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors may include:

general economic and stock market conditions;

risks relating to the Company's business and its industry, including those discussed above;

strategic actions by the Company or its competitors;

variations in the Company's quarterly results of operations;

future sales or purchases of the Company's common stock; and

investor perceptions of the investment opportunity associated with the Company's common stock relative to other investment alternatives.

In addition, the Company may fail to meet the expectations of its stockholders or of analysts at some time in the future. If the analysts that regularly follow the Company's stock lower their rating or lower their projections for future growth and financial performance, the Company's stock price could decline. Also, sales of a substantial number of shares of the Company's common stock in the public market or the appearance that these shares are available for sale could adversely affect the market price of the Company's common stock.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

None.

**Item 2. Properties.**

The properties of the Company consist primarily of stores and related facilities, including warehouses and distribution and fulfillment centers. The Company also owns or leases other properties, including corporate office space in Cincinnati and New York and other facilities at which centralized operational support functions are conducted. As of February 2, 2008, the continuing operations of the Company included 853 retail stores in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Guam, comprising a total of approximately 155,200,000 square feet. Of such stores, 471 were owned, 270 were leased and 112 stores were operated under arrangements where the Company owned the building and leased the land. As of February 2, 2008, the continuing operations of the Company operated 21 warehouses and distribution and fulfillment centers (DC's) in 12 states, of which 15 were owned, five were leased and one was operated under an arrangement where the Company owned the building and leased the land. Substantially all owned properties are held free and clear of mortgages. Pursuant to various shopping center agreements, the Company is obligated to operate certain stores for periods of up to 20 years. Some of these agreements require that the stores be operated under a particular name. Most leases require the Company to pay real estate taxes, maintenance and other costs; some also require additional payments based on percentages of sales and some contain purchase options. Certain of the Company's real estate leases have terms that extend for significant numbers of years and provide for rental rates that increase or decrease over time.

Additional information about the Company's stores and DC's is as follows:

**Property Data at February 2, 2008**

Geographic Region	Total Stores	Owned Stores	Leased Stores	Stores Subject to a Ground Lease		Total DC's	Owned DC's
				Ground Lease	Owned DC's		
Northeast Middle Atlantic	135	63	54	18	3	2	
Northeast New England	56	36	18	2	2	2	
Midwest	144	92	36	16	3	2	
South Atlantic	168	112	28	28	4	3	
South Central	84	65	13	6	2	2	
West Pacific	213	77	96	40	7	4	
West Mountain	53	26	25	2			
	853	471	270	112	21	15	

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

On January 11, 2006, Edward Decristofaro, an alleged former May stockholder, filed a purported class action lawsuit in the Circuit Court of St. Louis, Missouri on behalf of all former May stockholders against May and the former members of the board of directors of May. The complaint generally alleges that the directors of May breached their fiduciary duties of loyalty, due care, good faith and candor to May stockholders in connection with the Merger. The plaintiffs seek rescission of the Merger or an unspecified amount of rescissory damages and costs including attorneys fees and experts fees. In July 2007, the court denied the defendants motion to dismiss the case. The Company believes the lawsuit is without merit and intends to contest it vigorously.

On June 4, 2007 and June 28, 2007, respectively, each of Robert L. Garber and Marlene Blanchard separately filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of

New York against the Company and certain members of its senior management on behalf of persons who purchased shares of the Company's common stock between February 8, 2007 and May 15, 2007. Both complaints allege that the defendants made false and misleading statements regarding the Company's business, operations and prospects in relation to the integration of the acquired May operations, resulting in supposed artificial inflation of the Company's stock price during the relevant period, in violation of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder. The plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of compensatory damages and costs. On September 5, 2007, the court consolidated the two actions as *In re Macy's, Inc. Securities Litigation*, and appointed Pinellas Park Retirement System (General Employees) as the lead plaintiff in the consolidated action. The Company believes the lawsuit is without merit and intends to contest it vigorously.

On June 20, 2007, the Pirelli Armstrong Tire Corp. Retiree Medical Benefits Trust, an alleged stockholder of the Company, filed a stockholder derivative action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The derivative complaint charges the members of the Company's board of directors and certain members of senior management with breach of fiduciary duty and violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, alleging that the defendants made false and misleading statements regarding the Company's business, operations and prospects in relation to the integration of the acquired May operations, resulting in supposed artificial inflation of the Company's stock price between August 30, 2005 and May 15, 2007. Plaintiff seeks various forms of relief from the defendants for the benefit of the Company, including unspecified money damages and disgorgement of profits from allegedly improper trading of Company stock.

On October 3, 2007, Ebrahim Shanehchian, an alleged participant in the Macy's, Inc. Profit Sharing 401(k) Investment Plan (the "401(k) Plan"), filed a purported class action lawsuit in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Ohio on behalf of persons who participated in the 401(k) Plan and The May Department Stores Company Profit Sharing Plan (the "May Plan") between February 27, 2005 and the present. The complaint charges the Company, as well as members of the Company's board of directors and certain members of senior management, with breach of fiduciary duties owed under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act ("ERISA") to participants in the 401(k) Plan and the May Plan, alleging that the defendants made false and misleading statements regarding the Company's business, operations and prospects in relation to the integration of the acquired May operations, resulting in supposed artificial inflation of the Company's stock price between August 30, 2005 and May 15, 2007. The plaintiff seeks an unspecified amount of compensatory damages and costs. The Company believes the lawsuit is without merit and intends to contest it vigorously.

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

None.

**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.**

The Common Stock is listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol M. As of February 2, 2008, the Company had approximately 26,700 stockholders of record. The following table sets forth for each fiscal quarter during 2007 and 2006 the high and low sales prices per share of Common Stock as reported on the NYSE Composite Tape and the dividend declared each fiscal quarter on each share of Common Stock. Throughout this report, share and per share amounts have been adjusted as appropriate to reflect the two-for-one stock split effected in the form of a stock dividend distributed on June 9, 2006.

	<b>Low</b>	<b>2007 High</b>	<b>Dividend</b>	<b>Low</b>	<b>2006 High</b>	<b>Dividend</b>
1st Quarter	40.88	46.70	0.1275	32.37	39.21	0.1250
2nd Quarter	33.61	45.50	0.1300	32.57	39.69	0.1275
3rd Quarter	28.51	36.71	0.1300	33.52	45.01	0.1275
4th Quarter	20.94	32.57	0.1300	36.12	44.86	0.1275

The following table provides information regarding the Company's purchases of Common Stock during the fourth quarter of 2007.

	<b>Total Number of Shares Purchased (thousands)</b>	<b>Average Price per Share (\$)</b>	<b>Number of Shares Purchased under Program (1) (thousands)</b>	<b>Open Authorization Remaining (1) (\$) (millions)</b>
November 4, 2007 - December 1, 2007				1,170
December 2, 2007 - January 5, 2008				1,170
January 6, 2008 - February 2, 2008	12,992	24.50	12,992	852
	12,992	24.50	12,992	

- (1) The Company's board of directors initially approved a \$500 million authorization to purchase common stock on January 27, 2000 and approved additional \$500 million authorizations on each of August 25, 2000, May 18, 2001 and April 16, 2003, additional \$750 million authorizations on each of February 27, 2004 and July 20, 2004, an additional authorization of \$2,000 million on August 25, 2006 and an additional authorization of \$4,000 million on February 26, 2007. All authorizations are cumulative and do not have an expiration date.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on the Common Stock with the Standard & Poor's 500 Composite Index and the Standard & Poor's Retail Department Store Index for the period from January 31, 2003 through February 1, 2008, assuming an initial investment of \$100 and the reinvestment of all dividends, if any.

The companies included in the S&P Retail Department Store Index are Dillard's, Macy's, J.C. Penney, Kohl's, Nordstrom and Sears, as well as May for the periods of 2003 to August 29, 2005.



**Item 6. Selected Financial Data.**

The selected financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto and the other information contained elsewhere in this report.

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006*</b>	<b>2005**</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>
	<b>(millions, except per share data)</b>				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net Sales	\$ 26,313	\$ 26,970	\$ 22,390	\$ 15,776	\$ 15,412
Cost of sales	(15,677)	(16,019)	(13,272)	(9,382)	(9,175)
Inventory valuation adjustments    May integration		(178)	(25)		
Gross margin	10,636	10,773	9,093	6,394	6,237
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(8,554)	(8,678)	(6,980)	(4,994)	(4,896)
May integration costs	(219)	(450)	(169)		
Gains on sale of accounts receivable		191	480		
Operating income	1,863	1,836	2,424	1,400	1,341
Interest expense (a)	(579)	(451)	(422)	(299)	(266)
Interest income	36	61	42	15	9
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,320	1,446	2,044	1,116	1,084
Federal, state and local income tax expense	(411)	(458)	(671)	(427)	(391)
Income from continuing operations	909	988	1,373	689	693
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes (b)	(16)	7	33		
Net income	\$ 893	\$ 995	\$ 1,406	\$ 689	\$ 693
Basic earnings per share: (c)					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.04	\$ 1.83	\$ 3.22	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.88
Net income	2.00	1.84	3.30	1.97	1.88
Diluted earnings per share: (c)					
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.80	\$ 3.16	\$ 1.93	\$ 1.85
Net income	1.97	1.81	3.24	1.93	1.85
Average number of shares outstanding (c)	445.6	539.0	425.2	349.0	367.6
Cash dividends paid per share (c)	\$ .5175	\$ .5075	\$ .385	\$ .265	\$ .1875
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 1,304	\$ 1,265	\$ 976	\$ 737	\$ 710
Capital expenditures	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,392	\$ 656	\$ 548	\$ 568
Balance Sheet Data (at year end):					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 583	\$ 1,211	\$ 248	\$ 868	\$ 925
Total assets	27,789	29,550	33,168	14,885	14,550
Short-term debt	666	650	1,323	1,242	908
Long-term debt	9,087	7,847	8,860	2,637	3,151
Shareholders' equity	9,907	12,254	13,519	6,167	5,940

\* 53 weeks

\*\* The May Department Stores Company was acquired August 30, 2005 and the results of the acquired operations have been included in the Company's results of operations from the date of the acquisition.

- (a) Interest expense includes a gain of approximately \$54 million in 2006 related to the completion of a debt tender offer and a cost of approximately \$59 million in 2004 associated with repurchases of the Company's long-term debt.
- (b) Discontinued operations include (1) for 2007, the after-tax results of the After Hours Formalwear business, including an after-tax loss of \$7 million on the disposal of After Hours Formalwear, (2) for 2006, the after-tax results of operations of the Lord & Taylor division and the Bridal Group division (including David's Bridal, After Hours Formalwear, and Priscilla of Boston), including after-tax losses of \$38 million and \$18 million on the disposals of the Lord & Taylor division and the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses, respectively, and (3) for 2005, the after-tax results of operations of the Lord & Taylor division and the Bridal Group division.
- (c) Share and per share amounts have been adjusted as appropriate to reflect the two-for-one stock-split effected in the form of a stock dividend distributed on June 9, 2006.

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

The Company is a retail organization operating retail stores that sell a wide range of merchandise, including men's, women's and children's apparel and accessories, cosmetics, home furnishings and other consumer goods in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico. The Company operates coast-to-coast exclusively under two retail brands—Macy's and Bloomingdale's. The Company's operations are significantly impacted by competitive pressures from department stores, specialty stores, mass merchandisers and all other retail channels. The Company's operations are also significantly impacted by general consumer-spending levels, which are driven in part by consumer confidence and employment levels.

In 2003, the Company commenced the implementation of a strategy to more fully utilize its Macy's brand, converting all of the Company's regional store nameplates to the Macy's nameplate. This strategy allowed the Company to magnify the impact of its marketing efforts on a nationwide basis, as well as to leverage major events such as the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade and Macy's 4th of July fireworks.

In early 2004, the Company announced a further step in reinventing its department stores—the creation of a centralized organization to be responsible for the overall strategy, merchandising and marketing of the Company's home-related categories of business in all of its Macy's-branded stores. While its benefits have taken longer to be realized, the centralized operation is still expected to accelerate future sales in these categories largely by improving and further differentiating the Company's home-related merchandise assortments.

For the past several years, the Company has been focused on four key priorities for improving the business over the longer term: (i) differentiating and editing merchandise assortments; (ii) simplifying pricing; (iii) improving the overall shopping experience; and (iv) communicating better with customers through more brand focused and effective marketing. In 2005, the Company launched a new nationwide Macy's customer loyalty program, called Star Rewards, in coordination with the launch of the Macy's nameplate in cities across the country. The program provides an enhanced level of offers and benefits to Macy's best credit card customers.

On August 30, 2005, the Company completed its merger with May (the Merger). The results of May's operations have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements since that date. The aggregate purchase price for May was approximately \$11.7 billion, including approximately \$5.7 billion of cash and approximately 200 million shares of Company common stock and options to purchase an additional 18.8 million shares of Company common stock valued at approximately \$6.0 billion in the aggregate. In connection with the Merger, the Company also assumed approximately \$6.0 billion of May debt. The Merger has had and is expected to continue to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In September 2005 and January 2006, the Company announced its intention to dispose of the acquired May bridal group business, which included the operations of David's Bridal, After Hours Formalwear and Priscilla of Boston, and the acquired Lord & Taylor division of May, respectively. In October 2006, the Company completed the sale of the Lord & Taylor division for \$1,047 million in cash, a long-term note receivable of approximately \$17 million and a receivable for a working capital adjustment to the purchase price of approximately \$23 million. In January 2007, the Company completed the sale of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses for approximately \$740 million in cash, net of \$10 million of transaction costs. In April 2007, the Company completed the sale of its After Hours Formalwear business for approximately \$66 million in cash, net of \$1 million of transaction costs. As a result of the Company's

decision to dispose of these businesses, these businesses are reported as discontinued operations. Unless otherwise indicated, the following discussion relates to the Company's continuing operations.

In June 2005, the Company entered into a Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") with Citibank, N.A. pursuant to which the Company agreed to sell to Citibank (i) the proprietary and non-proprietary credit card accounts owned by the Company, together with related receivables balances, and the capital stock of Prime Receivables Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which owned all of the Company's interest in the Prime Credit Card Master Trust (the "FDS Credit Assets"), (ii) the Macy's credit card accounts owned by GE Capital Consumer Card Co. ("GE Bank"), together with related receivables balances (the "GE/Macy's Credit Assets"), upon the termination of the Company's credit card program agreement with GE Bank, and (iii) the proprietary credit card accounts owned by May, together with related receivables balances (the "May Credit Assets"). The purchase by Citibank of the FDS Credit Assets was completed on October 24, 2005, the purchase by Citibank of the GE/Macy's Credit Assets was completed on May 1, 2006 and the purchase by Citibank of the May Credit Assets was completed on May 22, 2006 and July 17, 2006.

In connection with the Purchase Agreement, the Company and Citibank entered into a long-term marketing and servicing alliance pursuant to the terms of a Credit Card Program Agreement (the "Program Agreement") with an initial term of 10 years expiring on July 17, 2016 and, unless terminated by either party as of the expiration of the initial term, an additional renewal term of three years. The Program Agreement provides for, among other things, (i) the ownership by Citibank of the accounts purchased by Citibank pursuant to the Purchase Agreement, (ii) the ownership by Citibank of new accounts opened by the Company's customers, (iii) the provision of credit by Citibank to the holders of the credit cards associated with the foregoing accounts, (iv) the servicing of the foregoing accounts, and (v) the allocation between Citibank and the Company of the economic benefits and burdens associated with the foregoing and other aspects of the alliance.

The transactions under the Purchase Agreement have provided the Company with significant liquidity (i) through receipt of the purchase price (which included a premium) for the divested credit card accounts and related receivable balances and (ii) because the Company will no longer have to finance significant accounts receivable balances associated with the divested credit card accounts going forward, and will receive payments from Citibank immediately for sales under such credit card accounts. Although the Company's future cash flows will include payments to the Company under the Program Agreement, these payments will be less than the net cash flow that the Company would have derived from the finance charge and other income generated on the receivables balances, net of the interest expense associated with the Company's financing of these receivable balances.

In February 2008, the Company announced division consolidations and new initiatives to strengthen local market focus and enhance selling service expected to enable the Company to both accelerate same-store sales growth and reduce expense. The localization initiative called "My Macy's" was developed with the goal to accelerate sales growth in existing locations by ensuring that core customers surrounding each Macy's store find merchandise assortments, size ranges, marketing programs and shopping experiences that are custom-tailored to their needs. The localization initiative will result in the consolidation of the Minneapolis-based Macy's North organization into New York-based Macy's East, the St. Louis-based Macy's Midwest organization into Atlanta-based Macy's South and the Seattle-based Macy's Northwest organization into San Francisco-based Macy's West. The Atlanta-based division will be renamed Macy's Central. The Company anticipates incurring approximately \$150 million in one-time costs for expenses related to the division consolidations, consisting primarily of severance and other human resource related costs. The savings from the division consolidation process, net of the amount

invested in localization initiatives and increased store staffing levels, are expected to reduce selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses by approximately \$100 million per year, beginning in 2009. The partial-year reduction in SG&A expenses for 2008 is estimated at approximately \$60 million.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes included elsewhere in this report. The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect the Company's plans, estimates and beliefs. The Company's actual results could materially differ from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to those differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in Forward-Looking Statements.

### ***Results of Operations***

*Comparison of the 52 Weeks Ended February 2, 2008 and the 53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007.* Net income for 2007 decreased to \$893 million compared to \$995 million for 2006. The net income for 2007 includes income from continuing operations of \$909 million and a loss from discontinued operations of \$16 million. The income from continuing operations in 2007 includes the impact of \$219 million of May integration costs. The loss from discontinued operations in 2007 includes the loss on disposal of the After Hours Formalwear business. The net income for 2006 included income from continuing operations of \$988 million and income from discontinued operations of \$7 million. The income from continuing operations in 2006 included the impact of \$628 million of May integration costs and the impact of \$191 million of gains on the sale of accounts receivable. The income from discontinued operations for 2006 included the loss on disposal of the Lord & Taylor division and the loss on disposal of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses.

Net sales for 2007 totaled \$26,313 million, compared to net sales of \$26,970 million for 2006, a decrease of \$657 million or 2.4%. On a comparable store basis (sales from Bloomingdale's and Macy's stores in operation throughout 2006 and 2007 and all Internet sales and mail order sales from continuing businesses and adjusting for the impact of the 53<sup>rd</sup> week in 2006), net sales decreased 1.3% in 2007 compared to 2006. Sales in 2007 were strongest at Bloomingdale's and macys.com. Sales of the Company's private label brands in total outperformed the national brands for 2007 and increased to approximately 19% of net sales in Macy's-branded stores. By family of business, sales in 2007 were strongest in handbags, young men's apparel, coats, watches, luggage and mattresses. The weaker business during 2007 was ladies' sportswear.

Cost of sales was \$15,677 million or 59.6% of net sales for 2007, compared to \$16,019 million or 59.4% of net sales for 2006, a decrease of \$342 million. The cost of sales rate for 2007 reflects higher net markdowns as a percent of net sales intended to keep inventories current. In addition, gross margin in 2006 included \$178 million of inventory valuation adjustments related to the integration of May and Macy's merchandise assortments. The valuation of department store merchandise inventories on the last-in, first-out basis did not impact cost of sales in either period.

SG&A expenses were \$8,554 million or 32.5% of net sales for 2007, compared to \$8,678 million or 32.2% of net sales for 2006, a decrease of \$124 million. SG&A expenses for 2007 benefited from the achievement of cost savings and merger synergies, primarily related to merchandising, logistics and general management expenses. In addition, SG&A expenses benefited from lower retirement expenses and lower stock-based compensation expenses, partially offset by higher depreciation and amortization expenses, lower credit revenue resulting from the sale of the May Credit Assets in 2006 and higher advertising expenses. SG&A expenses, as a percent to sales was higher in 2007 primarily because of the decrease in sales.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$1,304 million for 2007, compared to \$1,265 million for 2006. Pension and supplementary retirement plan expense amounted to \$132 million for 2007, compared to \$158 million for 2006. Stock-based compensation expense was \$60 million for 2007, compared to \$91 million for 2006. Advertising expense was \$1,194 million for 2007, compared to \$1,171 million for 2006.

May integration costs for 2007 amounted to \$219 million. Approximately \$121 million of these costs relate to impairment charges in connection with store locations and distribution facilities planned to be closed and disposed of, including \$74 million related to nine underperforming stores identified in the fourth quarter of 2007 for closure. The remaining \$98 million of May integration costs for 2007 included additional costs related to closed locations, severance, system conversion costs, impairment charges associated with acquired indefinite lived intangible assets and costs related to other operational consolidations, partially offset by approximately \$41 million of gains from the sale of previously closed distribution center facilities. May integration costs for 2006 amounted to \$450 million, primarily related to store and distribution center closings and the re-branding-related marketing and advertising costs, partially offset by gains from the sale of Macy's locations.

