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            SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
                        WASHINGTON, D. C. }2054
                    FORM 10-Q
Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d)
        of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
        For the Quarterly Period Ended October 29, 1999
        Commission file number 0-7536
            CBRL GROUP, INC.
        A Tennessee Corporation I.R.S. EIN: 62-1749513
        Hartmann Drive, P. O. Box }78
        Lebanon, Tennessee 37088-0787
            615-444-5533
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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 $X$ No
58,633, 162 Shares of Common Stock
Outstanding as of November 26, 1999
PART I

Item 1. Financial Statements
CBRL GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
(In thousands, except share data)
(Unaudited)

ASSETS

## Current assets:

Cash and cash equivalents
Receivables
Inventories
Prepaid expenses
Deferred income taxes
Total current assets

| October 29, July 30, |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1999 | $1999 *$ |
| ---- | --- |

Property and equipment - net
Goodwill - net

| \$ 18,185 | \$ 18,262 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9,711 | 8,935 |
| 115,432 | 100,455 |
| 7,503 | 8,041 |
| 2,457 | 2,457 |
| 153, 288 | 138,150 |
| 1,046,011 | 1,020,055 |
| 110, 248 | 111, 246 |
| 10,448 | 8,330 |
| \$1, 319,995 | \$1, 277, 781 |

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
Current liabilities:
Accounts payable
\$ 56,668
\$ 67,286
Accrued expenses
82, 637
73,967
Current portion of long-term debt and

| other long-term obligations | 2,700 | 2,700 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total current liabilities | 142,005 | 143,953 |
| Long-term debt | 342,000 | 312,000 |
| Other long-term obligations | 30,762 | 30,821 |
| Shareholders' equity: |  |  |
| Preferred stock - 100,000,000 shares of $\$ .01$ par value authorized, no shares issued | -- |  |
| Common stock - 400,000,000 shares of $\$ .01$ par value authorized, at October 29, 1999, $62,600,662$ shares issued and $58,633,162$ shares outstanding and at July 30, 1999, 62,595,662 shares issued and $58,628,162$ shares outstanding | 626 | 626 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 283,766 | 283,724 |
| Retained earnings | 604,307 | 590,128 |
| Less treasury stock, at cost, 3,967,500 shares | $\begin{aligned} & 888,889 \\ & (83,471) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 874,478 \\ & (83,471) \end{aligned}$ |
| Total shareholders' equity | 805,228 | 791,007 |
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$1,319,995 | \$1,277,781 |

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.
(*)This condensed consolidated balance sheet has been derived from the audited consolidated balance sheet as of July 30, 1999.

CBRL GROUP, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME
(In thousands, except per share data)
(Unaudited)

|  | Quarter Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 29, } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 30, } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | ---- | --- |
| Net sales | \$422, 421 | \$351, 496 |
| Franchise fees and royalties | 186 | - - |
| Total revenue | 422,607 | 351,496 |
| Cost of goods sold | 145,759 | 118,761 |
| Gross profit | 276,848 | 232,735 |
| Labor \& other related expenses | 153,220 | 118,381 |
| Other store operating expenses | 70,358 | 53,663 |
| Store operating income | 53,270 | 60,691 |
| General and administrative | 23,369 | 18,900 |
| Amortization of goodwill | 998 | 156 |
| Operating income | 28,903 | 41,635 |
| Interest expense | 5,329 | 785 |
| Interest income | 31 | 565 |
| Income before income taxes | 23,605 | 41,415 |
| Provision for income taxes | 9,133 | 15,282 |
| Net income | \$ 14, 472 | \$ 26,133 |
| Net earnings per share: |  |  |
| Basic | \$ . 25 | \$ . 42 |
| Diluted | \$ . 25 | \$ . 42 |
| Weighted average shares: |  |  |
| Basic | 58,629 | 62,151 |
| Diluted | 58,721 | 62,667 |

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

CBRL GROUP, INC CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (In thousands) (Unaudited)


[^0]CBRL GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(In thousands)

1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of October 29, 1999 and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the quarters ended October 29, 1999 and October 30, 1998, have been prepared by CBRL Group, Inc., formerly Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc., (the "Company") without audit; in the opinion of management, all adjustments for a fair presentation of such condensed consolidated financial statements have been made.

These condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto contained in the Company's Annual Report on Form $10-\mathrm{K}$ for the year ended July 30, 1999.

Deloitte \& Touche LLP, the Company's independent accountants, have performed a limited review of the financial information included herein. Their report on such review accompanies this filing.
2. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes for the quarter ended October 29, 1999 has been computed based on management's estimate of the tax rate for the entire fiscal year of $38.7 \%$. The variation between the statutory tax rate and the effective tax rate is due primarily to employer tax credits for FICA taxes paid on employee tip income. The Company's effective tax rates for the quarter ended October 30, 1998 and for the entire fiscal year of 1999 were $36.9 \%$ and $37.8 \%$, respectively.

## 3. Seasonality

The sales and profits of the Company are affected significantly by seasonal travel and vacation patterns because of its interstate highway locations. Historically, the Company's greatest sales and profits have occurred during the period of June through August. Early December through the last part of February, excluding the Christmas holidays, has historically been the period of lowest sales and profits. Therefore, the results of operations for the quarter ended October 29, 1999 cannot be considered indicative of the operating results for the full fiscal year.
4. Earnings per Share and Weighted Average Shares

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted earnings per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities, options or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. Outstanding stock options issued by the Company represent the only dilutive effect reflected in diluted weighted average shares.
5. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income is defined as the change in equity of a business enterprise during a period from transactions and other events and circumstances from non-owner sources. There is no difference between comprehensive income and net income as reported by the Company for all periods shown.
6. Segment Reporting

The Company manages its business on the basis of one reportable operating segment. All of the Company's operations are located within the United States. The following data are presented in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 131 for all periods presented.

|  | Quarter Ended |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 29, } \\ 1999 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { October 30, } \\ 1998 \end{gathered}$ |
| Net sales: |  |  |
| Restaurant | \$332, 454 | \$269,693 |
| Retail | 89,967 | 81,803 |
| Total net sales | \$422, 421 | \$351,496 |
|  | ======== | ======== |

7. Recent Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

In March 1998, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued Statement of Position ("SOP") 98-1, "Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use." SOP 98-1 provides guidance on when costs incurred for internal-use computer software are capitalized or expensed and guidance on whether computer software is for internal use. In April 1998, SOP 98-5, "Reporting of the Costs of Start-up Activities," was issued. SOP 98-5 requires that the Company expense start-up costs of new stores as incurred rather than when the store opens as was the Company's previous practice. SOP 98-1 and 98-5 are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 1998. The Company adopted SOP 98-1 and 98-5 in the first quarter of fiscal 2000. The adoption of SOP 98-1 and 98-5 did not have a material effect on net income for the three months ended October 29, 1999.

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

All dollar amounts reported or discussed in Item 2 are shown in thousands. Except for specific historical information, many of the matters discussed in this Form 10-Q may express or imply projections of revenues or expenditures, statements of plans and objectives or future operations or statements of future economic performance. These, and similar statements are forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual performance of CBRL Group, Inc. to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these statements. Factors which will affect actual results include, but are not limited to: the availability and costs of acceptable sites for development; the effect of increased competition at Company locations on employee recruiting and retention, labor costs and restaurant sales; the ability of the Company to recruit, train and retain restaurant personnel; the acceptance of the Cracker Barrel Old Country Store(R) and Logan's Roadhouse(R) concepts as the Company continues to expand into new geographic regions; changes in or implementation of additional governmental rules and regulations affecting wage and hour matters, health and safety and other areas affected by governmental actions; the effects of local or regional Year 2000-related computer failures on utilities and suppliers serving the Company; and other factors described from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and other communications.