Pre-tax gains of approximately \$191 million were recorded in 2006 in connection with the sale of certain credit card accounts and receivables.

Net interest expense was \$543 million for 2007, compared to \$390 million for 2006, an increase of \$153 million. The increase in net interest expense for 2007, as compared to 2006, resulted from increased levels of borrowings during 2007, primarily associated with the Company's share repurchase program, a gain of approximately \$54 million related to the completion of a debt tender offer in the fourth quarter of 2006, and the effect of \$17 million of interest income in 2006 related to the settlement of a federal income tax examination.

The Company's effective income tax rates of 31.1% for 2007 and 31.7% for 2006 differ from the federal income tax statutory rate of 35.0%, and on a comparative basis, principally because of the settlement of tax examinations and the effect of state and local income taxes. Federal, state and local income tax expense for 2007 includes a benefit of approximately \$78 million related to the settlement of a federal income tax examination, primarily attributable to losses related to the disposition of a former subsidiary. Federal, state and local income tax expense for 2006 included a benefit of approximately \$80 million related to the settlement of a federal income tax examination, also primarily attributable to losses related to the disposition of a former subsidiary.

For 2007, the loss from the discontinued operations of the acquired After Hours Formalwear business, net of income taxes, was \$16 million on sales of approximately \$27 million. The loss from discontinued operations includes the loss on disposal of the After Hours Formalwear business of \$7 million on a pre-tax and post-tax basis. For 2006, income from the discontinued operations of the acquired Lord & Taylor and bridal group businesses, net of income taxes, was \$7 million on sales of approximately \$1,741 million. For 2006, discontinued operations also included the loss on disposal of the Lord & Taylor division of \$38 million after income taxes and the loss on disposal of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses of \$18 million after income taxes.

*Comparison of the 53 Weeks Ended February 3, 2007 and the 52 Weeks Ended January 28, 2006.* Net income for 2006 decreased to \$995 million compared to \$1,406 million for 2005, reflecting strong sales and gross margin performance offset by higher May integration costs and related inventory valuation adjustments and smaller gains on the sale of accounts receivable.

Net sales for 2006 totaled \$26,970 million, compared to net sales of \$22,390 million for 2005, an increase of \$4,580 million or 20.5%. Net sales for 2006 and for the period September 2005 through January 2006 included the continuing operations of May, which represented \$9,832 million and \$6,473 million, respectively. On a comparable store basis (sales from Bloomingdale's and Macy's stores in operation throughout 2005 and 2006 and all Internet sales and mail order sales from continuing businesses and adjusting for the impact of the 53<sup>rd</sup> week in 2006), net sales increased 4.4% in 2006 compared to 2005. Sales in 2006 were strongest at Macy's Florida and Bloomingdale's and comparable store sales were strongest at Macy's East, Macy's Florida and Bloomingdale's. Sales for 2006 in the newly re-branded Macy's stores were lower than anticipated. Sales of the Company's private label brands continued to be strong in 2006 and increased to 18.2% of net sales in legacy Macy's-branded stores. By family of business, sales in 2006 were strongest in dresses, handbags, cosmetics and fragrances and young men's. The weaker businesses during 2006 were in the big-ticket home-related areas.

Cost of sales was \$16,019 million or 59.4% of net sales for 2006, compared to \$13,272 million or 59.3% of net sales for 2005, an increase of \$2,747 million. Cost of sales for the period September 2005 through January 2006 included the continuing operations of May, which represented \$3,894 million or 60.2% of May net sales. The cost of sales rate in 2006 was essentially flat with the cost of sales rate in 2005. In addition, gross margin included \$178 million and \$25 million of inventory valuation adjustments related to the integration of May and Macy's merchandise assortments in 2006 and 2005, respectively. The valuation of department store merchandise inventories on the last-in, first-out basis did not impact cost of sales in either period.

SG&A expenses were \$8,678 million or 32.2% of net sales for 2006, compared to \$6,980 million or 31.2% of net sales for 2005, an increase of \$1,698 million. SG&A expenses for the period September 2005 through January 2006 included the continuing operations of May, which represented \$1,951 million or 30.1% of May net sales. The SG&A expense rate for 2006 was negatively impacted by higher depreciation and amortization expense, higher retirement expenses, and higher stock-based compensation expenses, including the expensing of stock options. Depreciation and amortization expense was \$1,265 million for 2006, compared to \$976 million for 2005. Pension and supplementary retirement plan expense amounted to \$158 million for 2006, compared to \$129 million for 2005. Stock-based compensation expense was \$91 million for 2006, compared to \$10 million for 2005. The SG&A rate for 2006 benefited by the achievement of more than \$175 million of cost savings resulting from merger synergies.

May integration costs for 2006 and 2005 amounted to \$450 million and \$169 million, respectively, primarily related to store and distribution center closings, as well as system conversions and other operational consolidations. May integration costs for 2006 also included re-branding-related marketing and advertising costs and were partially offset by gains from the sale of Macy's locations.

Pre-tax gains of approximately \$191 million and \$480 million were recorded in 2006 and 2005, respectively, in connection with the sale of certain credit card accounts and receivables.

Net interest expense was \$390 million for 2006, compared to \$380 million for 2005, an increase of \$10 million. The increase in interest expense during 2006 as compared to 2005 was due to the increased levels of borrowings associated with the acquisition of May, offset in part by a gain of approximately \$54 million related to the completion of a debt tender offer in the fourth quarter of 2006. Net interest expense for 2006 and 2005 each included approximately \$17 million of interest income related to the settlement of various tax examinations.

The Company's effective income tax rates of 31.7% for 2006 and 32.8% for 2005 differed from the federal income tax statutory rate of 35.0%, and on a comparative basis, principally because of the settlement of tax examinations, the reduction in the valuation allowance associated with capital loss carryforwards and the effect of state and local income taxes. Federal, state and local income tax expense for 2006 included a benefit of approximately \$80 million recorded in the second quarter related to the settlement of various tax examinations, primarily attributable to losses related to the disposition of a former subsidiary. Federal, state and local income tax expense for 2005 included a benefit of approximately \$85 million related to the reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the capital loss carryforwards realized as a result of the sale of the FDS Credit Assets and \$10 million related to the settlement of various tax examinations.

For 2006, income from the discontinued operations of the acquired Lord & Taylor and bridal group businesses, net of income taxes, was \$7 million on sales of approximately \$1,741 million. For 2006, discontinued operations also included the loss on disposal of the Lord & Taylor division of \$38 million after income taxes and the loss on disposal of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses of \$18 million after income taxes. For 2005, income from the discontinued operations of the acquired Lord & Taylor and bridal group businesses, net of income taxes, was \$33 million on sales of approximately \$957 million.

### ***Liquidity and Capital Resources***

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash from operations, cash on hand and the credit facilities described below.

Net cash provided by continuing operating activities in 2007 was \$2,231 million, compared to the \$3,692 million provided in 2006. Net cash provided by continuing operating activities in 2006 included \$1,860 million of proceeds from the sale of proprietary accounts receivable.

Net cash used by continuing investing activities was \$789 million for 2007, compared to net cash provided by continuing investing activities of \$1,273 million for 2006. Continuing investing activities for 2007 include purchases of property and equipment totaling \$994 million and capitalized software of \$111 million. Continuing investing activities for 2007 also include the proceeds of \$66 million from the disposition of the discontinued operations of After Hours Formalwear and \$227 million from the disposition of property and equipment, primarily from the sale of previously closed distribution center facilities and certain store locations. Continuing investing activities for 2006 included purchases of property and equipment totaling \$1,317 million and capitalized software of \$75 million. Continuing investing activities for 2006 also included the \$1,141 million repurchase of accounts receivable from GE Bank and the proceeds of \$1,323 million from the subsequent sale of the repurchased accounts receivables to Citibank, \$1,047 million of proceeds from the disposition of the Company's Lord & Taylor division, \$740 million of proceeds from the disposition of the Company's David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses and \$679 million from the disposition of property and equipment, primarily from the sale of approximately 65 duplicate store and other facility locations.

During 2007, the Company opened nine Macy's department stores, one Macy's furniture gallery and two Bloomingdale's department stores. During 2006, the Company opened three new Macy's department stores, two new Bloomingdale's department stores and reopened two Macy's department stores that were temporarily closed after Hurricane Wilma. The Company intends to open five new department stores and one new furniture gallery in 2008. The Company's budgeted capital expenditures are approximately \$1.0 billion for 2008 and approximately \$1.1 billion for each of 2009 and 2010. Management presently anticipates funding such expenditures with cash from operations.



Net cash used by the Company for all continuing financing activities was \$2,069 million for 2007, including the issuance of \$1,950 million of long-term debt, the repayment of \$649 million of debt, the acquisition of 85.3 million shares of its common stock at an approximate cost of \$3,322 million, the issuance of \$257 million of its common stock, primarily related to the exercise of stock options, and the payment of \$230 million of cash dividends. The debt issued during 2007 includes \$1,100 million of 5.35% senior notes due 2012, \$500 million of 6.375% senior notes due 2037 and \$350 million of 5.875% senior notes due 2013. The debt repaid in 2007 includes \$400 million of 3.95% senior notes due July 15, 2007, \$6 million of 9.93% medium term notes due August 1, 2007 and \$225 million of 7.9% senior debentures due October 15, 2007.

Net cash used by the Company for all continuing financing activities was \$4,013 million for 2006, including the issuance of \$1,146 million of long-term debt, the repayment of \$2,680 million of debt, the acquisition of 62.4 million shares of its common stock at an approximate cost of \$2,500 million, the issuance of \$382 million of its common stock, primarily related to the exercise of stock options, and the payment of \$274 million of cash dividends. The debt issued during 2006 included \$1,100 million aggregate principal amount of 5.90% senior unsecured notes due 2016. The debt repaid in 2006 included \$1,199 million of short-term borrowings associated with the acquisition of May, approximately \$957 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes repurchased in a tender offer, \$100 million of 8.85% senior debentures due 2006 and the prepayment of \$200 million of 8.30% debentures due 2026.

The Company is a party to a credit agreement with certain financial institutions providing for revolving credit borrowings and letters of credit in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$2,000 million (which amount may be increased to \$2,500 million at the option of the Company) outstanding at any particular time. This agreement was set to expire August 30, 2011. It was extended in 2007 and will now expire August 30, 2012. As of February 2, 2008, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the credit agreement.

The Company also maintains an unsecured commercial paper program pursuant to which it may issue and sell commercial paper in an aggregate amount outstanding at any particular time not to exceed its then-current borrowing availability under the revolving credit facility described above. As of February 2, 2008, the Company had no outstanding borrowings under its commercial paper program.

The Company's bank credit agreement requires the Company to maintain a specified interest coverage ratio of no less than 3.25 and a specified leverage ratio of no more than .62. The interest coverage ratio for 2007 was 5.81 and at February 2, 2008 the leverage ratio was .48. Management believes that the likelihood of the Company defaulting on these requirements in the future is remote absent any material negative event affecting the U.S. economy as a whole. However, if the Company's results of operations or operating ratios deteriorate to a point where the Company is not in compliance with any of its debt covenants and the Company is unable to obtain a waiver, much of the Company's debt would be in default and could become due and payable immediately. At February 2, 2008, no notes or debentures contain provisions requiring acceleration of payment upon a debt rating downgrade. However, the terms of \$3,050 million in aggregate principal amount of the Company's senior notes outstanding at that date require the Company to offer to purchase such notes at a price equal to 101% of their principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest in specified circumstances involving both a change of control (as defined in the applicable indenture) of the Company and the rating of the notes by specified rating agencies at a level below investment grade.

On February 26, 2007, the Company's board of directors approved an additional \$4,000 million authorization to the Company's existing share repurchase program. The Company used a portion of this authorization to effect the immediate repurchase of 45 million outstanding shares for an initial payment of approximately \$2,000 million, pursuant to the terms of two related accelerated share repurchase agreements,



which included derivative financial instruments indexed to the Company's shares. Upon settlement of the accelerated share repurchase agreements in May and June of 2007, the Company received approximately 700,000 additional shares of its common stock, resulting in a total of approximately 45.7 million shares being repurchased. During 2007, the Company repurchased approximately 85.3 million shares of its common stock for a total of approximately \$3,322 million. As of February 2, 2008, the Company had approximately \$850 million of authorization remaining under its share repurchase program. The Company may continue or, from time to time, suspend repurchases of shares under its share repurchase program, depending on prevailing market conditions, alternate uses of capital and other factors.

On March 7, 2007, the Company issued \$1,100 million aggregate principal amount of 5.35% senior unsecured notes due 2012 and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior unsecured notes due 2037. A portion of the net proceeds of the debt issuances was used to repay commercial paper borrowings incurred in connection with the accelerated share repurchase agreements, and the balance was used for general corporate purposes.

On August 28, 2007, the Company issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2013. The net proceeds were used to repay borrowings outstanding under its commercial paper facility.

On February 22, 2008, the Company's board of directors declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13 cents per share on its common stock, payable April 1, 2008 to Macy's shareholders of record at the close of business on March 14, 2008.

At February 2, 2008, the Company had contractual obligations (within the scope of Item 303(a)(5) of Regulation S-K) as follows:

	Total	Obligations Due, by Period			
		Less than 1 Year	1 3 Years (millions)	3 5 Years	More than 5 Years
Short-term debt	\$ 661	\$ 661	\$	\$	\$
Long-term debt	8,711		1,200	2,326	5,185
Interest on debt	6,632	607	1,047	888	4,090
Capital lease obligations	69	8	14	12	35
Other long-term liabilities	1,363	6	349	280	728
Operating leases	2,798	231	427	359	1,781
Letters of credit	45	45			
Other obligations	2,409	2,155	223	25	6
	\$ 22,688	\$ 3,713	\$ 3,260	\$ 3,890	\$ 11,825

Other obligations in the foregoing table consist primarily of merchandise purchase obligations and obligations under outsourcing arrangements, construction contracts, employment contracts, group medical/dental/life insurance programs, energy and other supply agreements identified by the Company and liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits that the Company expects to settle in cash in the next year. The Company's merchandise purchase obligations fluctuate on a seasonal basis, typically being higher in the summer and early fall and being lower in the late winter and early spring. The Company purchases a substantial portion of its merchandise inventories and other goods and services otherwise than through binding contracts. Consequently,



the amounts shown as Other obligations in the foregoing table do not reflect the total amounts that the Company would need to spend on goods and services in order to operate its businesses in the ordinary course.

The Company has not included in the contractual obligations table approximately \$229 million for long-term liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits for various tax positions taken or approximately \$60 million of related accrued federal, state and local interest and penalties. These liabilities may increase or decrease over time as a result of tax examinations, and given the status of examinations, the Company cannot reliably estimate the period of any cash settlement with the respective taxing authorities. The Company has included in the contractual obligations table \$8 million of liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits that the Company expects to settle in cash in the next year. The Company has not included in the contractual obligations table the \$337 million Pension Plan liability. The Company's funding policy is to contribute amounts necessary to satisfy minimum pension funding requirements, including requirements of the Pension Protection Act of 2006, plus such additional amounts from time to time as are determined to be appropriate to improve the Pension Plan's funded status. The Pension Plan's funded status is affected by many factors including discount rates and the performance of Pension Plan assets. The Company currently anticipates that it will not be required to make any additional contributions to the Pension Plan until January 2010, but may make voluntary funding contributions prior to that date based on the estimate of the Pension Plan's expected funded status. As of the date of this report, the Company is considering making a voluntary funding contribution to the Pension Plan of approximately \$175 million in December 2008.

Management believes that, with respect to the Company's current operations, cash on hand and funds from operations, together with its credit facility and other capital resources, will be sufficient to cover the Company's reasonably foreseeable working capital, capital expenditure and debt service requirements in both the near term and over the longer term. The Company's ability to generate funds from operations may be affected by numerous factors, including general economic conditions and levels of consumer confidence and demand; however, the Company expects to be able to manage its working capital levels and capital expenditure amounts so as to maintain sufficient levels of liquidity. For short-term liquidity, the Company also relies on its unsecured commercial paper facility (which is discussed above). Access to the unsecured commercial paper program is primarily dependent on the Company's credit ratings. If the Company is unable to access the unsecured commercial paper market, it has the current ability to access \$2,000 million pursuant to its bank credit agreement, subject to compliance with the interest coverage and leverage ratio requirements discussed above and other requirements under the agreement. Depending upon conditions in the capital markets and other factors, the Company will from time to time consider the issuance of debt or other securities, or other possible capital markets transactions, the proceeds of which could be used to refinance current indebtedness or for other corporate purposes.

Management believes the department store business and other retail businesses will continue to consolidate. The Company intends from time to time to consider additional acquisitions of, and investments in, department stores and other complementary assets and companies. Acquisition transactions, if any, are expected to be financed from one or more of the following sources: cash on hand, cash from operations, borrowings under existing or new credit facilities and the issuance of long-term debt, commercial paper or other securities, including common stock.

## ***Critical Accounting Policies***

### *Merchandise Inventories*

Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) retail inventory method. Under the retail inventory method, inventory is segregated into departments of merchandise having similar characteristics, and is stated at its current retail selling value. Inventory retail values are converted to a cost basis by applying specific average cost factors for each merchandise department. Cost factors represent the average cost-to-retail ratio for each merchandise department based on beginning inventory and the fiscal year purchase activity. The retail inventory method inherently requires management judgments and contains estimates, such as the amount and timing of permanent markdowns to clear unproductive or slow-moving inventory, which may impact the ending inventory valuation as well as gross margins.

Permanent markdowns designated for clearance activity are recorded when the utility of the inventory has diminished. Factors considered in the determination of permanent markdowns include current and anticipated demand, customer preferences, age of the merchandise and fashion trends. When a decision is made to permanently mark down merchandise, the resulting gross profit reduction is recognized in the period the markdown is recorded.

The Company receives certain allowances from various vendors in support of the merchandise it purchases for resale. The Company receives certain allowances as reimbursement for markdowns taken and/or to support the gross margins earned in connection with the sales of merchandise. These allowances are generally credited to cost of sales at the time the merchandise is sold in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) Issue No. 02-16, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor. The Company also receives advertising allowances from more than 900 of its merchandise vendors pursuant to cooperative advertising programs, with some vendors participating in multiple programs. These allowances represent reimbursements by vendors of costs incurred by the Company to promote the vendors' merchandise and are netted against advertising and promotional costs when the related costs are incurred in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16. The arrangements pursuant to which the Company's vendors provide allowances, while binding, are generally informal in nature and one year or less in duration. The terms and conditions of these arrangements vary significantly from vendor to vendor and are influenced by, among other things, the type of merchandise to be supported. Although it is highly unlikely that there will be any significant reduction in historical levels of vendor support, if such a reduction were to occur, the Company could experience higher costs of sales and higher advertising expense, or reduce the amount of advertising that it uses, depending on the specific vendors involved and market conditions existing at the time.

Shrinkage is estimated as a percentage of sales for the period from the last inventory date to the end of the fiscal period. Such estimates are based on experience and the most recent physical inventory results. While it is not possible to quantify the impact from each cause of shrinkage, the Company has loss prevention programs and policies that are intended to minimize shrinkage. Physical inventories are taken within each merchandise department annually, and inventory records are adjusted accordingly.

### *Long-Lived Asset Impairment and Restructuring Charges*

The carrying values of long-lived assets are periodically reviewed by the Company whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a potential impairment has occurred. For long-lived assets held for use, a potential impairment has occurred if projected future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the assets. The estimate of cash flows includes management's assumptions of cash inflows and

outflows directly resulting from the use of those assets in operations. When a potential impairment has occurred, an impairment write-down is recorded if the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. The Company believes its estimated cash flows are sufficient to support the carrying value of its long-lived assets. If estimated cash flows significantly differ in the future, the Company may be required to record asset impairment write-downs.

For long-lived assets held for disposal by sale, an impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of the assets exceeds its fair value less costs to sell. Such valuations include estimations of fair values and incremental direct costs to transact a sale. If the Company commits to a plan to dispose of a long-lived asset before the end of its previously estimated useful life, estimated cash flows are revised accordingly and the Company may be required to record an asset impairment write-down. Additionally, related liabilities arise such as severance, contractual obligations and other accruals associated with store closings from decisions to dispose of assets. The Company estimates these liabilities based on the facts and circumstances in existence for each restructuring decision. The amounts the Company will ultimately realize or disburse could differ from the amounts assumed in arriving at the asset impairment and restructuring charge recorded.

The carrying value of goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives are reviewed annually for possible impairment. The impairment review is based on a discounted cash flow approach that requires significant management judgment with respect to sales, gross margin and expense growth rates, and the selection and use of an appropriate discount rate. The use of different assumptions would increase or decrease estimated discounted future operating cash flows and could increase or decrease an impairment charge. The occurrence of an unexpected event or change in circumstances, such as adverse business conditions or other economic factors, would determine the need for impairment testing between annual impairment tests.

The Company, through its insurance subsidiaries, is self-insured for workers' compensation and public liability claims up to certain maximum liability amounts. Although the amounts accrued are actuarially determined by third parties based on analysis of historical trends of losses, settlements, litigation costs and other factors, the amounts the Company will ultimately disburse could differ from such accrued amounts.

#### *Pension and Supplementary Retirement Plans*

The Company has a funded defined benefit pension plan (the "Pension Plan") and an unfunded defined benefit supplementary retirement plan (the "SERP"). The Company accounts for these plans using Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 87, Employers' Accounting for Pensions (SFAS 87), as amended by 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) (SFAS 158). Under SFAS 158, an employer recognizes the funded status of a defined benefit postretirement plan as an asset or liability on the balance sheet and recognizes changes in that funded status in the year in which the changes occur through comprehensive income. Under SFAS 87, pension expense is recognized on an accrual basis over employees' approximate service periods. Pension expense calculated under SFAS 87 is generally independent of funding decisions or requirements.

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted the measurement date provision of SFAS 158, which requires the measurement of defined benefit plan assets and obligations to be the date of the Company's fiscal year-end balance sheet. This required a change in the Company's measurement date, which was previously December 31.

Funding requirements for the Pension Plan are determined by government regulations, not SFAS 87 or SFAS 158. No funding contributions were required, and the Company made no funding contributions to the Pension Plan in

2007. The Company made a \$100 million voluntary funding contribution to the Pension Plan in 2006. The Company currently anticipates that it will not be required to make any additional contributions to the Pension Plan until January 2010, but may make voluntary funding contributions prior to that date based on the estimate of the Pension Plan's expected funded status. As of the date of this report, the Company is considering making a voluntary funding contribution to the Pension Plan of approximately \$175 million in December 2008.

During 2006, Congress passed the Pension Protection Act of 2006 (the Act) with the stated purpose of improving the funding of America's private pension plans. The Act introduced new funding requirements for defined benefit pension plans, introduces benefit limitations for certain under-funded plans and raises tax deduction limits for contributions. The Act applies to pension plan years beginning after December 31, 2007. The Company has preliminarily reviewed the provisions of the Act to determine the impact on the Company. Required funding under the Act will be dependent upon many factors including the Pension Plan's future funded status including any voluntary funding contributions the Company may choose to make and annual Pension Plan asset returns. Based upon this preliminary review as well as the current funded status of the Pension Plan relative to the Company's level of annual operating cash flows, the Company does not believe that required contributions under the Act would materially impact the Company's operating cash flows in any given year.

At February 2, 2008, the Company had unrecognized actuarial losses of \$276 million for the Pension Plan and \$38 million for the SERP. These losses will be recognized as a component of pension expense in future years in accordance with SFAS No. 87.

The calculation of pension expense and pension liabilities requires the use of a number of assumptions. Changes in these assumptions can result in different expense and liability amounts, and future actual experience may differ significantly from current expectations. The Company believes that the most critical assumptions relate to the long-term rate of return on plan assets (in the case of the Pension Plan), the discount rate used to determine the present value of projected benefit obligations and the weighted average rate of increase of future compensation levels.

The Company has assumed that the Pension Plan's assets will generate an annual long-term rate of return of 8.75% since 2004. The Company develops its long-term rate of return assumption by evaluating input from several professional advisors taking into account the asset allocation of the portfolio and long-term asset class return expectations, as well as long-term inflation assumptions. Pension expense increases or decreases as the expected rate of return on the assets of the Pension Plan decreases or increases, respectively. Lowering the expected long-term rate of return on the Pension Plan's assets by 0.25% (from 8.75% to 8.50%) would increase the estimated 2008 pension expense by approximately \$6 million and raising the expected long-term rate of return on the Pension Plan's assets by 0.25% (from 8.75% to 9.00%) would decrease the estimated 2008 pension expense by approximately \$6 million.

The Company discounted its future pension obligations using a rate of 6.25% at February 2, 2008, compared to 5.85% at December 31, 2006. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate with reference to the current yield earned on an index of investment-grade long-term bonds and the impact of a yield curve analysis to account for the difference in duration between the long-term bonds and the Pension Plan's and SERP's estimated payments. Pension liability and future pension expense both increase or decrease as the discount rate is reduced or increased, respectively. Lowering the discount rate by 0.25% (from 6.25% to 6.0%) would increase the projected benefit obligation at February 2, 2008 by approximately \$102 million and would increase estimated 2008 pension expense by approximately \$13 million. Increasing the discount rate by 0.25% (from 6.25% to 6.50%) would decrease the projected benefit obligation at February 2, 2008 by approximately \$80 million and would decrease estimated 2008 pension expense by approximately \$6 million.



The assumed weighted average rate of increase in future compensation levels was 5.4% at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006 for the Pension Plan, and 7.2% at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006 for the SERP. The Company develops its increase of future compensation level assumption based on recent experience. Pension liabilities and future pension expense both increase or decrease as the weighted average rate of increase of future compensation levels is increased or decreased, respectively. Increasing or decreasing the assumed weighted average rate of increase of future compensation levels by 0.25% would increase or decrease the projected benefit obligation at February 2, 2008 by approximately \$12 million and change estimated 2008 pension expense by approximately \$3 million.

#### *New Pronouncements*

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* ( SFAS 155 ), which amended certain provisions of SFAS No. 133 and SFAS No. 140. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted the measurement date provision of SFAS 158, which requires the measurement of defined benefit plan assets and obligations to be the date of a company's fiscal year-end. This required a change in the Company's measurement date, which was previously December 31. As a result, on February 4, 2007 the Company recorded a \$7 million decrease to the beginning balance of accumulated equity, a \$29 million decrease to accumulated other comprehensive loss, a \$36 million decrease to other liabilities and a \$14 million increase to deferred income taxes.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ( FASB ) issued Interpretation ( FIN ) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* ( FIN 48 ), which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on February 4, 2007, and the adoption resulted in a net increase to accruals for uncertain tax positions of \$1 million, an increase to the beginning balance of accumulated equity of \$1 million and an increase to goodwill of \$2 million.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* ( SFAS 157 ). SFAS 157 addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition and disclosure purposes under generally accepted accounting principles. SFAS 157 will require the fair value of an asset or liability to be calculated on a market based measure, which will reflect the credit risk of the company. SFAS 157 will also require expanded disclosure requirements, which will include the methods and assumptions used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 will be applied prospectively and will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and to interim periods within those fiscal years, for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). SFAS 157 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and to interim periods within those fiscal years, for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities other than those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159 *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, ( SFAS 159 ). SFAS 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial



assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160 Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin ( ARB ) No. 51, ( SFAS 160 ). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, ( SFAS 141R ). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. The statement also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of this statement will affect any future acquisitions entered into by the Company, and beginning with fiscal 2009 the Company will no longer account for adjustments to tax liabilities and unrecognized tax benefits assumed in previous acquisitions as increases or decreases to goodwill. After adoption of SFAS 141R, such adjustments will be accounted for in income tax expense.

#### **Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.**

The Company is exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates that may adversely affect its financial position, results of operations and cash flows. In seeking to minimize the risks from interest rate fluctuations, the Company manages exposures through its regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes and is not a party to any leveraged financial instruments.

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk primarily through its borrowing activities, which are described in Note 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. The majority of the Company's borrowings are under fixed rate instruments. However, the Company, from time to time, may use interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements to help manage its exposure to interest rate movements and reduce borrowing costs. At February 2, 2008, the Company was not a party to any derivative financial instruments.

On February 26, 2007, the Company's board of directors approved an additional \$4,000 million authorization to the Company's existing share repurchase program. The Company used a portion of this authorization to effect the immediate repurchase of 45 million outstanding shares for an initial payment of approximately \$2,000 million, subject to settlement provisions pursuant to the terms of two related accelerated share repurchase agreements, which included derivative financial instruments indexed to the Company's shares. Upon settlement of the accelerated share repurchase agreements in May and June of 2007, the Company received approximately 700,000 additional shares of its common stock, resulting in a total of approximately 45.7 million shares being repurchased. Based on the Company's lack of market risk sensitive instruments (primarily limited to variable rate debt) outstanding at February 2, 2008, the Company has determined that there was no material market risk exposure to the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows as of such date.



**Item 8. Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

Information called for by this item is set forth in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and supplementary data contained in this report and is incorporated herein by this reference. Specific financial statements and supplementary data can be found at the pages listed in the following index:

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

None.

**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**

**a. Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

The Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have carried out, as of February 2, 2008, with the participation of the Company's management, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based upon this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports the Company files under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports the Company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

**b. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's management conducted an assessment of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the framework established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework*. Based on this assessment, the Company's management has concluded that, as of February 2, 2008, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2008 and has issued an attestation report expressing an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as stated in their report located on page F-3.

**c. Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recently completed fiscal quarter that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

**d. Certifications**

The certifications of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer required under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act are filed as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this report. Additionally, in 2007 the Company's Chief Executive Officer certified to the NYSE that he was not aware of any violation by the Company of the NYSE corporate governance listing standards.

**PART III**

**Item 10. Directors and Executive Officers of the Registrant.**

Information called for by this item is set forth under Item 1 Election of Directors and Further Information Concerning the Board of Directors - Committees of the Board Audit Committee and Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance in the Proxy Statement to be delivered to



stockholders in connection with our 2008 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the Proxy Statement ), and Item 1. Business- Executive Officers of the Registrant in this report and incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 11. Compensation of Directors and Executive Officers.**

Information called for by this item is set forth under Compensation Discussion & Analysis, Compensation of the Named Executives for 2007, Compensation Committee Report and Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation in the Proxy Statement and incorporated herein by reference.

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

Information called for by this item is set forth under Stock Ownership - Certain Beneficial Owners and Stock Ownership Stock Ownership of Directors and Executive Officers in the Proxy Statement and incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions.**

Information called for by this item is set forth under Further Information Concerning the Board of Directors Director Independence and Policy on Related Person Transactions in the Proxy Statement and incorporated herein by reference.

**Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.**

Information called for by this item is set forth under Item 2 - Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm in the Proxy Statement and incorporated herein by reference.

**PART IV**

**Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.**

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this report:

**1. Financial Statements:**

The list of financial statements required by this item is set forth in Item 8 Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data and is incorporated herein by reference.

**2. Financial Statement Schedules:**

All schedules are omitted because they are inapplicable, not required, or the information is included elsewhere in the Consolidated Financial Statements or the notes thereto.



**3. Exhibits:**

The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated by reference as indicated below.

<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Document if Incorporated by Reference</b>
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of February 27, 2005, by and among the Company, Milan Acquisition Corp. and The May Department Stores Company ( May Delaware )	Exhibit 2.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 28, 2005 by May Delaware
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation	Exhibit 3.1 to the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-135361) for the fiscal year ended January 28, 1995 (the 1994 Form 10-K )
3.1.1	Amended and Restated Article Seventh to the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company	
3.1.2	Certificate of Amendment of Certificate of Incorporation of the Company	Exhibit 3.1.2 to the Company s Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-13536) for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2007 (the 2006 Form 10-K )
3.1.3	Amended and Restated Article First to the Certificate of Incorporation of the Company	Exhibit 3.1.4 to the Company s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q dated June 11, 2007
3.1.4	Certificate of Designations of Series A Junior Participating Preferred Stock	Exhibit 3.1.1 to the Company s 1994 Form 10-K
3.2	By-Laws	
4.1	Certificate of Incorporation	See Exhibits 3.1, 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.1.3 and 3.1.4
4.2	By-Laws	See Exhibit 3.2
4.3	Indenture, dated as of December 15, 1994, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company and The First National Bank of Boston), as Trustee (the 1994 Indenture )	Exhibit 4.1 to the Company s Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 33-88328) filed on January 9, 1995
4.3.1	Eighth Supplemental Indenture to the 1994 Indenture, dated as of July 14, 1997, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company and The First National Bank of Boston), as Trustee	Exhibit 2 to the Company s Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 15, 1997 (the July 1997 Form 8-K )
4.3.2	Ninth Supplemental Indenture to the 1994 Indenture, dated as of July 14, 1997, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company and The First National Bank of Boston), as Trustee	Exhibit 3 to the July 1997 Form 8-K

Exhibit Number	Description	Document if Incorporated by Reference
4.3.3	Tenth Supplemental Indenture to the 1994 Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2005, among the Company, Macy's Retail Holdings, Inc. (f/k/a Federated Retail Holdings, Inc. ( Macy's Retail )) and U.S. Bank National Association (as successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company and as successor to The First National Bank of Boston), as Trustee	Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 30, 2005 (the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K )
4.3.4	Guarantee of Securities, dated as of August 30, 2005, by the Company relating to the 1994 Indenture	Exhibit 10.16 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
4.4	Indenture, dated as of September 10, 1997, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee (the 1997 Indenture )	Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-34321) filed on September 11, 1997
4.4.1	First Supplemental Indenture to the 1997 Indenture, dated as of February 6, 1998, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 6, 1998
4.4.2	Third Supplemental Indenture to the 1997 Indenture, dated as of March 24, 1999, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Registration No. 333-76795) filed on April 22, 1999
4.4.3	Fourth Supplemental Indenture to the 1997 Indenture, dated as of June 6, 2000, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, dated June 5, 2000
4.4.4	Fifth Supplemental Trust Indenture dated as of March 27, 2001, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 21, 2001
4.4.5	Sixth Supplemental Indenture to the 1997 Indenture dated as of August 23, 2001, between the Company and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 22, 2001
4.4.6	Seventh Supplemental Indenture to the 1997 Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2005 among the Company, Macy's Retail and U.S. Bank National Association (successor to Citibank, N.A.), as Trustee	Exhibit 10.15 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
4.4.7	Guarantee of Securities, dated as of August 30, 2005, by the Company relating to the 1997 Indenture	Exhibit 10.17 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K

Exhibit Number	Description	Document if Incorporated by Reference
4.5	Indenture, dated as of June 17, 1996, among May Delaware, Macy's Retail (f/k/a The May Department Stores Company (NY)) ( May New York ) and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company), as Trustee (the 1996 Indenture )	Exhibit 4.1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-3 (Registration No. 333-06171) filed on June 18, 1996 by May Delaware
4.5.1	First Supplemental Indenture to the 1996 Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2005, by and among the Company (as successor to May Delaware), Macy's Retail (f/k/a May New York) and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company), as Trustee	Exhibit 10.9 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
4.6	Indenture, dated as of July 20, 2004, among May Delaware, Macy's Retail (f/k/a May New York) and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company), as Trustee (the 2004 Indenture )	Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K (File No. 001-00079) filed July 21, 2004 by May Delaware
4.6.1	First Supplemental Indenture to the 2004 Indenture, dated as of August 30, 2005 among the Company (as successor to May Delaware), Macy's Retail (f/k/a May New York) and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company), as Trustee	Exhibit 10.10 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
4.7	Indenture, dated as of November 2, 2006, by and among Macy's Retail, the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee (the 2006 Indenture )	Exhibit 4.6 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-3ASR (Registration No. 333-138376) filed on November 2, 2006.
4.7.1	First Supplemental Indenture to the 2006 Indenture, dated November 29, 2006, among Macy's Retail, the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 29, 2006
4.7.2	Second Supplemental Indenture to the 2006 Indenture, dated March 12, 2007, among Macy's Retail, the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 12, 2007 (the March 12, 2007 Form 8-K )
4.7.3	Third Supplemental Indenture to the 2006 Indenture, dated March 12, 2007, among Macy's Retail, the Company and U.S. Bank National Association, as Trustee	Exhibit 4.2 to the March 12, 2007 Form 8-K
4.7.4	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 31, 2007, among Macy's Retail, as issuer, the Company, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 31, 2007



Exhibit Number	Description	Document if Incorporated by Reference
10.1	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of August 30, 2007 among the Company, Macy's Retail, the lenders from time to time party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agents, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as paying agent, and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and Banc of America Securities LLC, as joint bookrunners and joint lead arrangers	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 30, 2007 (the August 30, 2007 Form 8-K )
10.2	Amended and Restated Guarantee Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2007, among the Company, Macy's Retail and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as paying agent	Exhibit 10.2 to the August 30, 2007 Form 8-K
10.3	Commercial Paper Issuing and Paying Agent Agreement, dated as of January 30, 1997, between Citibank, N.A. and the Company (the Issuing and Paying Agent Agreement )	Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-13536) for the fiscal year ended February 1, 1997 (the 1996 Form 10-K )
10.3.1	Letter Agreement, dated August 30, 2005, among the Company, Macy's Retail and Citibank, as issuing and paying agent, amending the Issuing and Paying Agent Agreement	Exhibit 10.5 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
10.4	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2005, among the Company, Macy's Retail and Banc of America Securities LLC	Exhibit 10.6 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
10.5	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2005, among the Company, Macy's Retail and Goldman, Sachs & Co.	Exhibit 10.7 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
10.6	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement, dated as of August 30, 2005, among the Company, Macy's Retail and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	Exhibit 10.8 to the August 30, 2005 Form 8-K
10.7	Commercial Paper Dealer Agreement, dated as of October 4, 2006, among the Company and Loop Capital Markets, LLC	Exhibit 10.6 to the 2006 Form 10-K
10.8	Tax Sharing Agreement	Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 10, filed November 27, 1991, as amended (the Form 10 )
10.9	Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement, effective as of June 1, 2005, among the Company, FDS Bank, Prime II Receivables Corporation ( Prime II ) and Citibank, N.A. ( Citibank )	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 2, 2005 (the June 2, 2005 Form 8-K )
10.9.1	Letter Agreement, dated August 22, 2005, among the Company, FDS Bank, Prime II and Citibank	Exhibit 10.17.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-13536) for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2006 (the 2005 Form 10-K )

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- 10.9.2 Second Amendment to Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement, dated October 24, 2005, between the Company and Citibank
- Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 24, 2005 (the October 24, 2005 Form 8-K )

Exhibit Number	Description	Document if Incorporated by Reference
10.9.3	Third Amendment to Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement, dated May 1, 2006, between the Company and Citibank	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 3, 2006
10.9.4	Fourth Amendment to Purchase, Sale and Servicing Transfer Agreement, dated May 22, 2006, between the Company and Citibank	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed May 24, 2006 (the May 24, 2006 Form 8-K )
10.10	Credit Card Program Agreement, effective as of June 1, 2005, among the Company, FDS Bank, Macy's Credit and Customer Services, Inc. ( MCCS ) (f/k/a FACS Group, Inc.) and Citibank	Exhibit 10.2 to the June 2, 2005 Form 8-K
10.10.1	First Amendment to Credit Card Program Agreement, dated October 24, 2005, between the Company and Citibank	Exhibit 10.2 to the October 24, 2005 Form 8-K
10.10.2	Second Amendment to the Credit Card Program Agreement, dated May 22, 2006, between the Company, FDS Bank, MCCS (f/k/a FACS Group, Inc.), Macy's Department Stores, Inc., Bloomingdale's, Inc. and Department Stores National Bank and Citibank	Exhibit 10.2 to the May 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.11	1995 Executive Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated as of May 19, 2006*	Appendix C to the Company's Proxy Statement filed April 13, 2006
10.12	1992 Incentive Bonus Plan, as amended and restated as of February 3, 2007*	Appendix B to the Company's Proxy Statement dated April 4, 2007 (the 2007 Proxy Statement )
10.13	1994 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated as of May 19, 2006*	Appendix D to the Company's Proxy Statement filed April 13, 2006
10.14	Form of Indemnification Agreement*	Exhibit 10.14 to Form 10
10.15	Senior Executive Medical Plan*	Exhibit 10.1.7 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 1-163) for the fiscal year ended February 3, 1990
10.16	Employment Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2007, between Terry J. Lundgren and the Company (the Lundgren Employment Agreement )*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 9, 2007
10.17	Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2005, between Thomas L. Cole and Macy's Corporate Services, Inc. (f/k/a Federated Corporate Services, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the Cole Employment Agreement )*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 26, 2005
10.17.1	Amended Exhibit A, effective as of April 1, 2006, to the Cole Employment Agreement*	Exhibit 10.3 to the March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.18	Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2005, between Janet E. Grove and Macy's Merchandising Group, Inc. , a wholly-owned and indirect subsidiary of the Company (the Grove Employment Agreement )*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 31, 2005