## Results of Operations

The following table highlights operating results by percentage relationships to total revenue for the quarter ended October 29, 1999 as compared to the same period a year ago:

| Net sales | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Franchise fees and royalties | -- | -- |
| Total revenue | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Cost of goods sold | 34.5 | 33.8 |
| Gross profit | 65.5 | 66.2 |
| Labor \& other related expenses | 36.3 | 33.7 |
| Other store operating expenses | 16.6 | 15.2 |
| Store operating income | 12.6 | 17.3 |
| General and administrative | 5.5 | 5.4 |
| Amortization of goodwill | 0.2 | - - |
| Operating income | 6.9 | 11.9 |
| Interest expense | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| Interest income | -- | 0.2 |
| Income before income taxes | 5.6 | 11.8 |
| Provision for income taxes | 2.2 | 4.4 |
| Net income | 3.4\% | 7.4\% |



Total Revenue

Total revenue for the first quarter of fiscal 2000 increased $20 \%$ compared to last year's first quarter. At the Cracker Barrel Old Country Store concept, comparable store restaurant sales decreased $3.0 \%$ and comparable store retail sales decreased 1.7\%, for a combined comparable store sales (total net sales) decrease of $2.7 \%$. Comparable store restaurant sales decreased primarily due to an effective $3.4 \%$ menu decrease for the quarter partially offset by customer traffic increase of $0.4 \%$. Comparable store retail sales decreased primarily due to the assortment of retail items in the stores versus the prior year. At the Logan's Roadhouse concept, comparable store sales increased $4.0 \%$, which included approximately a $2.0 \%$ traffic increase. Sales from new Cracker Barrel and Logan's Roadhouse stores accounted for the balance of the total revenue increase in the first quarter.

Cost of Goods Sold

Cost of goods sold as a percentage of total revenue for the quarter ended October 29, 1999 increased to $34.5 \%$ from $33.8 \%$ in the first quarter of last year. This increase was primarily due to the menu decrease at Cracker Barrel, lower initial retail mark-ons at Cracker Barrel and higher retail shrinkage accrual versus the prior year partially offset by lower dairy costs and the benefit to cost of goods sold from the inclusion of Logan's Roadhouse, which has lower cost of goods as a percentage of total revenue than Cracker Barrel.

Labor and Other Related Expenses

Labor and other related expenses include all direct and indirect labor and related costs incurred in store operations. Labor and other related expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to $36.3 \%$ in the first quarter this year from $33.7 \%$ last year. This increase was primarily due to increased Cracker Barrel restaurant labor hours to improve guest service, non-tipped, hourly employee wage inflation at Cracker Barrel stores of approximately $6 \%$, increases in Cracker Barrel's field management salary structure to attract and retain quality store managers, and increased costs related to a new group health plan implemented in January 1999. These increases were partially offset by lower bonus payouts under the Cracker Barrel store-level bonus program and the benefit to labor expense from adding Logan's Roadhouse, which has lower labor as a percentage of total revenue than Cracker Barrel.

Other Store Operating Expenses

Other store operating expenses include all unit-level operating costs, the major components of which are operating supplies, repairs and maintenance, advertising expenses, utilities and depreciation. Other store operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to $16.6 \%$ in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 from $15.2 \%$ in the first quarter of last year. This increase was primarily due to the effect of lower sales volumes on fixed costs as a percentage of total revenue at Cracker Barrel and the inclusion of Logan's Roadhouse, which has higher other store operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue than Cracker Barrel.

General and administrative expenses as a percentage of total revenue increased to 5.5\% in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 from 5.4\% in the first quarter of last year. The primary reason for the increase was the increased legal expenses at Cracker Barrel.

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Interest Expense
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Interest expense increased to $\$ 5,329$ in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 from $\$ 785$ in the first quarter of last year. The increase primarily resulted from higher average debt outstanding during the quarter as compared to last year reflecting debt added to finance the Logan's acquisition in the third quarter of last year and to finance share repurchases throughout all of last year.