<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Document if Incorporated by Reference</b>
10.18.1	Amended Exhibit A, effective as of April 1, 2006, to the Grove Employment Agreement*	Exhibit 10.4 to the March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.19	Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2005, between Thomas G. Cody and Macy's Corporate Services, Inc. (f/k/a Federated Corporate Services, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the Cody Employment Agreement)*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 13, 2005
10.19.1	Amended Exhibit A, effective as of April 1, 2006, to the Cody Employment Agreement*	Exhibit 10.2 to the March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.20	Employment Agreement, dated July 1, 2005, between Susan Kronick and Macy's Corporate Services, Inc. (f/k/a Federated Corporate Services, Inc.), a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company (the Kronick Employment Agreement)*	Exhibit 10.6 to the March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.20.1	Amended Exhibit A, effective as of April 1, 2006, to the Kronick Employment Agreement*	Exhibit 10.5 to the March 24, 2006 Form 8-K
10.21	Form of Employment Agreement for Executives and Key Employees*	Exhibit 10.31 the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K (File No. 001-10951) for fiscal year ended January 29, 1994
10.22	Form of Severance Agreement (for Executives and Key Employees other than Executive Officers)*	Exhibit 10.44 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 30, 1999 (the 1998 Form 10-K)
10.23	Form of Second Amended and Restated Severance Agreement (for Executive Officers)*	Exhibit 10.45 to the 1998 Form 10-K
10.23.1	Form of Amendment No. 1 to Severance Agreement	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed November 2, 2006
10.23.2	Form of Amendment No. 2 to Severance Agreement	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2007
10.24	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (for Executives and Key Employees)*	Exhibit 10.2 to the March 25, 2005 Form 8-K
10.24.1	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (for Executives and Key Employees), as amended*	Exhibit 10.33.1 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.25	Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of October 26, 2007, by and between the Company and Terry Lundgren*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 1, 2007
10.26	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan*	Exhibit 10.4 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 23, 2005 by May Delaware (the March 23, 2005 Form 8-K)
10.27	Form of Performance Restricted Stock Agreement for the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan*	Exhibit 10.5 to the March 23, 2005 Form 8-K
10.28	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement for the 1994 Stock Incentive Plan*	Exhibit 10.7 to the March 23, 2005 Form 8-K
10.29		Exhibit 10.46 to the 1996 Form 10-K

Supplementary Executive Retirement Plan, as  
amended and restated as of January 1, 1997\*

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<b>Exhibit Number</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Document if Incorporated by Reference</b>
10.30	Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended through January 1, 2005*	Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended April 29, 2006
10.31	Profit Sharing 401(k) Investment Plan, effective as of April 1, 1997, as amended and restated as of February 5, 2002 (the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan )*	Exhibit 10.40 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.1	Amendment (No. 1) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of July 19, 2002*	Exhibit 10.40.2 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.2	Amendment (No. 2) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of December 23, 2002*	Exhibit 10.40.1 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.3	Amendment (No. 3) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of February 3, 2003*	Exhibit 10.40.3 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.4	Amendment (No. 4) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of December 30, 2003*	Exhibit 10.40.4 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.5	Amendment (No. 5) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of December 31, 2003*	Exhibit 10.40.5 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.6	Amendment (No. 6) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of March 30, 2005*	Exhibit 10.40.6 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.7	Amendment (No. 7) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of August 23, 2005*	Exhibit 10.40.7 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.8	Amendment (No. 8) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of February 27, 2006*	Exhibit 10.40.8 to the 2005 Form 10-K
10.31.9	Amendment (No. 9) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of August 29, 2006*	Exhibit 10.32.9 to the 2006 Form 10-K
10.31.10	Amendment (No. 10) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of December 19, 2006*	Exhibit 10.32.10 to the 2006 Form 10-K
10.31.11	Amendment (No. 11) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of December 19, 2006*	Exhibit 10.32.11 to the 2006 Form 10-K
10.31.12	Amendment (No. 12) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, effective as of February 22, 2007*	
10.31.13	Amendment (No. 13) to the Amended and Restated 401(k) Plan, dated as of June 1, 2007*	
10.32	Cash Account Pension Plan (amending and restating the Company Pension Plan) effective	Exhibit 10.49 to the 1996 Form 10-K

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	as of January 1, 1997*	
10.33	Director Deferred Compensation Plan*	Appendix C of the 2007 Proxy Statement
10.34	Stock Credit Plan for 2006 - 2007 of Federated Department Stores, Inc.*	Exhibit 10.43 to the 2005 Form 10-K

Exhibit Number	Description	Document if Incorporated by Reference
10.35	Agreement and Release of Claims between Macy's Corporate Services, Inc. (f/k/a Federated Corporate Services, Inc.) and Ronald W. Tysoe, dated as of October 2, 2006*	Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on October 2, 2006
21	Subsidiaries	
23	Consent of KPMG LLP	
24	Powers of Attorney	
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)	
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)	
32.1	Certifications by Chief Executive Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	
32.2	Certifications by Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act	

\* Constitutes a compensatory plan or arrangement.

**SIGNATURES**

**Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.**

**MACY S, INC.**

By: /s/ Dennis J. Broderick  
Dennis J. Broderick

*Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary*

Date: April 1, 2008

**Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on April 1, 2008.**

<b><u>Signature</u></b>	<b><u>Title</u></b>
* Terry J. Lundgren *	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Director Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)
Karen M. Hoguet *	Vice President and Controller (principal accounting officer)
Joel A. Belsky *	Director
Stephen F. Bollenbach *	Director
Deirdre Connelly *	Director
Meyer Feldberg *	Director
Sara Levinson *	Director
Joseph Neubauer *	Director
Joseph A. Pichler *	Director

Joyce M. Roché

\*

Director

Karl M. von der Heyden

\*

Director

Craig E. Weatherup

\*

Director

Marna C. Whittington

\* The undersigned, by signing his name hereto, does sign and execute this Annual Report on Form 10-K pursuant to the Powers of Attorney executed by the above-named officers and directors and filed herewith.

By: /s/ Dennis J. Broderick  
Dennis J. Broderick  
*Attorney-in-Fact*

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## REPORT OF MANAGEMENT

To the Shareholders of  
Macy's, Inc.:

The integrity and consistency of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Macy's, Inc. and subsidiaries, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, are the responsibility of management and properly include some amounts that are based upon estimates and judgments.

The Company maintains a system of internal accounting controls, which is supported by a program of internal audits with appropriate management follow-up action, to provide reasonable assurance, at appropriate cost, that the Company's assets are protected and transactions are properly recorded. Additionally, the integrity of the financial accounting system is based on careful selection and training of qualified personnel, organizational arrangements which provide for appropriate division of responsibilities and communication of established written policies and procedures.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and has issued Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company have been audited by KPMG LLP. Their report expresses their opinion as to the fair presentation, in all material respects, of the financial statements and is based upon their independent audits.

The Audit Committee, composed solely of outside directors, meets periodically with KPMG LLP, the internal auditors and representatives of management to discuss auditing and financial reporting matters. In addition, KPMG LLP and the Company's internal auditors meet periodically with the Audit Committee without management representatives present and have free access to the Audit Committee at any time. The Audit Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board of Directors the engagement of the independent registered public accounting firm, which is subject to shareholder approval, and the general oversight review of management's discharge of its responsibilities with respect to the matters referred to above.

Terry J. Lundgren  
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer

Karen M. Hoguet  
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Joel A. Belsky  
Vice President and Controller

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

The Board of Directors and Shareholders  
Macy's, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Macy's, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended February 2, 2008. We also have audited Macy's, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Macy's Inc. management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Item 9A(b) Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and an opinion on Macy's, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Macy's, Inc. and subsidiaries as of February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the fiscal years in the three-year period ended February 2, 2008, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, Macy's, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, Macy's, Inc. adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, and the measurement date provision of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, in fiscal 2007, and the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123R, Share Based Payment, and the recognition and related disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans, in fiscal 2006.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Cincinnati, Ohio  
March 28, 2008

## MACY S, INC.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(millions, except per share data)

	2007	2006	2005
Net sales	\$ 26,313	\$ 26,970	\$ 22,390
Cost of sales	(15,677)	(16,019)	(13,272)
Inventory valuation adjustments    May integration		(178)	(25)
Gross margin	10,636	10,773	9,093
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(8,554)	(8,678)	(6,980)
May integration costs	(219)	(450)	(169)
Gains on the sale of accounts receivable		191	480
Operating income	1,863	1,836	2,424
Interest expense	(579)	(451)	(422)
Interest income	36	61	42
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,320	1,446	2,044
Federal, state and local income tax expense	(411)	(458)	(671)
Income from continuing operations	909	988	1,373
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(16)	7	33
Net income	\$ 893	\$ 995	\$ 1,406
Basic earnings (loss) per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.04	\$ 1.83	\$ 3.22
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(.04)	.01	.08
Net income	\$ 2.00	\$ 1.84	\$ 3.30
Diluted earnings (loss) per share:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 2.01	\$ 1.80	\$ 3.16
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(.04)	.01	.08
Net income	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.81	\$ 3.24

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**MACY S, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(millions)

	<b>February 2, 2008</b>	<b>February 3, 2007</b>
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 583	\$ 1,211
Accounts receivable	463	517
Merchandise inventories	5,060	5,317
Supplies and prepaid expenses	218	251
Assets of discontinued operations		126
Total Current Assets	6,324	7,422
Property and Equipment net	10,991	11,473
Goodwill	9,133	9,204
Other Intangible Assets net	831	883
Other Assets	510	568
Total Assets	\$ 27,789	\$ 29,550
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY</b>		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 666	\$ 650
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	4,127	4,604
Income taxes	344	665
Deferred income taxes	223	128
Liabilities of discontinued operations		48
Total Current Liabilities	5,360	6,095
Long-Term Debt	9,087	7,847
Deferred Income Taxes	1,446	1,652
Other Liabilities	1,989	1,702
Shareholders Equity:		
Common stock (419.7 and 496.9 shares outstanding)	5	6
Additional paid-in capital	5,609	9,486
Accumulated equity	7,032	6,375
Treasury stock	(2,557)	(3,431)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(182)	(182)
Total Shareholders Equity	9,907	12,254
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 27,789	\$ 29,550

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

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## MACY S, INC.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
(millions)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Equity	Treasury Stock	Unearned Restricted Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance at January 29, 2005	\$ 4	\$ 3,122	\$ 4,405	\$ (1,322)	\$ (2)	\$ (40)	\$ 6,167
Net income			1,406				1,406
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income tax effect of \$160 million						(257)	(257)
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net of income tax effect of \$6 million						9	9
Total comprehensive income							1,158
Stock issued in acquisition	2	6,019					6,021
Common stock dividends (\$.385 per share)			(157)				(157)
Stock issued under stock plans		36		229			265
Restricted stock plan amortization					2		2
Deferred compensation plan distributions				2			2
Income tax benefit related to stock plan activity		61					61
Balance at January 28, 2006	6	9,238	5,654	(1,091)		(288)	13,519
Net income			995				995
Minimum pension liability adjustment, net of income tax effect of \$151 million						244	244
Unrealized gain on marketable securities, net of income tax effect of \$23 million						36	36
Total comprehensive income							1,275
Adjustment to initially apply SFAS No. 158, net of income						(174)	(174)

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tax effect of \$115 million Common stock dividends (\$.5075 per share)			(274)			(274)
Stock repurchases				(2,500)		(2,500)
Stock-based compensation expense		50				50
Stock issued under stock plans		158		159		317
Deferred compensation plan distributions				1		1
Income tax benefit related to stock plan activity		40				40
Balance at February 3, 2007, as previously reported	6	9,486	6,375	(3,431)	(182)	12,254
Cumulative effect of adopting new accounting pronouncements			(6)		29	23
Balance at February 3, 2007, as revised	6	9,486	6,369	(3,431)	(153)	12,277
Net income			893			893
Adjustments to pension and other post employment and postretirement benefit plans, net of income tax effect of \$4 million					6	6
Unrealized loss on marketable securities, net of income tax effect of \$22 million					(35)	(35)
Total comprehensive income						864
Common stock dividends (\$.5175 per share)			(230)			(230)
Stock repurchases				(3,322)		(3,322)
Stock-based compensation expense		67				67
Stock issued under stock plans		(73)		278		205
Retirement of common stock	(1)	(3,915)		3,916		
Deferred compensation plan distributions				2		2
Income tax benefit related to stock plan activity		44				44
Balance at February 2, 2008	\$ 5	\$ 5,609	\$ 7,032	\$ (2,557)	\$ (182)	\$ 9,907

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.





## MACY S, INC.

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(millions)

	2007	2006	2005
Cash flows from continuing operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 893	\$ 995	\$ 1,406
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by continuing operating activities:			
(Income) loss from discontinued operations	16	(7)	(33)
Gains on the sale of accounts receivable		(191)	(480)
Stock-based compensation expense	60	91	10
May integration costs	219	628	194
Depreciation and amortization	1,304	1,265	976
Amortization of financing costs and premium on acquired debt	(31)	(49)	(20)
Gain on early debt extinguishment		(54)	
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Proceeds from sale of proprietary accounts receivable		1,860	2,195
(Increase) decrease in proprietary and other accounts receivable not separately identified	28	207	(147)
(Increase) decrease in merchandise inventories	256	(51)	495
(Increase) decrease in supplies and prepaid expenses	33	(41)	122
(Increase) decrease in other assets not separately identified	3	25	(2)
Decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities not separately identified	(528)	(872)	(446)
Increase (decrease) in current income taxes	14	(139)	49
Decrease in deferred income taxes	(2)	(18)	(36)
Increase (decrease) in other liabilities not separately identified	(34)	43	(138)
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	2,231	3,692	4,145
Cash flows from continuing investing activities:			
Purchase of property and equipment	(994)	(1,317)	(568)
Capitalized software	(111)	(75)	(88)
Proceeds from the disposition of After Hours Formalwear	66		
Proceeds from hurricane insurance claims	23	17	
Disposition of property and equipment	227	679	19
Proceeds from the disposition of Lord & Taylor		1,047	
Proceeds from the disposition of David s Bridal and Priscilla of Boston		740	
Repurchase of accounts receivable		(1,141)	
Proceeds from the sale of repurchased accounts receivable		1,323	
Acquisition of The May Department Stores Company, net of cash acquired			(5,321)
Proceeds from sale of non-proprietary accounts receivable			1,388
Increase in non-proprietary accounts receivable			(131)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities	(789)	1,273	(4,701)

Cash flows from continuing financing activities:			
Debt issued	1,950	1,146	4,580
Financing costs	(18)	(10)	(2)
Debt repaid	(649)	(2,680)	(4,755)
Dividends paid	(230)	(274)	(157)
Decrease in outstanding checks	(57)	(77)	(53)
Acquisition of treasury stock	(3,322)	(2,500)	(7)
Issuance of common stock	257	382	336
Net cash used by continuing financing activities	(2,069)	(4,013)	(58)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	(627)	952	(614)
Net cash provided by discontinued operating activities	7	54	63
Net cash used by discontinued investing activities	(7)	(97)	(61)
Net cash provided (used) by discontinued financing activities	(1)	54	(8)
Net cash provided (used) by discontinued operations	(1)	11	(6)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(628)	963	(620)
Cash and cash equivalents beginning of period	1,211	248	868
Cash and cash equivalents end of period	\$ 583	\$ 1,211	\$ 248
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 594	\$ 600	\$ 457
Interest received	38	59	42
Income taxes paid (net of refunds received)	432	561	481

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

**MACY'S, INC.**

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

In May 2007, the stockholders of Federated Department Stores, Inc. approved changing the name of the company from Federated Department Stores, Inc. to Macy's, Inc. The name change became effective on June 1, 2007.

Macy's, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) is a retail organization operating retail stores that sell a wide range of merchandise, including men's, women's and children's apparel and accessories, cosmetics, home furnishings and other consumer goods.

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to January 31. Fiscal years 2007, 2006 and 2005 ended on February 2, 2008, February 3, 2007 and January 28, 2006, respectively. Fiscal years 2007 and 2005 included 52 weeks and fiscal year 2006 included 53 weeks. References to years in the Consolidated Financial Statements relate to fiscal years rather than calendar years.

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. The Company from time to time invests in companies engaged in complementary businesses. Investments in companies in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, are accounted for by the equity method. All marketable equity and debt securities held by the Company are accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities, with unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities being included as a separate component of accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income tax effect. All other investments are carried at cost. All significant intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Such estimates and assumptions are subject to inherent uncertainties, which may result in actual amounts differing from reported amounts.

On May 19, 2006, the Company's board of directors approved a two-for-one stock split to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. The additional shares resulting from the stock split were distributed after the close of trading on June 9, 2006 to shareholders of record on May 26, 2006. Share and per share amounts reflected throughout the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto have been retroactively restated for the stock split.

Certain reclassifications were made to prior years' amounts to conform with the classifications of such amounts for the most recent year.

The Company operates in one segment as an operator of retail stores.

Net sales include merchandise sales, leased department income and shipping and handling fees. The Company licenses third parties to operate certain departments in its stores. The Company receives commissions from these licensed departments based on a percentage of net sales. Commissions are recognized as



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

income at the time merchandise is sold to customers. Sales taxes collected from customers are not considered revenue and are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities until remitted to the taxing authorities. Cost of sales consists of the cost of merchandise, including inbound freight, and shipping and handling costs. Sales of merchandise are recorded at the time of delivery and reported net of merchandise returns. An estimated allowance for future sales returns is recorded and cost of sales is adjusted accordingly.

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Prior to the Company's sales of its credit card accounts and receivables (see Note 5, Accounts Receivable), the Company offered proprietary credit to its customers under revolving accounts and also offered non-proprietary revolving account credit cards. Such revolving accounts were accepted on customary revolving credit terms and offered the customer the option of paying the entire balance on a 25-day basis without incurring finance charges. Alternatively, customers were able to make scheduled minimum payments and incur finance charges, which were competitive with other retailers and lenders. Minimum payments varied from 2.5% to 100.0% of the account balance, depending on the size of the balance. The Company also offered proprietary credit on deferred billing terms for periods not to exceed one year. Such accounts were convertible to revolving credit, if unpaid, at the end of the deferral period. Finance charge income was treated as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Prior to the Company's sales of its credit card accounts and receivables, the Company evaluated the collectibility of its proprietary and non-proprietary accounts receivable based on a combination of factors, including analysis of historical trends, aging of accounts receivable, write-off experience and expectations of future performance. Proprietary and non-proprietary accounts receivable were considered delinquent if more than one scheduled minimum payment was missed. Delinquent proprietary accounts of Macy's were generally written off automatically after the passage of 210 days without receiving a full scheduled monthly payment. Delinquent non-proprietary accounts and delinquent proprietary accounts of The May Department Store Company (May) were generally written off automatically after the passage of 180 days without receiving a full scheduled monthly payment. Accounts were written off sooner in the event of customer bankruptcy or other circumstances that made further collection unlikely. The Company previously reserved for Macy's doubtful proprietary accounts based on a loss-to-collections rate and Macy's doubtful non-proprietary accounts based on a roll-reserve rate. The Company previously reserved for May doubtful proprietary accounts with a methodology based upon historical write-off performance in addition to factoring in a flow rate performance tied to the customer delinquency trend.

In connection with the sales of credit card accounts and related receivable balances, the Company and Citibank entered into a long-term marketing and servicing alliance pursuant to the terms of a Credit Card Program Agreement (the Program Agreement) (see Note 5, Accounts Receivable). Income earned under the Program Agreement is treated as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income. Under the Program Agreement, Citibank offers proprietary and non-proprietary credit to the Company's customers through previously existing and newly opened accounts.

The Company maintains customer loyalty programs in which customers are awarded certificates based on their spending. Upon reaching certain levels of qualified spending, customers automatically receive certificates

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

to apply toward future purchases. The Company expenses the estimated net amount of the certificates that will be earned and redeemed as the certificates are earned.

Merchandise inventories are valued at lower of cost or market using the last-in, first-out (LIFO) retail inventory method. Under the retail inventory method, inventory is segregated into departments of merchandise having similar characteristics, and is stated at its current retail selling value. Inventory retail values are converted to a cost basis by applying specific average cost factors for each merchandise department. Cost factors represent the average cost-to-retail ratio for each merchandise department based on beginning inventory and the fiscal year purchase activity. The retail inventory method inherently requires management judgments and estimates, such as the amount and timing of permanent markdowns to clear unproductive or slow-moving inventory, which may impact the ending inventory valuation as well as gross margins.

Permanent markdowns designated for clearance activity are recorded when the utility of the inventory has diminished. Factors considered in the determination of permanent markdowns include current and anticipated demand, customer preferences, age of the merchandise and fashion trends. When a decision is made to permanently mark down merchandise, the resulting gross margin reduction is recognized in the period the markdown is recorded.

Shrinkage is estimated as a percentage of sales for the period from the last inventory date to the end of the fiscal period. Such estimates are based on experience and the most recent physical inventory results. While it is not possible to quantify the impact from each cause of shrinkage, the Company has loss prevention programs and policies that are intended to minimize shrinkage. Physical inventories are taken within each merchandise department annually, and inventory records are adjusted accordingly.

The Company receives certain allowances from various vendors in support of the merchandise it purchases for resale. The Company receives certain allowances as reimbursement for markdowns taken and/or to support the gross margins earned in connection with the sales of merchandise. These allowances are generally credited to cost of sales at the time the merchandise is sold in accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force ( EITF ) Issue No. 02-16, Accounting by a Customer (Including a Reseller) for Certain Consideration Received from a Vendor. The Company also receives advertising allowances from more than 900 of its merchandise vendors pursuant to cooperative advertising programs, with some vendors participating in multiple programs. These allowances represent reimbursements by vendors of costs incurred by the Company to promote the vendors merchandise and are netted against advertising and promotional costs when the related costs are incurred in accordance with EITF Issue No. 02-16.

Advertising and promotional costs, net of cooperative advertising allowances, amounted to \$1,194 million for 2007, \$1,171 million for 2006, and \$1,076 million for 2005. Cooperative advertising allowances that offset advertising and promotional costs were approximately \$431 million for 2007, \$517 million for 2006, and \$432 million for 2005. Department store non-direct response advertising and promotional costs are expensed either as incurred or the first time the advertising occurs. Direct response advertising and promotional costs are deferred and expensed over the period during which the sales are expected to occur, generally one to four months.

The arrangements pursuant to which the Company s vendors provide allowances, while binding, are generally informal in nature and one year or less in duration. The terms and conditions of these arrangements

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

vary significantly from vendor to vendor and are influenced by, among other things, the type of merchandise to be supported.

Depreciation of owned properties is provided primarily on a straight-line basis over the estimated asset lives, which range from 15 to 50 years for buildings and building equipment and 3 to 15 years for fixtures and equipment. Real estate taxes and interest on construction in progress and land under development are capitalized. Amounts capitalized are amortized over the estimated lives of the related depreciable assets. The Company receives contributions from developers and merchandise vendors to fund building improvement and the construction of vendor shops. Such contributions are netted against the capital expenditures.

Buildings on leased land and leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of their economic lives or the lease term, beginning on the date the asset is put into use. The Company receives contributions from landlords to fund buildings and leasehold improvements. Such contributions are recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions to lease expense over the lease term.

The Company recognizes operating lease minimum rentals on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Executory costs such as real estate taxes and maintenance, and contingent rentals such as those based on a percentage of sales are recognized as incurred.

The lease term, which includes all renewal periods that are considered to be reasonably assured, begins on the date the Company has access to the leased property.

The carrying value of long-lived assets is periodically reviewed by the Company whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that a potential impairment has occurred. For long-lived assets held for use, a potential impairment has occurred if projected future undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value of the assets. The estimate of cash flows includes management's assumptions of cash inflows and outflows directly resulting from the use of those assets in operations. When a potential impairment has occurred, an impairment write-down is recorded if the carrying value of the long-lived asset exceeds its fair value. The Company believes its estimated cash flows are sufficient to support the carrying value of its long-lived assets. If estimated cash flows significantly differ in the future, the Company may be required to record asset impairment write-downs.

For long-lived assets held for disposal by sale, an impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value less costs to sell. Such valuations include estimations of fair values and incremental direct costs to transact a sale. If the Company commits to a plan to dispose of a long-lived asset before the end of its previously estimated useful life, estimated cash flows are revised accordingly, and the Company may be required to record an asset impairment write-down. Additionally, related liabilities arise such as severance, contractual obligations and other accruals associated with store closings from decisions to dispose of assets. The Company estimates these liabilities based on the facts and circumstances in existence for each restructuring decision. The amounts the Company will ultimately realize or disburse could differ from the amounts assumed in arriving at the asset impairment and restructuring charge recorded. The Company classifies a long-lived asset as held for disposal by sale when it ceases to be used.

The Company accounts for recorded goodwill and other intangible assets in accordance with SFAS No. 142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS 142). In accordance with SFAS 142,





**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

goodwill and intangible assets having indefinite lives are not being amortized to earnings, but instead are subject to periodic testing for impairment. Goodwill and other intangible assets not subject to amortization have been assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing. The reporting units are the Company's retail operating divisions. Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets of a reporting unit are tested for impairment annually at the end of the fiscal month of May and more frequently if certain indicators are encountered. Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible impairment tests consist of a comparison of each reporting unit's fair value with its carrying value. The fair value of a reporting unit is an estimate of the amount for which the unit as a whole could be sold in a current transaction between willing parties. The Company generally estimates fair value based on discounted cash flows. If the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, goodwill is written down to its implied fair value. The fair value of an indefinite lived intangible asset is an estimate of the discounted future cash flows expected to be generated by that asset. If the carrying value of an indefinite lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value, the indefinite lived intangible asset is written down to its fair value. Intangible assets with determinable useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives. These estimated useful lives are evaluated annually to determine if a revision is warranted.

The Company capitalizes purchased and internally developed software and amortizes such costs to expense on a straight-line basis over 2-5 years. Capitalized software is included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Historically, the Company offered both expiring and non-expiring gift cards to its customers. At the time gift cards are sold, no revenue is recognized; rather, the Company records an accrued liability to customers. The liability is relieved and revenue is recognized equal to the amount redeemed at the time gift cards are redeemed for merchandise. The Company records income from unredeemed gift cards (breakage) as a reduction of selling, general and administrative expenses. For expiring gift cards, income is recorded at the end of two years (expiration date) when there is no longer a legal obligation. For non-expiring gift cards, income is recorded in proportion and over the time period gift cards are actually redeemed. At least three years of historical data, updated annually, is used to determine actual redemption patterns. After February 2, 2008, the Company will sell only non-expiring gift cards.

The Company, through its insurance subsidiaries, is self-insured for workers' compensation and public liability claims up to certain maximum liability amounts. Although the amounts accrued are actuarially determined based on analysis of historical trends of losses, settlements, litigation costs and other factors, the amounts the Company will ultimately disburse could differ from such accrued amounts.

The Company, through its actuaries, utilizes assumptions when estimating the liabilities for pension and other employee benefit plans. These assumptions, where applicable, include the discount rates used to determine the actuarial present value of projected benefit obligations, the rate of increase in future compensation levels, the long-term rate of return on assets and the growth in health care costs. The cost of these benefits is recognized in the Consolidated Financial Statements over an employee's term of service with the Company, and the accrued benefits are reported in accounts payable and accrued liabilities and other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, as appropriate.

Financing costs are amortized using the effective interest method over the life of the related debt.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred income tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred income tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

The Company records derivative transactions according to the provisions of SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments and hedging activities and requires recognition of all derivatives as either assets or liabilities and measurement of those instruments at fair value. The Company makes limited use of derivative financial instruments. The Company does not use financial instruments for trading or other speculative purposes and is not a party to any leveraged financial instruments. On the date that the Company enters into a derivative contract, the Company designates the derivative instrument as either a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge or as a free-standing derivative instrument, each of which would receive different accounting treatment. Prior to entering into a hedge transaction, the Company formally documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. Derivative instruments that the Company may use as part of its interest rate risk management strategy include interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements and Treasury lock agreements. At February 2, 2008, the Company was not a party to any derivative financial instruments.

Effective January 29, 2006, the Company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), *Share-Based Payment* ( SFAS 123R ) using the modified prospective transition method. This statement is a revision of SFAS No. 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ( SFAS 123 ), and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees*. SFAS 123R requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the financial statements based on their fair values. Under the provisions of this statement, the Company must determine the appropriate fair value model to be used for valuing share-based payments and the amortization method for compensation cost. The modified prospective transition method requires that compensation expense be recognized beginning with the effective date, based on the requirements of this statement, for all share-based payments granted after the effective date, and based on the requirements of SFAS 123, for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of this statement that remain nonvested on the effective date. See Note 14, *Stock Based Compensation*, for further information.

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted SFAS No. 155, *Accounting for Certain Hybrid Financial Instruments* ( SFAS 155 ), which amended certain provisions of SFAS No. 133 and SFAS No. 140. The adoption of SFAS 155 has not had and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted the measurement date provision of 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) (SFAS 158), which requires the measurement of defined benefit plan assets and obligations to be the date of the Company's fiscal year-end. This required a change in the Company's measurement date, which was previously December 31. See Note 12, *Retirement Plans*, for further information.

In June 2006, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Interpretation (FIN) No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48), which prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition. The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on February 4, 2007, and the adoption resulted in a net increase to accruals for uncertain tax positions of \$1 million, an increase to the beginning balance of accumulated equity of \$1 million and an increase to goodwill of \$2 million.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157). SFAS 157 addresses how companies should measure fair value when they are required to use a fair value measure for recognition and disclosure purposes under generally accepted accounting principles. SFAS 157 will require the fair value of an asset or liability to be calculated on a market based measure, which will reflect the credit risk of the company. SFAS 157 will also require expanded disclosure requirements, which will include the methods and assumptions used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. SFAS 157 will be applied prospectively and will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and to interim periods within those fiscal years, for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). SFAS 157 will be effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008 and to interim periods within those fiscal years, for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities other than those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in an entity's financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually). The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 157 on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*, (SFAS 159). SFAS 159 provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on items for which the fair value option has been elected are reported in earnings at each subsequent reporting date. SFAS 159 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. The Company is currently in the process of evaluating the impact of adopting SFAS 159 on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*—an amendment of Accounting Research Bulletin (ARB) No. 51, (SFAS 160). SFAS 160 establishes accounting and reporting standards for the noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary and for the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. SFAS No. 160 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008.

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

The Company does not anticipate the adoption of this statement will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Also in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141 (revised 2007), Business Combinations, (SFAS 141R). SFAS 141R establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer of a business recognizes and measures in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree. The statement also provides guidance for recognizing and measuring the goodwill acquired in the business combination and determines what information to disclose to enable users of the financial statements to evaluate the nature and financial effects of the business combination. SFAS 141R is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The adoption of this statement will affect any future acquisitions entered into by the Company, and beginning with fiscal 2009 the Company will no longer account for adjustments to tax liabilities and unrecognized tax benefits assumed in previous acquisitions as increases or decreases to goodwill. After adoption of SFAS 141R, such adjustments will be accounted for in income tax expense.

### 2. Acquisition

On August 30, 2005, the Company completed the acquisition of The May Department Stores Company (May). The results of May's operations have been included in the Consolidated Financial Statements since that date. The acquired May operations included approximately 500 department stores and approximately 800 bridal and formalwear stores nationwide. Most of the acquired May department stores were converted to the Macy's nameplate in September 2006, resulting in a national retailer with stores in almost all major markets. As a result of the acquisition and the integration of the acquired May operations, the Company's continuing operations operate over 850 stores in 45 states, the District of Columbia, Guam and Puerto Rico. The Company has previously announced its intention to divest certain locations of the combined Company's stores and certain duplicate facilities, including distribution centers, call centers and corporate offices. See Note 3, May Integration Costs, for further information.

In September 2005 and January 2006, the Company announced its intention to dispose of the acquired May bridal group business, which included the operations of David's Bridal, After Hours Formalwear and Priscilla of Boston, and the acquired Lord & Taylor division of May, respectively. In October 2006, the Company completed the sale of its Lord & Taylor division for approximately \$1,047 million in cash, a long-term note receivable of approximately \$17 million and a receivable for a working capital adjustment to the purchase price of approximately \$23 million. In January 2007, the Company completed the sale of its David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses for approximately \$740 million in cash, net of \$10 million of transaction costs. In April 2007, the Company completed the sale of its After Hours Formalwear business for approximately \$66 million in cash, net of \$1 million of transaction costs. As a result of the Company's decision to dispose of these businesses, these businesses are reported as discontinued operations.

The acquired May credit card accounts and related receivables were sold to Citibank in May and July 2006 (see Note 5, Accounts Receivable).

The aggregate purchase price for the acquisition of May (the Merger) was approximately \$11.7 billion, including approximately \$5.7 billion of cash and approximately 200 million shares of Company common stock

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

and options to purchase an additional 18.8 million shares of Company common stock valued at approximately \$6.0 billion in the aggregate. The value of the approximately 200 million shares of Company common stock was determined based on the average market price of the Company's stock from February 24, 2005 to March 2, 2005 (the merger agreement was entered into on February 27, 2005). In connection with the Merger, the Company also assumed approximately \$6.0 billion of May debt.

The May purchase price has been allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their fair values. The following table summarizes the purchase price allocation at the date of acquisition:

	<b>(millions)</b>
Current assets, excluding assets of discontinued operations	\$ 5,288
Assets of discontinued operations	2,264
Property and equipment	6,579
Goodwill	8,946
Intangible assets	679
Other assets	31
<b>Total assets acquired</b>	<b>23,787</b>
Current liabilities, excluding short-term debt and liabilities of discontinued operations	(3,222)
Liabilities of discontinued operations	(683)
Short-term debt	(248)
Long-term debt	(6,256)
Other liabilities	(1,629)
<b>Total liabilities assumed</b>	<b>(12,038)</b>
<b>Total purchase price</b>	<b>\$ 11,749</b>

**3. May Integration Costs**

May integration costs represent the costs associated with the integration of the acquired May businesses with the Company's pre-existing businesses and the consolidation of certain operations of the Company. The Company had announced that it planned to divest certain store locations and distribution center facilities as a result of the acquisition of May, and, during 2007, the Company completed its review of store locations and distribution center facilities, closing certain underperforming stores, temporarily closing other stores for remodeling to optimize merchandise offering strategies, and closing certain distribution center facilities, consolidating operations in existing or newly constructed facilities.

During 2007, the Company completed the integration and consolidation of May's operations into Macy's operations and recorded \$219 million of associated integration costs. Approximately \$121 million of these costs relate to impairment charges in connection with store locations and distribution facilities planned to be closed and disposed of, including \$74 million related to nine underperforming stores identified in the fourth quarter of 2007. The remaining

\$98 million of May integration costs incurred during the year included additional costs related to closed locations, severance, system conversion costs, impairment charges associated

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

with acquired indefinite lived intangible assets and costs related to other operational consolidations, partially offset by approximately \$41 million of gains from the sale of previously closed distribution center facilities.

During 2007, approximately \$105 million of property and equipment was transferred to assets held for sale upon store or facility closure. In addition, property and equipment totaling approximately \$110 million was disposed of in connection with the May integration and the Company collected approximately \$50 million of receivables from prior year dispositions.

Since January 28, 2006, 90 May and Macy's stores and 13 distribution center facilities have been or are being closed and 75 May and Macy's stores have been divested (including two stores which are temporarily being operated and leased back from the buyer) and 8 distribution centers have been divested. The non-divested stores or facilities which have been closed, with carrying values totaling approximately \$45 million, are classified as assets held for sale and are included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of February 2, 2008.

During 2006, the Company recorded \$628 million of integration costs associated with the acquisition of May, including \$178 million of inventory valuation adjustments associated with the combination and integration of the Company's and May's merchandise assortments. The remaining \$450 million of May integration costs incurred during the year included store and distribution center closing-related costs, re-branding-related marketing and advertising costs, severance, retention and other human resource-related costs, EDP system integration costs and other costs, partially offset by approximately \$55 million of gains from the sale of certain Macy's locations.

During 2006, approximately \$780 million of property and equipment was transferred to assets held for sale upon store or facility closure. Property and equipment totaling approximately \$730 million were subsequently disposed of, approximately \$190 million of which was exchanged for other long-term assets.

During 2005, the Company recorded \$194 million of integration costs associated with the acquisition of May, including \$25 million of inventory valuation adjustments associated with the combination and integration of the Company's and May's merchandise assortments. \$125 million of these costs related to impairment charges of certain Macy's locations planned to be disposed of. The remaining \$44 million of May integration costs incurred in 2005 represented expenses associated with the preliminary planning activities in connection with the consolidation and integration of May's businesses with the Company's pre-existing businesses and included consulting fees, EDP system integration costs, travel and other costs.

The impairment charges for the locations to be disposed of were calculated based on the excess of historical cost over fair value less costs to sell. The fair values were determined based on prices of similar assets.

In connection with the allocation of the May purchase price in 2005, the Company recorded a liability for termination of May employees in the amount of \$358 million, of which \$69 million had been paid as of January 28, 2006.

During 2007 and 2006, the Company recorded additional severance and relocation liabilities for May employees and severance liabilities for certain Macy's employees in connection with the integration of the acquired May businesses. Severance and relocation liabilities for May employees recorded prior to the one-



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

year anniversary of the acquisition of May were allocated to goodwill and subsequent severance and relocation liabilities recorded for May employees and all severance liabilities for Macy's employees were charged to May integration costs.

The following tables show, for 2007 and 2006, the beginning and ending balance of, and activity associated with, the severance and relocation accrual established in connection with the May integration:

	February 3, 2007	Charged to May Integration Costs (millions)	Payments	February 2, 2008
Severance and relocation costs	\$ 73	\$ 50	\$ (93)	\$ 30

The Company expects to pay out the remaining accrued severance and relocation costs, which are included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, prior to May 3, 2008.

	January 28, 2006	Allocated to Goodwill	Charged to May Integration Costs (millions)	Payments	February 3, 2007
Severance and relocation costs	\$ 289	\$ 76	\$ 35	\$ (327)	\$ 73

**4. Discontinued Operations**

On September 20, 2005 and January 12, 2006, the Company announced its intention to dispose of the acquired May bridal group business, which included the operations of David's Bridal, After Hours Formalwear and Priscilla of Boston, and the acquired Lord & Taylor division of May, respectively. Accordingly, for financial statement purposes, the assets, liabilities, results of operations and cash flows of these businesses have been segregated from those of continuing operations for all periods presented. The net assets of these businesses are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value less costs to sell.

In October 2006, the Company completed the sale of its Lord & Taylor division for approximately \$1,047 million in cash, a long-term note receivable of approximately \$17 million and a receivable for a working capital adjustment to the purchase price of approximately \$23 million. The Lord & Taylor division represented approximately \$1,130 million of net assets, before income taxes. After adjustment for transaction costs of approximately \$20 million,

the Company recorded the loss on disposal of the Lord & Taylor division of \$63 million on a pre-tax basis, or \$38 million after income taxes, or \$.07 per diluted share.

In January 2007, the Company completed the sale of its David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses for approximately \$740 million in cash, net of \$10 million of transaction costs. The David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses represented approximately \$751 million of net assets, before income taxes. After adjustment for a liability for a working capital adjustment to the purchase price and other items totaling approximately \$11 million, the Company recorded the loss on disposal of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses of \$22 million on a pre-tax basis, or \$18 million after income taxes, or \$.03 per diluted share.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

In April 2007, the Company completed the sale of its After Hours Formalwear business for approximately \$66 million in cash, net of \$1 million of transaction costs. The After Hours Formalwear business represented approximately \$73 million of net assets. The Company recorded the loss on disposal of the After Hours Formalwear business of \$7 million on a pre-tax and after-tax basis, or \$.01 per diluted share.

In connection with the sale of the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses, the Company agreed to indemnify the buyer and related parties of the buyer for certain losses or liabilities incurred by the buyer or such related parties with respect to (1) certain representations and warranties made to the buyer by the Company in connection with the sale, (2) liabilities relating to the After Hours Formalwear business under certain circumstances, and (3) certain pre-closing tax obligations. The representations and warranties in respect of which the Company is subject to indemnification are generally limited to representations and warranties relating to the capitalization of the entities that were sold, the Company's ownership of the equity interests that were sold, the enforceability of the agreement and certain employee benefits and tax matters. The indemnity for breaches of most of these representations expires on March 31, 2008 and is subject to a deductible of \$2.5 million and a cap of \$75 million, with the exception of certain representations relating to capitalization and the Company's ownership interest, in respect of which the indemnity does not expire and is not subject to a deductible or cap.

Indemnity obligations created in connection with the sales of businesses generally do not represent added liabilities for the Company, but serve to protect the buyer from potential liabilities associated with particular conditions. The Company records accruals for those pre-closing obligations that are considered probable and estimable. Under FASB Interpretation No. 45, Guarantor's Accounting and Disclosure Requirements for Guarantees, Including Indirect Guarantees of Indebtedness of Others, the Company is required to record a liability for the fair value of the guarantees that are entered into subsequent to December 15, 2002. The Company has not accrued any additional amounts as a result of the indemnity arrangements summarized above as the Company believes the fair value of these arrangements is not material.

Discontinued operations include net sales of approximately \$27 million for 2007, approximately \$1,741 million for 2006 and approximately \$957 million for 2005. No consolidated interest expense has been allocated to discontinued operations. For 2007, the loss from discontinued operations, including the loss on disposal of the Company's After Hours Formalwear business, totaled \$22 million before income taxes, with a related income tax benefit of \$6 million. For 2006, income from discontinued operations, net of the losses on disposal of the Lord & Taylor division and the David's Bridal and Priscilla of Boston businesses, totaled \$17 million before income taxes, with a related income tax expense of \$10 million. For 2005, income from discontinued operations totaled \$55 million before income taxes, with related income tax expense of \$22 million.

The assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of February 3, 2007 consisted primarily of property and equipment and accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**5. Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable were \$463 million at February 2, 2008, compared to \$517 million at February 3, 2007, and consist primarily of receivables from third-party credit card companies, including amounts due under the Program Agreement.