## Interest Income

Interest income decreased to $\$ 31$ in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 from $\$ 565$ in the first quarter of last year. The decrease was primarily due to lower average funds available for investment.

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes as a percent of pretax income increased to $38.7 \%$ in the first quarter of fiscal 2000 from $36.9 \%$ during the same period a year ago. The increase in tax rate was primarily due to the non-deductibility of goodwill and costs related to the acquisition of Logan's Roadhouse.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

In June 1998, SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities," was issued, but was subsequently amended by SFAS No. 137. This statement specifies how to report and display derivative instruments and hedging activities. This statement is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2000. The Company will adopt SFAS No. 137 in the first quarter of fiscal 2001. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of adopting SFAS No. 133, but does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 133 to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Year 2000

Many software applications and computer operational programs written in the past were not designed to recognize calendar dates beginning in the Year 2000. The failure of such applications or systems used by the Company or by its material suppliers to properly recognize the dates beginning in the Year 2000 could result in miscalculations or systems failures which potentially could have an adverse effect on the Company's operations.

The Company's Year 2000 preparations began in fiscal 1998. The preparations included identification, assessment, and testing of all Company software, hardware and equipment that could be affected by the Year 2000 issue and remedial action, where necessary, followed by further testing. Analysis to identify internal Year 2000 deficiencies has been conducted and an inventory of systems designated as critical has been developed. As the Year 2000 remediation efforts progressed, the Company first focused, wherever possible, on those systems designated critical. The Company has completed the Year 2000 analysis and has substantially completed the remediation efforts for all deficiencies found. The Company's estimated total cost of analysis and remediation of the Year 2000 issues is not anticipated to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

The Company has also contacted material suppliers of products and services to determine the extent to which the Company may be vulnerable to such suppliers' failures to resolve their own Year 2000 compliance issues. To assess the Year 2000 risks to the Company's continuity of supply of products and services, an inventory of material suppliers was compiled. These suppliers were sent letters and questionnaires requesting information as to the status of their Year 2000 readiness and certification that their information systems are Year 2000 compliant. Based on responses received from most of these suppliers, it appears that Year 2000 issues are being addressed. The Company has not verified the contents, nor is it the source, of Year 2000 statements incorporated, or relied upon by the Company, in this disclosure from persons or entities other
than the Company. The Company is continuing to pursue responses from material suppliers that have not responded to date and will discuss with them any material Year 2000 concerns that are identified.

The Company anticipates timely completion of the internal Year 2000 readiness efforts. However, if new systems cannot be implemented on a timely basis, modifications to existing systems cannot be accomplished on a timely basis, information technology resources do not remain available, or other unanticipated events occur, there could be material adverse effects on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. As part of the Year 2000 readiness efforts, the Company is developing contingency plans to identify activities which will need to be performed in the event of internal systems failures. The contingency plans have been substantially completed. Although the company has not yet been informed of material Year 2000 issues by its material suppliers, there is no assurance that these suppliers will be Year 2000 compliant on a timely basis. Similarly, the Company has no reliable information concerning the expected Year 2000 effects on the nation's securities markets, banking system and utilities and other infrastructure. The Company therefore relies generally on the ability of the federal government and its agencies, such as the IRS and SEC to effectively address such issues on a national scale. Unanticipated failures or significant delays in furnishing products or services by material suppliers or general public infrastructure service providers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. Where practicable, the Company is assessing and attempting to mitigate its risks with respect to the failure of its material suppliers and public infrastructure to be Year 2000 ready as part of its contingency planning. In the worst case reasonably to be expected, assuming that the nation's financial system and overall public infrastructure continues to operate substantially as they had prior to the Year 2000, some of the Company's internal systems may fail to operate properly and some of its material suppliers may fail to perform effectively or may fail to timely or completely deliver products. In those circumstances, the Company expects to be able to conduct all of its necessary business operations manually and to obtain necessary products from alternative suppliers and business operations would generally continue; however, there would be some disruption which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. The Company has no basis upon which to reasonably analyze the psychological or other direct or indirect effects on its guests, and consumers generally, from Year 2000 issues or experiences unrelated to the Company. The actual effect, if any, on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows from the failure of its internal systems or of its material suppliers to be Year 2000 ready can not be reasonably predicted.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's operating activities provided net cash of \$10,275 for the three-month period ended October 29, 1999. Most of this cash was provided by net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization. Increases in inventories, other current assets and other assets and decreases in accounts payable were partially offset by increases in other current liabilities.