On October 24, 2005, the Company sold to Citibank certain proprietary and non-proprietary credit card accounts owned by the Company, together with related receivables balances, and the capital stock of Prime Receivables Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, which owned all of the Company's interest in the Prime Credit Card Master Trust (the foregoing and certain related assets being the FDS Credit Assets). The sale of the FDS Credit Assets for a cash purchase price of approximately \$3.6 billion resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$480 million. The net proceeds received, after eliminating related receivables backed financings, were used to repay debt associated with the acquisition of May.

On May 1, 2006, the Company terminated the Company's credit card program agreement with GE Capital Consumer Card Co. (GE Bank) and purchased all of the Macy's credit card accounts owned by GE Bank, together with related receivables balances (the GE/Macy's Credit Assets), as of April 30, 2006. Also on May 1, 2006, the Company sold the GE/Macy's Credit Assets to Citibank, resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$179 million. The net proceeds of approximately \$180 million were used to repay short-term borrowings associated with the acquisition of May.

On May 22, 2006, the Company sold a portion of the acquired May credit card accounts and related receivables to Citibank, resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$5 million. The net proceeds of approximately \$800 million were primarily used to repay short-term borrowings associated with the acquisition of May.

On July 17, 2006, the Company sold the remaining portion of the acquired May credit card accounts and related receivables to Citibank, resulting in a pre-tax gain of approximately \$7 million. The net proceeds of approximately \$1,100 million were used for general corporate purposes.

In connection with the foregoing and other sales of credit card accounts and related receivable balances, the Company and Citibank entered into a long-term marketing and servicing alliance pursuant to the terms of a Credit Card Program Agreement (the Program Agreement) with an initial term of 10 years expiring on July 17, 2016 and, unless terminated by either party as of the expiration of the initial term, an additional renewal term of three years. The Program Agreement provides for, among other things, (i) the ownership by Citibank of the accounts purchased by Citibank, (ii) the ownership by Citibank of new accounts opened by the Company's customers, (iii) the provision of credit by Citibank to the holders of the credit cards associated with the foregoing accounts, (iv) the servicing of the foregoing accounts, and (v) the allocation between Citibank and the Company of the economic benefits and burdens associated with the foregoing and other aspects of the alliance.

Sales through the Company's proprietary credit plans were \$1,385 million for 2006 and \$5,421 million for 2005. Finance charge income related to proprietary credit card holders amounted to \$106 million for 2006 and \$359 million for 2005. Finance charge income related to non-proprietary credit card holders amounted to \$98 million for 2005. The amounts for 2006 included the impact of the May credit card accounts and related

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

receivables prior to May 22, 2006 and July 17, 2006, as applicable, and the amounts for 2005 included the impact of the FDS Credit Assets prior to October 24, 2005 and the May credit card accounts and related receivables subsequent to August 30, 2005.

The credit plans relating to certain operations of the Company were owned by GE Bank prior to April 30, 2006. However, the Company participated with GE Bank in the net operating results of such plans. Various arrangements between the Company and GE Bank were set forth in a credit card program agreement.

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts related to proprietary credit card holders prior to the date of the sale of the receivables are as follows:

	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 43	\$ 67
Acquisition		45
Charged to costs and expenses	19	100
Net uncollectible balances written-off	(21)	(112)
Sale of credit card accounts and receivables	(41)	(57)
Balance, end of year	\$	\$ 43

Changes in the allowance for doubtful accounts related to non-proprietary credit card holders prior to the date of the sale of the receivables are as follows:

	<b>2005</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 46
Charged to costs and expenses	43
Net uncollectible balances written-off	(40)
Sale of credit card accounts and receivables	(49)
Balance, end of year	\$

**6. Inventories**

Merchandise inventories were \$5,060 million at February 2, 2008, compared to \$5,317 million at February 3, 2007. At these dates, the cost of inventories using the LIFO method approximated the cost of such inventories using the FIFO method. The application of the LIFO method did not impact cost of sales for 2007, 2006 or 2005.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 7. Properties and Leases

	February 2, 2008	February 3, 2007
	(millions)	
Land	\$ 1,783	\$ 1,804
Buildings on owned land	5,137	5,094
Buildings on leased land and leasehold improvements	2,372	2,434
Fixtures and equipment	6,777	6,642
Leased properties under capitalized leases	61	70
	16,130	16,044
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	5,139	4,571
	\$ 10,991	\$ 11,473

In connection with various shopping center agreements, the Company is obligated to operate certain stores within the centers for periods of up to 20 years. Some of these agreements require that the stores be operated under a particular name.

The Company leases a portion of the real estate and personal property used in its operations. Most leases require the Company to pay real estate taxes, maintenance and other executory costs; some also require additional payments based on percentages of sales and some contain purchase options. Certain of the Company's real estate leases have terms that extend for significant numbers of years and provide for rental rates that increase or decrease over time. In addition, certain of these leases contain covenants that restrict the ability of the tenant (typically a subsidiary of the Company) to take specified actions (including the payment of dividends or other amounts on account of its capital stock) unless the tenant satisfies certain financial tests.

Minimum rental commitments (excluding executory costs) at February 2, 2008, for noncancellable leases are:

	Capitalized Leases	Operating Leases (millions)	Total
Fiscal year:			
2008	\$ 8	\$ 231	\$ 239
2009	7	220	227
2010	7	207	214
2011	6	188	194
2012	6	171	177
After 2012	35	1,781	1,816

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Total minimum lease payments	69	\$	2,798	\$	2,867
Less amount representing interest	30				
Present value of net minimum capitalized lease payments	\$	39			

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Capitalized leases are included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as property and equipment while the related obligation is included in short-term (\$5 million) and long-term (\$34 million) debt. Amortization of assets subject to capitalized leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense. Total minimum lease payments shown above have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of approximately \$89 million on operating leases.

The Company is a guarantor with respect to certain lease obligations associated with businesses divested by May prior to the Merger. The leases, one of which includes potential extensions to 2087, have future minimum lease payments aggregating approximately \$697 million and are offset by payments from existing tenants and subtenants. In addition, the Company is liable for other expenses related to the above leases, such as property taxes and common area maintenance, which are also payable by existing tenants and subtenants. Potential liabilities related to these guarantees are subject to certain defenses by the Company. The Company believes that the risk of significant loss from the guarantees of these lease obligations is remote.

Rental expense consists of:

	2007	2006 (millions)	2005
Real estate (excluding executory costs)			
Capitalized leases			
Contingent rentals	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Operating leases			
Minimum rentals	221	221	189
Contingent rentals	18	23	21
	240	245	211
Less income from subleases - Operating leases	(14)	(9)	(5)
	\$ 226	\$ 236	\$ 206
Personal property - Operating leases	\$ 15	\$ 15	\$ 12

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets**

The following summarizes the Company's goodwill and other intangible assets:

	<b>February 2, 2008</b>	<b>February 3, 2007</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Non-amortizing intangible assets:		
Goodwill	\$ 9,133	\$ 9,204
Tradenames	477	487
	\$ 9,610	\$ 9,691
Amortizing intangible assets:		
Favorable leases	\$ 271	\$ 272
Customer relationships	188	188
	459	460
Accumulated amortization:		
Favorable leases	(60)	(37)
Customer relationships	(45)	(27)
	(105)	(64)
	\$ 354	\$ 396

Goodwill decreased during 2007 as a result of adjustments to tax liabilities, unrecognized tax benefits and related interest, totaling \$64 million, and \$7 million related to certain income tax benefits realized resulting from the exercise of stock options assumed in the acquisition of May. During 2007, the Company recognized approximately \$10 million of impairment charges associated with acquired indefinite lived tradenames.

Intangible amortization expense amounted to \$43 million for 2007, \$69 million for 2006 and \$33 million for 2005.

Future estimated intangible amortization expense is shown below:

	<b>(millions)</b>
Fiscal year:	
2008	\$ 42
2009	42

2010	42
2011	41
2012	39

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

As a result of the acquisition of May (see Note 2, Acquisition), the Company established intangible assets related to favorable leases, customer lists, customer relationships and both definite and indefinite lived tradenames. Favorable lease intangible assets are being amortized over their respective lease terms (weighted average life of approximately twelve years) and customer relationship intangible assets are being amortized over their estimated useful lives of ten years.

**9. Financing**

The Company's debt is as follows:

	February 2, 2008	February 3, 2007
	(millions)	
Short-term debt:		
6.625% Senior notes due 2008	\$ 500	\$
5.95% Senior notes due 2008	150	
3.95% Senior notes due 2007		400
7.9% Senior debentures due 2007		225
9.93% medium term notes due 2007		6
Capital lease and current portion of other long-term obligations	16	19
	\$ 666	\$ 650

## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

	February 2, 2008	February 3, 2007
	(millions)	
Long-term debt:		
5.35% Senior notes due 2012	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,100
5.9% Senior notes due 2016	1,100	1,100
4.8% Senior notes due 2009	600	600
6.625% Senior notes due 2011	500	500
5.75% Senior notes due 2014	500	500
6.375% Senior notes due 2037	500	
6.9% Senior debentures due 2029	400	400
6.7% Senior debentures due 2034	400	400
6.3% Senior notes due 2009	350	350
5.875% Senior notes due 2013	350	
7.45% Senior debentures due 2017	300	300
6.65% Senior debentures due 2024	300	300
7.0% Senior debentures due 2028	300	300
6.9% Senior debentures due 2032	250	250
8.0% Senior debentures due 2012	200	200
6.7% Senior debentures due 2028	200	200
6.79% Senior debentures due 2027	165	165
10.625% Senior debentures due 2010	150	150
7.45% Senior debentures due 2011	150	150
7.625% Senior debentures due 2013	125	125
7.45% Senior debentures due 2016	125	125
7.875% Senior debentures due 2036	108	108
7.5% Senior debentures due 2015	100	100
8.125% Senior debentures due 2035	76	76
8.5% Senior notes due 2010	76	76
8.75% Senior debentures due 2029	61	61
9.5% amortizing debentures due 2021	48	52
8.5% Senior debentures due 2019	36	36
10.25% Senior debentures due 2021	33	33
9.75% amortizing debentures due 2021	26	28
7.6% Senior debentures due 2025	24	24
7.875% Senior debentures due 2030	18	18
6.625% Senior notes due 2008		500
5.95% Senior notes due 2008		150
Premium on acquired debt, using an effective interest yield of 4.015% to 6.165%	342	379
Capital lease and other long-term obligations	74	91
	\$ 9,087	\$ 7,847



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Interest expense is as follows:

	2007	2006 (millions)	2005
Interest on debt	\$ 617	\$ 563	\$ 438
Amortization of debt premium	(37)	(53)	(24)
Amortization of financing costs	6	4	4
Interest on capitalized leases	4	6	5
Gain on early retirement of long-term debt		(54)	
	590	466	423
Less interest capitalized on construction	11	15	1
	\$ 579	\$ 451	\$ 422

Future maturities of long-term debt, other than capitalized leases and premium on acquired debt, are shown below:

	(millions)
Fiscal year:	
2009	\$ 962
2010	238
2011	663
2012	1,663
2013	139
After 2013	5,046

On March 7, 2007, the Company issued \$1,100 million aggregate principal amount of 5.35% senior unsecured notes due 2012 and \$500 million aggregate principal amount of 6.375% senior unsecured notes due 2037. A portion of the net proceeds of the debt issuances was used to repay commercial paper borrowings incurred in connection with the accelerated share repurchase agreements (see Note 15, Shareholders' Equity) and the balance was used for general corporate purposes.

On August 28, 2007, the Company issued \$350 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% senior unsecured notes due 2013. The net proceeds were used to repay borrowings outstanding under its commercial paper facility.

The following summarizes certain components of the Company's debt:

**Bank Credit Agreements**

The Company is a party to a credit agreement with certain financial institutions providing for revolving credit borrowings and letters of credit in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$2,000 million (which amount may be increased to \$2,500 million at the option of the Company) outstanding at any particular time. This

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

credit agreement was set to expire August 30, 2011. It was extended in 2007 and will now expire August 30, 2012.

In connection with the Merger, the Company entered into a 364-day bridge credit agreement with certain financial institutions providing for revolving credit borrowings in an aggregate amount initially not to exceed \$5,000 million outstanding at any particular time. On June 19, 2006, the Company terminated the 364-day bridge credit agreement.

As of February 2, 2008, and February 3, 2007, there were no revolving credit loans outstanding under the credit agreement. However, there were \$32 million and \$30 million of standby letters of credit outstanding at February 2, 2008, and February 3, 2007, respectively. Revolving loans under the credit agreement bear interest based on various published rates.

This agreement, which is an obligation of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macy's, Inc., is not secured and Macy's, Inc. (Parent) has fully and unconditionally guaranteed this obligation (see Note 19, Condensed Consolidating Financial Information).

The Company's credit agreement requires the Company to maintain a specified interest coverage ratio of no less than 3.25 and a specified leverage ratio of no more than .62. The interest coverage ratio for 2007 was 5.81 and at February 2, 2008 the leverage ratio was .48.

### Commercial Paper

The Company entered into a new \$2,000 million unsecured commercial paper program in 2005 which replaced the previous \$1,200 million program. The Company may issue and sell commercial paper in an aggregate amount outstanding at any particular time not to exceed its then-current combined borrowing availability under the bank credit agreements described above. The issuance of commercial paper will have the effect, while such commercial paper is outstanding, of reducing the Company's borrowing capacity under the bank credit agreements by an amount equal to the principal amount of such commercial paper. The Company had no commercial paper outstanding under its commercial paper program as of February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007.

This program, which is an obligation of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macy's, Inc., is not secured and Parent has fully and unconditionally guaranteed the obligations (see Note 19, Condensed Consolidating Financial Information).

### Senior Notes and Debentures

The senior notes and the senior debentures are unsecured obligations of a wholly-owned subsidiary of Macy's, Inc. and Parent has fully and unconditionally guaranteed these obligations (see Note 19, Condensed Consolidating Financial Information).

### Other Financing Arrangements

There were \$13 million and \$23 million of other standby letters of credit outstanding at February 2, 2008, and February 3, 2007, respectively.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****10. Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities**

	<b>February 2, 2008</b>	<b>February 3, 2007</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Merchandise and expense accounts payable	\$ 2,091	\$ 2,454
Liabilities to customers	733	687
Lease related liabilities	261	250
Current portion of workers' compensation and general liability reserves	156	147
Severance and relocation - May integration	30	73
Accrued wages and vacation	125	173
Taxes other than income taxes	185	245
Accrued interest	149	121
Current portion of post employment and postretirement benefits	84	78
Other	313	376
	<b>\$ 4,127</b>	<b>\$ 4,604</b>

Liabilities to customers includes liabilities related to gift cards and customer award certificates of \$635 million at February 2, 2008 and \$563 million at February 3, 2007 and also includes an estimated allowance for future sales returns of \$73 million at February 2, 2008 and \$78 million at February 3, 2007. Adjustments to the allowance for future sales returns, which amounted to a credit of \$5 million for 2007, a credit of less than \$1 million for 2006, and a credit of \$4 million for 2005, are reflected in cost of sales.

Changes in workers' compensation and general liability reserves, including the current portion, are as follows:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 487	\$ 474	\$ 201
Acquisition			248
Charged to costs and expenses	131	178	133
Payments, net of recoveries	(147)	(165)	(108)
Balance, end of year	<b>\$ 471</b>	<b>\$ 487</b>	<b>\$ 474</b>

The non-current portion of workers' compensation and general liability reserves is included in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007, workers' compensation and general liability reserves included \$81 million and \$94 million, respectively, of liabilities which are covered by deposits and receivables included in current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.



## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 11. Taxes

Income tax expense is as follows:

	2007			2006			2005		
	Current	Deferred	Total	Current	Deferred (millions)	Total	Current	Deferred	Total
Federal	\$ 370	\$ (10)	\$ 360	\$ 429	\$ (23)	\$ 406	\$ 520	\$ 61	\$ 581
State and local	53	(2)	51	65	(13)	52	77	13	90
	\$ 423	\$ (12)	\$ 411	\$ 494	\$ (36)	\$ 458	\$ 597	\$ 74	\$ 671

The income tax expense reported differs from the expected tax computed by applying the federal income tax statutory rate of 35% for 2007, 2006 and 2005 to income from continuing operations before income taxes. The reasons for this difference and their tax effects are as follows:

	2007	2006 (millions)	2005
Expected tax	\$ 462	\$ 506	\$ 715
State and local income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	36	35	59
Settlement of federal tax examinations	(78)	(80)	(10)
Reduction of valuation allowance			(89)
Other	(9)	(3)	(4)
	\$ 411	\$ 458	\$ 671

During the fourth quarter of 2007, the Company settled an Internal Revenue Service ( IRS ) examination for fiscal years 2003, 2004 and 2005. As a result of the settlement, the Company recognized previously unrecognized tax benefits and related accrued interest totaling \$78 million, primarily attributable to losses related to the disposition of a former subsidiary.

On May 24, 2006, the Company received a refund of \$155 million from the IRS as a result of settling an IRS examination for fiscal years 2000, 2001 and 2002. The refund was also primarily attributable to losses related to the disposition of a former subsidiary. As a result of the settlement, the Company recognized a tax benefit of approximately \$80 million and approximately \$17 million of interest income in 2006, including the reversal of \$6 million of accrued interest.

For 2005, income tax expense benefited from approximately \$89 million related to the reduction in the valuation allowance associated with the capital loss carryforwards realized primarily as a result of the sale of the FDS Credit

Assets and \$10 million related to the settlement of various tax examinations.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	<b>February 2, 2008</b>	<b>February 3, 2007</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Deferred tax assets:		
Post employment and postretirement benefits	\$ 522	\$ 511
Accrued liabilities accounted for on a cash basis for tax purposes	258	357
Long-term debt	159	180
Unrecognized state tax benefits and accrued interest	102	
Federal operating loss carryforwards	14	28
State operating loss carryforwards	39	43
Other	86	51
Valuation allowance	(19)	(24)
<b>Total deferred tax assets</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>1,146</b>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Excess of book basis over tax basis of property and equipment	(1,867)	(2,007)
Merchandise inventories	(435)	(420)
Intangible assets	(384)	(357)
Other	(144)	(142)
<b>Total deferred tax liabilities</b>	<b>(2,830)</b>	<b>(2,926)</b>
<b>Net deferred tax liability</b>	<b>\$ (1,669)</b>	<b>\$ (1,780)</b>

The valuation allowance of \$19 million at February 2, 2008 and \$24 million at February 3, 2007 relates to net deferred tax assets for state net operating loss carryforwards. The net change in the valuation allowance amounted to a decrease of \$5 million for 2007 and an increase of \$2 million for 2006. Subsequent realization of the state net operating loss carryforwards associated with the valuation allowance at February 2, 2008 would result in a \$4 million reduction to goodwill and a \$15 million reduction to income tax expense.

As of February 2, 2008, the Company had federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$40 million, which will expire between 2008 and 2009 and state net operating loss carryforwards, net of valuation allowance, of approximately \$586 million, which will expire between 2008 and 2028.

The Company adopted the provisions of FIN 48 on February 4, 2007, and the adoption resulted in a net increase to accruals for uncertain tax positions of \$1 million, an increase to the beginning balance of accumulated equity of \$1 million and an increase to goodwill of \$2 million.



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	<b>(millions)</b>
Balance at February 4, 2007	\$ 308
Additions based on tax positions related to the current year	33
Additions for tax positions of prior years	11
Reductions for tax positions of prior years (including \$18 million credited to goodwill)	(90)
Settlements	(14)
Statute expirations (including \$6 million credited to goodwill)	(11)
Balance at February 2, 2008	\$ 237

As of February 2, 2008, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits, net of deferred tax assets, that, if recognized would affect the effective income tax rate, is \$107 million.

In conjunction with the adoption of FIN 48, the Company has classified unrecognized tax benefits not expected to be settled within one year as other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. At February 2, 2008, \$229 million of unrecognized tax benefits is included in other liabilities and \$8 million is included in income taxes on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Also in conjunction with the adoption of FIN 48 the Company has classified federal, state and local interest and penalties not expected to be settled within one year as other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and adopted a policy of recognizing all interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in income tax expense. In prior periods, such interest on federal tax issues was recognized as a component of interest income or expense while such interest on state and local tax issues was already recognized as a component of income tax expense. During 2007, 2006 and 2005, the Company recognized charges of \$3 million, \$21 million and \$8 million, respectively, in income tax expense for federal, state and local interest and penalties. Also during 2007, \$7 million of the accrual for federal, state and local interest and penalties was recognized as a reduction of goodwill.

The Company had approximately \$66 million and \$80 million accrued for the payment of federal, state and local interest and penalties at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007, respectively. The \$66 million of accrued federal, state and local interest and penalties at February 2, 2008 primarily relates to state tax issues and the amount of penalties paid in prior periods, and the amount of penalties accrued at February 2, 2008 are insignificant. At February 2, 2008, approximately \$60 million of federal, state and local interest and penalties is included in other liabilities and \$6 million is included in income taxes on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and local jurisdictions. The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2006. With respect to state and local jurisdictions, with limited exceptions, the Company and its subsidiaries are no longer subject to income tax audits for years before 1997. Although the outcome of tax audits is always uncertain, the Company believes that adequate amounts of tax, interest and penalties have been accrued for



any adjustments that are expected to result from the years still subject to examination.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**12. Retirement Plans**

The Company has a funded defined benefit plan ( Pension Plan ) and defined contribution plans ( Savings Plans ), which cover substantially all employees who work 1,000 hours or more in a year. In addition, the Company has an unfunded defined benefit supplementary retirement plan ( SERP ), which includes benefits, for certain employees, in excess of qualified plan limitations. For 2007, 2006 and 2005, retirement expense for these plans totaled \$170 million, \$197 million and \$185 million, respectively.

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted the measurement date provision of SFAS 158. This required a change in the Company's measurement date, which was previously December 31, to be the date of the Company's fiscal year-end. As a result, the Company recorded a \$6 million decrease to accumulated equity, a \$29 million decrease to accumulated other comprehensive loss, a \$37 million decrease to other liabilities and a \$14 million increase to deferred income taxes.

Measurement of plan assets and obligations for the Pension Plan and the SERP are calculated as of February 2, 2008 for 2007 and December 31, 2006 for 2006.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****Pension Plan**

The following provides a reconciliation of benefit obligations, plan assets, and funded status of the Pension Plan as of February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 2,818	\$ 2,807
Service cost	104	119
Interest cost	157	163
Adjustment for measurement date change	(43)	
Plan merger		(182)
Plan amendments		(5)
Actuarial loss (gain)	(58)	257
Benefits paid	(322)	(341)
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 2,656	\$ 2,818
Changes in plan assets (primarily stocks, bonds and U.S. government securities) Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$ 2,555	\$ 2,398
Actual return on plan assets	98	330
Adjustment for measurement date change	(12)	
Plan merger		68
Company contributions		100
Benefits paid	(322)	(341)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$ 2,319	\$ 2,555
Funded status at end of year	\$ (337)	\$ (263)
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:		
Other liabilities	\$ (337)	\$ (263)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 276	\$ 296
Prior service credit	(4)	(5)
	\$ 272	\$ 291

The accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan was \$2,441 million and \$2,605 million as of February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Net pension costs and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for the Company's Pension Plan included the following actuarially determined components:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b> <b>(millions)</b>	<b>2005</b>
Net Periodic Pension Cost			
Service cost	\$ 104	\$ 119	\$ 84
Interest cost	157	163	120
Expected return on assets	(196)	(206)	(165)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	23	27	45
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)		
	87	103	84
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Projected Benefit Obligation Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial loss	40		
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(23)		
Amortization of prior service cost	1		
	18		
Total recognized in net periodic pension cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 105	\$ 103	\$ 84

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the Pension Plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) into net periodic benefit cost during 2008 are \$9 million and \$(1) million, respectively.

As permitted under SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, the amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive the benefits under the Pension Plan.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine benefit obligations for the Pension Plan at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Discount rate	6.25%	5.85%
Rate of compensation increases	5.40%	5.40%



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine net periodic pension cost for the Company's Pension Plan:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Discount rate prior to plan merger or change in measurement date	5.85%	5.70%	5.75%
Discount rate subsequent to plan merger or change in measurement date	5.95%	6.50%	
Discount rate on acquired plan at acquisition date			5.25%
Expected long-term return on plan assets	8.75%	8.75%	8.75%
Rate of compensation increases	5.40%	5.40%	5.40%

The Pension Plan's assumptions are evaluated annually and updated as necessary. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate with reference to the current yield earned on an index of investment-grade long-term bonds and the impact of a yield curve analysis to account for the difference in duration between the long-term bonds and the Pension Plan's estimated payments. The Company develops its long-term rate of return assumption by evaluating input from several professional advisors taking into account the asset allocation of the portfolio and long-term asset class return expectations, as well as long-term inflation assumptions.

The following provides the weighted average asset allocations, by asset category, of the assets of the Company's Pension Plan as of February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006 and the policy targets:

	<b>Targets</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Equity securities	60%	58%	63%
Debt securities	25	26	24
Real estate	10	11	9
Other	5	5	4
	100%	100%	100%

The assets of the Pension Plan are managed by investment specialists with the primary objectives of payment of benefit obligations to the Plan participants and an ultimate realization of investment returns over longer periods in excess of inflation. The Company employs a total return investment approach whereby a mix of domestic and foreign equity securities, fixed income securities and other investments is used to maximize the long-term return of the assets of the Pension Plan for a prudent level of risk. Risks are mitigated through the asset diversification and the use of multiple investment managers.

No funding contributions were required, and the Company made no funding contributions to the Pension Plan in 2007. The Company made a \$100 million voluntary funding contribution to the Pension Plan in 2006. The Company currently anticipates that it will not be required to make any additional contributions to the Pension Plan until January 2010, but may make voluntary funding contributions prior to that date based on the estimate of the Pension Plan's expected funded status. As of the date of this report, the Company is considering making a voluntary funding

contribution to the Pension Plan of approximately \$175 million in December 2008.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following benefit payments are estimated to be paid from the Pension Plan:

	<b>(millions)</b>
Fiscal year:	
2008	\$ 269
2009	243
2010	241
2011	242
2012	247
2013-2017	1,204

**Supplementary Retirement Plan**

The following provides a reconciliation of benefit obligations, plan assets and funded status of the supplementary retirement plan as of February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Change in projected benefit obligation		
Projected benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 673	\$ 671
Service cost	7	9
Interest cost	38	39
Adjustment for measurement date change	(6)	
Plan merger		(54)
Plan amendments		(5)
Actuarial loss (gain)	(27)	46
Benefits paid	(42)	(33)
Projected benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 643	\$ 673
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$	\$
Company contributions	42	33
Benefits paid	(42)	(33)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$	\$
Funded status at end of year	\$ (643)	\$ (673)

Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:

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Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ (50)	\$ (45)
Other liabilities	(593)	(628)
	\$ (643)	\$ (673)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 38	\$ 75
Prior service credit	(7)	(8)
	\$ 31	\$ 67

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The accumulated benefit obligation for the supplementary retirement plan was \$603 million as of February 2, 2008 and \$615 million as of December 31, 2006.

Net pension costs and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income for the supplementary retirement plan included the following actuarially determined components:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b> <b>(millions)</b>	<b>2005</b>
Net Periodic Pension Cost			
Service cost	\$ 7	\$ 9	\$ 9
Interest cost	38	39	24
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1	8	13
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)	(1)	(1)
	45	55	45
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Projected Benefit Obligation Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial gain	(27)		
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(1)		
Amortization of prior service cost	1		
	(27)		
Total recognized in net periodic pension cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 18	\$ 55	\$ 45

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the supplementary retirement plan that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) into net periodic benefit cost during 2008 are \$0 and \$(1) million, respectively.

As permitted under SFAS No. 87, *Employers' Accounting for Pensions*, the amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plans.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine benefit obligations for the supplementary retirement plan at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Discount rate	6.25%	5.85%
Rate of compensation increases	7.20%	7.20%



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine net pension costs for the supplementary retirement plan:

	2007	2006	2005
Discount rate prior to plan merger or change in measurement date	5.85%	5.70%	5.75%
Discount rate subsequent to plan merger or change in measurement date	5.95%	6.30%	
Discount rate on acquired plan at acquisition date			5.25%
Rate of compensation increases	7.20%	7.20%	7.20%

The supplementary retirement plan's assumptions are evaluated annually and updated as necessary. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate with reference to the current yield earned on an index of investment-grade long-term bonds and the impact of a yield curve analysis to account for the difference in duration between the long-term bonds and the supplementary retirement plan's estimated payments.

The following benefit payments are estimated to be funded by the Company and paid from the supplementary retirement plan:

	(millions)
Fiscal year:	
2008	\$ 50
2009	48
2010	50
2011	51
2012	51
2013-2017	255

**Savings Plans**

The Savings Plans include a voluntary savings feature for eligible employees. The Company's contribution is based on the Company's annual earnings and the minimum contribution is 33 1/3% of an employee's eligible savings. Expense for the Savings Plans amounted to \$38 million for 2007, \$39 million for 2006 and \$56 million for 2005.

**Deferred Compensation Plan**

The Company has a deferred compensation plan wherein eligible executives may elect to defer a portion of their compensation each year as either stock credits or cash credits. The Company transfers shares to a trust to cover the number management estimates will be needed for distribution on account of stock credits currently outstanding. At February 2, 2008, and February 3, 2007, the liability under the plan, which is reflected in other liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, was \$51 million and \$48 million, respectively. Expense for 2007, 2006 and 2005 was immaterial.



**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**13. Postretirement Health Care and Life Insurance Benefits**

In addition to pension and other supplemental benefits, certain retired employees currently are provided with specified health care and life insurance benefits. Eligibility requirements for such benefits vary by division and subsidiary, but generally state that benefits are available to eligible employees who were hired prior to a certain date and retire after a certain age with specified years of service. Certain employees are subject to having such benefits modified or terminated.

Effective February 4, 2007, the Company adopted the measurement date provision of SFAS 158. This required a change in the Company's measurement date, which was previously December 31, to be the date of the Company's fiscal year-end. As a result, the Company recorded a \$1 million decrease to accumulated equity and a \$1 million increase to other liabilities.

Measurement of obligations for the postretirement obligations are calculated as of February 2, 2008 for 2007 and December 31, 2006 for 2006.

The following provides a reconciliation of benefit obligations, plan assets, and funded status of the postretirement obligations as of February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>	
Change in accumulated postretirement benefit obligation		
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, beginning of year	\$ 361	\$ 359
Interest cost	21	20
Adjustment for measurement date change	1	
Actuarial (gain) loss	(3)	15
Medicare Part D subsidy	2	2
Benefits paid	(31)	(35)
Accumulated postretirement benefit obligation, end of year	\$ 351	\$ 361
Change in plan assets		
Fair value of plan assets, beginning of year	\$	\$
Company contributions	31	35
Benefits paid	(31)	(35)
Fair value of plan assets, end of year	\$	\$
Funded status at end of year	\$ (351)	\$ (361)
Amounts recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ (34)	\$ (33)

Other liabilities	(317)	(328)
	\$ (351)	\$ (361)
Amounts recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss (income) at February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007:		
Net actuarial loss	\$ 14	\$ 19
Prior service credit		(1)
	\$ 14	\$ 18

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Net postretirement benefit costs and other amounts recognized in other comprehensive income included the following actuarially determined components:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
	<b>(millions)</b>		
Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost			
Service cost	\$	\$	\$ 1
Interest cost	21	20	18
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1	1	2
Amortization of prior service cost	(1)	(2)	(5)
	21	19	16
Other Changes in Plan Assets and Projected Benefit Obligation Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income			
Net actuarial gain	(3)		
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(1)		
Amortization of prior service cost	1		
	(3)		
Total recognized in net periodic postretirement benefit cost and other comprehensive income	\$ 18	\$ 19	\$ 16

The estimated net actuarial loss of the postretirement obligations that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net postretirement benefit cost during 2008 is \$2 million.

As permitted under SFAS No. 106, Employers Accounting for Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions, the amortization of any prior service cost is determined using a straight-line amortization of the cost over the average remaining service period of employees expected to receive benefits under the plan.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine benefit obligations for the postretirement obligations at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Discount rate	6.25%	5.85%

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine net postretirement benefit expense for the postretirement obligations:

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	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Discount rate prior to change in measurement date	5.85%	5.70%	5.75%
Discount rate subsequent to change in measurement date	5.95%		
Discount rate on acquired plan at acquisition date			5.25%

The postretirement obligation assumptions are evaluated annually and updated as necessary. The Company determines the appropriate discount rate with reference to the current yield earned on an index of investment-

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

grade long-term bonds and the impact of a yield curve analysis to account for the difference in duration between the long-term bonds and the postretirement obligation's estimated payments.

The future medical benefits provided by the Company for certain employees are based on a fixed amount per year of service, and the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation is not affected by increases in health care costs. However, the future medical benefits provided by the Company for certain other employees are affected by increases in health care costs.

The following provides the assumed health care cost trend rates related to the Company's postretirement obligations at February 2, 2008 and December 31, 2006:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>
Health care cost trend rates assumed for next year	7.33%-12.03%	9.75%-11.75%
Rates to which the cost trend rate is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	5.0%	5.0%
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	2022	2022

The assumed health care cost trend rates have a significant effect on the amounts reported for the postretirement obligations. A one-percentage-point change in the assumed health care cost trend rates would have the following effects:

	<b>1 Percentage Point Increase</b>	<b>1 Percentage Point Decrease (millions)</b>
Effect on total of service and interest cost	\$ 1	\$ (1)
Effect on postretirement benefit obligations	\$ 18	\$ (16)

The following benefit payments are estimated to be funded by the Company and paid from the postretirement obligations:

	<b>(millions)</b>
Fiscal year:	
2008	\$ 34
2009	34
2010	33
2011	33
2012	32
2013-2017	145

The estimated benefit payments reflect estimated federal subsidies expected to be received under the Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement and Modernization Act of 2003 of \$2 million in each of 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 and \$8 million for the period 2013 to 2017.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****14. Stock Based Compensation**

The Company has equity plans intended to provide an equity interest in the Company to key management personnel and thereby provide additional incentives for such persons to devote themselves to the maximum extent practicable to the businesses of the Company and its subsidiaries. As of the date of the Merger, the Company assumed May's equity plan, which has since been amended to have identical terms and provisions of the Company's other equity plan. At the date of the Merger, all outstanding May options under May's equity plan were fully vested and were converted into options to acquire common stock of the Company in accordance with the Merger agreement. The following disclosures present the Company's equity plans on a combined basis. The equity plans are administered by the Compensation and Management Development Committee of the Board of Directors (the CMD Committee). The CMD Committee is authorized to grant options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units to officers and key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries and to non-employee directors. Stock option grants have an exercise price at least equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant, have ten-year terms and typically vest ratably over four years of continued employment.

The Company also has a stock credit plan. Beginning in 2004, key management personnel became eligible to earn a stock credit grant over a two-year performance period ended January 28, 2006. In general, each stock credit is intended to represent the right to receive the value associated with one share of the Company's common stock, including dividends paid on shares of the Company's common stock during the period from the end the performance period until such stock credit is settled in cash. There were a total of 776,110 stock credit awards outstanding as of February 2, 2008, including reinvested dividend equivalents earned during the holding period, relating to the 2004 grant. The value of one-half of the stock credits awarded to participants in 2004 was paid in cash in early 2008 and the value of the other half of such stock credits will be paid in cash in early 2009. Additionally, in 2006, key management personnel became eligible to earn a stock credit grant over a two-year performance period ending February 2, 2008. There were a total of 1,477,631 stock credit awards outstanding as of February 2, 2008, relating to the 2006 grant. In general, with respect to the stock credits awarded to participants in 2006, the value of one-half of the stock credits earned plus reinvested dividend equivalents will be paid in cash in early 2010 and the value of the other half of such earned stock credits plus reinvested dividend equivalents will be paid in cash in early 2011. Compensation expense for stock credit awards is recorded on a straight-line basis over the vesting period and is calculated based on the ending stock price for each reporting period.

Prior to January 29, 2006, the Company accounted for its stock-based employee compensation plans in accordance with Accounting Principles Board (APB) Opinion No. 25 and related interpretations. No stock-based employee compensation cost related to stock options had been reflected in net income, as all options granted under the plans had an exercise price at least equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant.

Effective January 29, 2006, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R, using the modified prospective transition method. Under this transition method, compensation expense that the Company recognizes beginning on that date includes expense associated with the fair value of all awards granted on and after January 29, 2006, and expense for the nonvested portion of previously granted awards outstanding on January 29, 2006. Results for prior periods have not been restated.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

During 2007, the Company recorded approximately \$63 million of stock-based compensation expense for stock options and approximately \$4 million of stock-based compensation expense for restricted stock. Also during 2007, the Company recorded a credit of approximately \$7 million related to stock credits, reflecting a decrease in the stock price used to calculate settlement amounts. During 2006, the Company recorded approximately \$47 million of stock-based compensation expense for stock options, approximately \$41 million of stock-based compensation expense for stock credits and approximately \$3 million of stock based compensation expense for restricted stock. During 2005, the Company recorded approximately \$9 million of stock-based compensation expense for stock credits and approximately \$1 million of stock based compensation expense for restricted stock. All stock-based compensation expense is recorded in selling, general and administrative expense in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The income tax benefit recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Income related to stock-based compensation was approximately \$22 million, approximately \$34 million, and approximately \$4 million for 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

The fair value of each stock option grant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The Company estimates the expected volatility and expected option life assumption consistent with SFAS 123R and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107. The expected volatility of the Company's common stock at the date of grant is estimated based on a historic volatility rate and the expected option life is calculated based on historical stock option experience as the best estimate of future exercise patterns. The dividend yield assumption is based on historical and anticipated dividend payouts. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on observed interest rates consistent with the expected life of each stock option grant. The Company uses historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures and records stock-based compensation expense only for those awards that are expected to vest. For options granted, the Company recognizes the fair value on a straight-line basis primarily over the vesting period of the options.

The fair value of stock-based awards granted during 2007, 2006 and 2005 and the weighted average assumptions used to estimate the fair value of stock options are as follows:

	<b>2007</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2005</b>
Weighted average grant date fair value of stock options granted during the period	\$ 16.64	\$ 13.83	\$ 10.54
Weighted average grant date fair value of restricted stock granted during the period	\$ 44.10	\$ 36.24	N/A
Dividend yield	1.2%	1.5%	1.8%
Expected volatility	36.9%	39.8%	37.5%
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%	4.6%	4.3%
Expected life	5.3 years	5.3 years	5.3 years

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

The following table illustrates the pro forma effect on net income and earnings per share for 2005 as if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS 123R for stock options granted prior to January 29, 2006.

	<b>(millions, except per share data)</b>	
Net income, as reported	\$	1,406
Add stock-based employee compensation cost included in reported net income, net of related tax benefit		7
Deduct stock-based employee compensation cost determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of related tax benefit		(39)
Pro forma net income	\$	1,374
Earnings per share net income:		
Basic as reported	\$	3.30
Basic pro forma	\$	3.23
Diluted as reported	\$	3.24
Diluted pro forma	\$	3.15

Stock option activity for 2007 is as follows:

	<b>Shares (thousands)</b>	<b>Weighted Average Exercise Price</b>	<b>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)</b>	<b>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (millions)</b>
Outstanding, beginning of period	40,644.5	\$ 26.99		
Granted	5,393.5	45.90		
Canceled or forfeited	(1,053.6)	36.62		
Exercised	(7,902.7)	25.75		
Outstanding, end of period	37,081.7	\$ 29.73		
Exercisable, end of period	24,427.3	\$ 25.10	4.2	\$ 71
Options expected to vest	10,756.3	\$ 38.66	8.2	\$ (115)

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$145 million, \$168 million and \$156 million in 2007, 2006 and 2005, respectively. The total grant-date fair value of stock options that vested during 2007, 2006 and 2005 was \$54 million, \$57 million and \$66 million, respectively. Cash received from stock option exercises under the Company's equity plan amounted to approximately \$204 million for 2007, \$319 million for 2006 and \$273 million for 2005. Tax benefits realized from exercised stock options and vested restricted stock amounted to approximately \$51 million for 2007, \$62 million for 2006 and \$61 million for 2005.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Restricted stock award activity for 2007 is as follows:

	<b>Shares</b>	<b>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</b>
Nonvested, beginning of period	387,000	\$ 30.15
Granted	82,000	44.10
Forfeited	(30,000)	35.82
Vested	(100,500)	12.85
Nonvested, end of period	338,500	\$ 38.16

During 2007, 82,000 shares of Common Stock were granted in the form of restricted stock at per share market values of \$40.23 to \$46.51, fully vesting after either three or four years. During 2006, 286,000 shares of Common Stock were granted in the form of restricted stock at per share market values of \$35.82 to \$36.44, fully vesting after three years. No shares of common stock were granted in the form of restricted stock during 2005. Compensation expense is recorded for all restricted stock grants based on the amortization of the fair market value at the time of grant of the restricted stock over the period the restrictions lapse. There have been no grants of restricted stock units or stock appreciation rights under the equity plans.

As of February 2, 2008, 23.0 million shares of common stock were available for additional grants pursuant to the Company's equity plans, of which 3.8 million shares were available for grant in the form of restricted stock or restricted stock units. Common stock is delivered out of treasury stock upon the exercise of stock options and grant of restricted stock.

As of February 2, 2008, the Company had \$116 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.8 years. As of February 2, 2008, the Company had \$7 million of unrecognized compensation costs related to nonvested restricted stock awards, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 1.5 years.

**15. Shareholders' Equity**

The authorized shares of the Company consist of 125.0 million shares of preferred stock ( Preferred Stock ), par value of \$.01 per share, with no shares issued, and 1,000 million shares of Common Stock, par value of \$.01 per share, with 495.0 million shares of Common Stock issued and 419.7 million shares of Common Stock outstanding at February 2, 2008, and 604.0 million shares of Common Stock issued and 496.9 million shares of Common Stock outstanding at February 3, 2007 (with shares held in the Company's treasury being treated as issued, but not outstanding).

On May 19, 2006, the Company's board of directors approved a two-for-one stock split to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. The additional shares resulting from the stock split were distributed on June 9, 2006 to shareholders of record on May 26, 2006.

During 2007, the Company retired 109 million shares of Common Stock. During 2005, in connection with the Merger, the Company issued approximately 200 million shares of Company common stock and

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

options to purchase an additional 18.8 million shares of Company common stock valued at approximately \$6.0 billion in the aggregate.

The Company's board of directors initially approved a \$500 million authorization to purchase common stock on January 27, 2000 and approved additional \$500 million authorizations on each of August 25, 2000, May 18, 2001 and April 16, 2003, additional \$750 million authorizations on each of February 27, 2004 and July 20, 2004, an additional authorization of \$2,000 million on August 25, 2006, and an additional \$4,000 million on February 26, 2007. All authorizations are cumulative and do not have an expiration date. Under its share repurchase program, the Company purchased 85.3 million shares of Common Stock at a cost of approximately \$3,322 million in 2007 and 62.4 million shares of Common Stock at a cost of approximately \$2,500 million in 2006. No shares of Common Stock were purchased under its share repurchase program in 2005. As of February 2, 2008, the Company's share repurchase program had approximately \$850 million of authorization remaining.

In February 2007, the Company effected the immediate repurchase of 45 million outstanding shares for an initial payment of approximately \$2,000 million, subject to settlement provisions pursuant to the terms of the related accelerated share repurchase agreements, which included derivative financial instruments indexed to shares of Common Stock. Upon settlement of the accelerated share repurchase agreements in May and June of 2007, the Company received approximately 700,000 additional shares of Common Stock, resulting in a total of approximately 45.7 million shares being repurchased.

**Common Stock**

The holders of the Common Stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Subject to preferential rights that may be applicable to any Preferred Stock, holders of Common Stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors in its discretion, out of funds legally available therefor.

**Treasury Stock**

Treasury stock contains shares repurchased under the share repurchase program, shares repurchased to cover employee tax liabilities related to stock plan activity and shares maintained in a trust related to the deferred compensation plans. Under the deferred compensation plans, shares are maintained in a trust to cover the number estimated to be needed for distribution on account of stock credits currently outstanding.

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

Changes in the Company's Common Stock issued and outstanding, including shares held by the Company's treasury, are as follows:

	<b>Common Stock Issued</b>	<b>Deferred Compensation Plans</b>	<b>Treasury Stock Other (thousands)</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Common Stock Outstanding</b>
Balance at January 29, 2005	396,775.7	(1,218.3)	(61,267.4)	(62,485.7)	334,290.0
Stock issued in acquisition	199,449.2				199,449.2
Stock issued under stock plans	2,183.9	(68.8)	11,080.4	11,011.6	13,195.5
Stock repurchases:					
Other			(224.0)	(224.0)	(224.0)
Deferred compensation plan distributions		75.6		75.6	75.6
Balance at January 28, 2006	598,408.8	(1,211.5)	(50,411.0)	(51,622.5)	546,786.3
Stock issued under stock plans	5,629.7	(72.8)	6,988.8	6,916.0	12,545.7
Stock repurchases:					
Repurchase program			(62,447.6)	(62,447.6)	(62,447.6)
Other			(5.1)	(5.1)	(5.1)
Deferred compensation plan distributions		45.3		45.3	45.3
Balance at February 3, 2007	604,038.5	(1,239.0)	(105,874.9)	(107,113.9)	496,924.6
Stock issued under stock plans		(81.3)	8,092.2	8,010.9	8,010.9
Stock repurchases:					
Repurchase program			(85,219.5)	(85,219.5)	(85,219.5)
Other			(73.2)	(73.2)	(73.2)
Deferred compensation plan distributions		102.2		102.2	102.2
Retirement of common stock	(109,000.0)		109,000.0	109,000.0	
Balance at February 2, 2008	495,038.5	(1,218.1)	(74,075.4)	(75,293.5)	419,745.0

**16. Financial Instruments and Concentrations of Credit Risk**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

*Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments*

The carrying amount approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)***Long-term debt*

The fair values of the Company's long-term debt, excluding capitalized leases, are estimated based on the quoted market prices for publicly traded debt or by using discounted cash flow analysis, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements.

The estimated fair values of certain financial instruments of the Company are as follows:

	February 2, 2008			February 3, 2007		
	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Fair Value (millions)	Notional Amount	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Long-term debt	\$ 8,711	\$ 9,053	\$ 8,448	\$ 7,423	\$ 7,802	\$ 7,567

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of temporary cash investments. The Company places its temporary cash investments in what it believes to be high credit quality financial instruments.

**17. Earnings Per Share**

The reconciliation of basic earnings per share to diluted earnings per share based on income from continuing operations is as follows:

	2007		2006		2005	
	Income	Shares	Income	Shares	Income	Shares
	(millions, except per share data)					
Income from continuing operations and average number of shares outstanding	\$ 909	445.6	\$ 988	539.0	\$ 1,373	425.2
Shares to be issued under deferred compensation plans		1.0		1.0		0.8
Basic earnings per share	\$ 909	446.6	\$ 988	540.0	\$ 1,373	426.0
		\$2.04		\$1.83		\$3.22
Effect of dilutive securities - Stock options and restricted stock		5.2		7.7		8.6
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 909	451.8	\$ 988	547.7	\$ 1,373	434.6
		\$2.01		\$1.80		\$3.16

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In addition to the stock options and restricted stock reflected in the foregoing table, stock options to purchase 20.2 million shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$27.00 to \$46.15 per share and 274,000 shares of restricted stock were outstanding at February 2, 2008, stock options to purchase 1.4 million shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$40.27 to \$44.45 per share and 286,000 shares of restricted stock were outstanding at February 3, 2007 and stock options to purchase 5.8 million shares of common stock at prices ranging from \$34.84 to \$40.26 per share were outstanding at January 28, 2006 but were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because their inclusion would have been antidilutive.

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## 18. Quarterly Results (unaudited)

Unaudited quarterly results for the last two years were as follows:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(millions, except per share data)			
2007:				
Net sales	\$ 5,921	\$ 5,892	\$ 5,906	\$ 8,594
Cost of sales	(3,564)	(3,507)	(3,585)	(5,021)
Gross margin	2,357	2,385	2,321	3,573
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,113)	(2,038)	(2,121)	(2,282)
May integration costs	(36)	(97)	(17)	(69)
Income from continuing operations	52	74	33	750
Discontinued operations	(16)			
Net income	36	74	33	750
Basic earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	.11	.16	.08	1.74
Net income	.08	.16	.08	1.74
Diluted earnings per share:				
Income from continuing operations	.11	.16	.08	1.73
Net income	.08	.16	.08	1.73
2006:				
Net sales	\$ 5,930	\$ 5,995	\$ 5,886	\$ 9,159
Cost of sales	(3,627)	(3,470)	(3,513)	(5,409)
Inventory valuation adjustments	(6)	(134)	(28)	(10)
May integration				
Gross margin	2,297	2,391	2,345	3,740
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,154)	(2,117)	(2,094)	(2,313)
May integration costs	(123)	(43)	(117)	(167)
Gains on sale of accounts receivable		191		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(74)	282	20	760
Discontinued operations	22	35	(23)	(27)
Net income (loss)	(52)	317	(3)	733
Basic earnings per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(.13)	.51	.03	1.47
Net income (loss)	(.09)	.57	(.01)	1.42
Diluted earnings per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	(.13)	.51	.03	1.45
Net income (loss)	(.09)	.57	(.01)	1.40





**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)**

**19. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information**

Parent has fully and unconditionally guaranteed certain long-term debt obligations of its wholly-owned subsidiary, Macy's Retail Holdings, Inc. (formerly known as Federated Retail Holdings, Inc.) (Subsidiary Issuer). Other Subsidiaries includes all other direct subsidiaries of Parent, including FDS Bank, Leadville Insurance Company and Snowdin Insurance Company and, prior to the respective dates of their dispositions, Priscilla of Boston and David's Bridal, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including After Hours Formalwear, Inc. Subsidiary Issuer includes operating divisions and non-guarantor subsidiaries of the Subsidiary Issuer on an equity basis. The assets and liabilities and results of operations of the non-guarantor subsidiaries of the Subsidiary Issuer, including Macy's Merchandising Group International, LLC, are also reflected in Other Subsidiaries.

Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets as of February 2, 2008 and February 3, 2007, the related Condensed Consolidating Statements of Income for 2007, 2006 and 2005, and the related Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows for 2007, 2006, and 2005 are presented on the following pages.

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MACY'S, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET  
AS OF FEBRUARY 2, 2008  
(millions)**

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
<b>ASSETS:</b>					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 335	\$ 75	\$ 173	\$	\$ 583
Accounts receivable		68	395		463
Merchandise inventories		2,704	2,356		5,060
Supplies and prepaid expenses		118	100		218
Income taxes	21			(21)	
Deferred income tax assets			7	(7)	
Total Current Assets	356	2,965	3,031	(28)	6,324
Property and Equipment net	3	6,292	4,696		10,991
Goodwill		6,564	2,569		9,133
Other Intangible Assets net		290	541		831
Other Assets	4	155	351		510
Deferred Income Tax Assets	22			(22)	
Intercompany Receivable	1,045		1,412	(2,457)	
Investment in Subsidiaries	8,707	4,805		(13,512)	
Total Assets	\$ 10,137	\$ 21,071	\$ 12,600	\$ (16,019)	\$ 27,789
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:</b>					
Current Liabilities:					
Short-term debt	\$	\$ 664	\$ 2	\$	\$ 666
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	159	1,880	2,088		4,127
Income taxes		11	354	(21)	344
Deferred income taxes		230		(7)	223
Total Current Liabilities	159	2,785	2,444	(28)	5,360
Long-Term Debt		9,058	29		9,087
Intercompany Payable		2,457		(2,457)	
Deferred Income Taxes		882	586	(22)	1,446
Other Liabilities	71	877	1,041		1,989
Shareholders Equity	9,907	5,012	8,500	(13,512)	9,907

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Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 10,137	\$ 21,071	\$ 12,600	\$ (16,019)	\$ 27,789
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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## MACY S, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME  
FOR 2007  
(millions)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Net Sales	\$	\$ 13,746	\$ 14,983	\$ (2,416)	\$ 26,313
Cost of sales		(8,630)	(9,371)	2,324	(15,677)
Gross margin		5,116	5,612	(92)	10,636
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(10)	(4,732)	(3,919)	107	(8,554)
May integration costs		(139)	(87)	7	(219)
Operating income (loss)	(10)	245	1,606	22	1,863
Interest (expense) income, net:					
External	24	(574)	7		(543)
Intercompany	48	(142)	94		
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	752	620		(1,372)	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	814	149	1,707	(1,350)	1,320
Federal, state and local income tax benefit (expense)	79	116	(600)	(6)	(411)
Income from continuing operations	893	265	1,107	(1,356)	909
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes				(16)	(16)
Net income	\$ 893	\$ 265	\$ 1,107	\$ (1,372)	\$ 893

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MACY S, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR 2007  
(millions)**

	<b>Parent</b>	<b>Subsidiary Issuer</b>	<b>Other Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Consolidating Adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
Cash flows from continuing operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 893	\$ 265	\$ 1,107	\$ (1,372)	\$ 893
Loss from discontinued operations				16	16
May integrations costs		139	87	(7)	219
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(752)	(620)		1,372	
Dividends received from subsidiaries	1,512	210		(1,722)	
Depreciation and amortization	1	701	602		1,304
(Increase) decrease in working capital	6	(315)	128	(16)	(197)
Other, net	46	898	(948)		(4)
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	1,706	1,278	976	(1,729)	2,231
Cash flows from continuing investing activities:					
Purchase of property and equipment and capitalized software, net		(370)	(492)	7	(855)
Proceeds from the disposition of discontinued operations	66				66
Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities	66	(370)	(492)	7	(789)
Cash flows from continuing financing activities:					
Debt issued, net of debt repaid		1,303	(2)		1,301
Dividends paid	(230)	(1,000)	(722)	1,722	(230)
Acquisition of common stock, net of common stock issued	(3,065)				(3,065)
Intercompany activity, net	922	(1,163)	240	1	
Other, net	(32)	(46)	2	1	(75)
Net cash used by continuing financing activities	(2,405)	(906)	(482)	1,724	(2,069)

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Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	(633)	2	2	2	(627)
Net cash used by discontinued operations				(1)	(1)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(633)	2	2	1	(628)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	968	73	171	(1)	1,211
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 335	\$ 75	\$ 173	\$	\$ 583

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**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MACY S, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET  
AS OF FEBRUARY 3, 2007  
(millions)**

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
<b>ASSETS:</b>					
Current Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 968	\$ 73	\$ 171	\$ (1)	\$ 1,211
Accounts receivable	2	98	419	(2)	517
Merchandise inventories		2,654	2,672	(9)	5,317
Supplies and prepaid expenses		130	126	(5)	251
Income taxes	31			(31)	
Deferred income tax assets			25	(25)	
Assets of discontinued operations				126	126
<b>Total Current Assets</b>	<b>1,001</b>	<b>2,955</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>7,422</b>
Property and Equipment net	3	6,028	5,550	(108)	11,473
Goodwill		5,443	3,761		9,204
Other Intangible Assets net		303	580		883
Other Assets	4	211	354	(1)	568
Deferred Income Tax Assets	3			(3)	
Intercompany Receivable	1,923		2,299	(4,222)	
Investment in Subsidiaries	9,524	6,779		(16,303)	
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>\$ 12,458</b>	<b>\$ 21,719</b>	<b>\$ 15,957</b>	<b>\$ (20,584)</b>	<b>\$ 29,550</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS</b>					
<b>EQUITY:</b>					
Current Liabilities:					
Short-term debt	\$	\$ 647	\$ 3	\$	\$ 650
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	197	1,894	2,562	(49)	4,604
Income taxes		272	424	(31)	665
Deferred income taxes		152		(24)	128
Liabilities of discontinued operations				48	48
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>(56)</b>	<b>6,095</b>
Long-Term Debt		7,809	38		7,847
Intercompany Payable		4,222		(4,222)	
Deferred Income Taxes		850	805	(3)	1,652



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Other Liabilities	7	110	1,585		1,702
Shareholders' Equity	12,254	5,763	10,540	(16,303)	12,254
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 12,458	\$ 21,719	\$ 15,957	\$ (20,584)	\$ 29,550

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## MACY S, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME  
FOR 2006  
(millions)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Net Sales	\$	\$ 14,488	\$ 16,154	\$ (3,672)	\$ 26,970
Cost of sales		(8,946)	(9,776)	2,703	(16,019)
Inventory valuation adjustments May integration		(96)	(82)		(178)
Gross margin		5,446	6,296	(969)	10,773
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(12)	(5,123)	(4,409)	866	(8,678)
May integration costs		(259)	(276)	85	(450)
Gains on the sale of accounts receivable			191		191
Operating income (loss)	(12)	64	1,802	(18)	1,836
Interest (expense) income, net:					
External	31	(445)	23	1	(390)
Intercompany	53	(240)	187		
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	905	682		(1,587)	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	977	61	2,012	(1,604)	1,446
Federal, state and local income tax benefit (expense)	18	229	(715)	10	(458)
Income from continuing operations	995	290	1,297	(1,594)	988
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes				7	7
Net income	\$ 995	\$ 290	\$ 1,297	\$ (1,587)	\$ 995

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MACY S, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR 2006  
(millions)**

	<b>Parent</b>	<b>Subsidiary Issuer</b>	<b>Other Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Consolidating Adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
Cash flows from continuing operating activities:					
Net income (loss)	\$ 995	\$ 290	\$ 1,297	\$ (1,587)	\$ 995
Income from discontinued operations				(7)	(7)
Gains on the sale of accounts receivable			(191)		(191)
May integrations costs		355	358	(85)	628
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(905)	(682)		1,587	
Dividends received from subsidiaries	2,165			(2,165)	
Depreciation and amortization	1	638	626		1,265
Proceeds from sale of proprietary accounts receivable			1,860		1,860
(Increase) decrease in working capital	58	(338)	(646)	30	(896)
Other, net	(44)	(326)	400	8	38
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operating activities	2,270	(63)	3,704	(2,219)	3,692
Cash flows from continuing investing activities:					
Purchase of property and equipment and capitalized software, net	(2)	(153)	(638)	97	(696)
Proceeds from the disposition of discontinued operations	740	882	165		1,787
Repurchase of accounts receivable			(1,141)		(1,141)
Proceeds from the sale of repurchased accounts receivable			1,323		1,323
Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities	738	729	(291)	97	1,273
Cash flows from continuing financing activities:					
Debt repaid, net of debt issued		(1,531)	(4)	1	(1,534)
Dividends paid	(274)	(1,500)	(665)	2,165	(274)
	(2,118)				(2,118)

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Acquisition of common stock, net of common stock issued					
Intercompany activity, net	245	2,554	(2,887)	88	
Other, net	90	(149)	(28)		(87)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing financing activities	(2,057)	(626)	(3,584)	2,254	(4,013)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	951	40	(171)	132	952
Net cash provided by discontinued operations				11	11
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	951	40	(171)	143	963
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	17	33	342	(144)	248
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 968	\$ 73	\$ 171	\$ (1)	\$ 1,211

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## NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## MACY S, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF INCOME  
FOR 2005  
(millions)

	Parent	Subsidiary Issuer	Other Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated
Net Sales	\$	\$ 7,001	\$ 17,193	\$ (1,804)	\$ 22,390
Cost of sales		(4,250)	(10,075)	1,053	(13,272)
Inventory valuation adjustments May integration		(21)	(4)		(25)
Gross margin		2,730	7,114	(751)	9,093
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(7)	(2,295)	(5,373)	695	(6,980)
May integration costs		(34)	(135)		(169)
Gain on the sale of accounts receivable		94	386		480
Operating income (loss)	(7)	495	1,992	(56)	2,424
Interest (expense) income, net:					
External	(88)	(268)	(24)		(380)
Intercompany	149	(72)	(77)		
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	1,297	477		(1,774)	
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	1,351	632	1,891	(1,830)	2,044
Federal, state and local income tax benefit (expense)	55	(91)	(657)	22	(671)
Income from continuing operations	1,406	541	1,234	(1,808)	1,373
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes				33	33
Net income	\$ 1,406	\$ 541	\$ 1,234	\$ (1,775)	\$ 1,406

**NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)****MACY'S, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS  
FOR 2005  
(millions)**

	<b>Parent</b>	<b>Subsidiary Issuer</b>	<b>Other Subsidiaries</b>	<b>Consolidating Adjustments</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
Cash flows from continuing operating activities:					
Net income	\$ 1,406	\$ 541	\$ 1,234	\$ (1,775)	\$ 1,406
Income from discontinued operations				(33)	(33)
Gains on the sale of accounts receivable		(94)	(386)		(480)
May integrations costs		55	139		194
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(1,297)	(477)		1,774	
Dividends received from subsidiaries	889			(889)	
Depreciation and amortization		233	770	(27)	976
Proceeds from sale of proprietary accounts receivable		94	2,101		2,195
(Increase) decrease in working capital not separately identified	(82)	301	(164)	18	73
Other, net	153	(539)	221	(21)	(186)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operating activities	1,069	114	3,915	(953)	4,145
Cash flows from continuing investing activities:					
Purchase of property and equipment and capitalized software, net	(1)	(93)	(604)	61	(637)
Acquisition of The May Department Stores Company, net of cash acquired	(5,321)				(5,321)
Proceeds from sale of non-proprietary accounts receivable			1,388		1,388
Increase in non-proprietary accounts receivable			(131)		(131)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing investing activities	(5,322)	(93)	653	61	(4,701)
Cash flows from continuing financing activities:					
Debt repaid, net of debt issued	4,579	(3,514)	(1,240)		(175)

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Dividends paid	(157)	(280)	(609)	889	(157)
Issuance of common stock, net	329				329
Intercompany activity, net	(1,129)	3,840	(2,546)	(165)	
Other, net	(38)	(34)	(15)	32	(55)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing financing activities	3,584	12	(4,410)	756	(58)
Net cash provided (used) by continuing operations	(669)	33	158	(136)	(614)
Net cash used by discontinued operations				(6)	(6)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(669)	33	158	(142)	(620)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	686		184	(2)	868
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 17	\$ 33	\$ 342	\$ (144)	\$ 248

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