Capital expenditures were $\$ 40,758$ for the three-month period ended October 29, 1999. Land purchases and the construction of new stores accounted for substantially all of these expenditures. Capitalized interest was $\$ 460$ for the quarter ended October 29, 1999 as compared to $\$ 404$ for the quarter ended October 30, 1998. This difference was primarily due to the acquisition of Logan's Roadhouse in the third quarter of last year partially offset by the timing of Cracker Barrel new store construction in fiscal 2000 as compared to the same period a year ago.

The Company's internally generated cash along with cash at July 30, 1999 and the Company's available revolver, were sufficient to finance all of its growth in the first three months of fiscal 2000.

The Company estimates that its capital expenditures for fiscal 2000 will be approximately $\$ 135,000$ substantially all of which will be land purchases and the construction of new stores. During the first quarter of fiscal 2000, the Company received net proceeds of $\$ 30,000$ from its revolving credit facility to fund its expansion. On September 30, 1999, the Company increased its bank credit facility an additional $\$ 40,000$ to $\$ 390,000$. Management believes that cash at October 29, 1999, along with cash generated from the Company's operating activities and its available revolver, will be sufficient to finance its continued operations, its presently authorized second 3 million share stock buyback program and its continued expansion plans through fiscal 2000. The Company is not currently buying back any of its stock in order to conserve its cash and maintain its financial flexibility until the operations at its Cracker Barrel concept improve further.

There are no material changes to the disclosure made in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended July 30, 1999 regarding this matter.

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of CBRL Group, Inc.
Lebanon, Tennessee

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of CBRL Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (formerly Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.) as of October 29, 1999, and the related condensed consolidated statements of income and cash flows for the quarters ended October 29, 1999 and October 30, 1998. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our review in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A review of interim financial information consists principally of applying analytical procedures to financial data and of making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to such condensed consolidated financial statements for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

We have previously audited, in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the consolidated balance sheet of CBRL Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (formerly Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.) as of July 30, 1999, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein); and in our report dated September 8, 1999, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of July 30, 1999 is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

DELOITTE \& TOUCHE LLP

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

As reported in Part I, Item 3 of the Company's Form 10-K filed October 26, 1999, the Company's Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc. subsidiary is involved in two lawsuits which are not ordinary, routine litigation incidental to its business. The disclosure made in that item is incorporated in this Form 10-Q by this reference.

Item 2. Changes in Securities

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders
A. The Annual Meeting of shareholders was held November 23, 1999.
B. Election of Directors: All members of the Board of Directors are elected annually. The following directors were re-elected for one-year terms of office: James C. Bradshaw, Robert V. Dale, Dan W. Evins, Edgar W. Evins, Robert C. Hilton, Charles E. Jones, Jr., Charles T. Lowe, Jr., B. F. Lowery, Gordon L. Miller, Martha M. Mitchell and Jimmie D. White. Michael A. Woodhouse was elected to the Board of Directors for the first time.
C. Other Matters:

Proposal 1 - Election of Directors.

|  | FOR | ABSTAIN |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| James C. Bradshaw | $48,426,388$ | 794,210 |
| Robert V. Dale | $48,427,698$ | 792,900 |
| Dan W. Evins | $48,198,407$ | $1,022,191$ |
| Edgar W. Evins | $48,377,919$ | 842,679 |
| Robert C. Hilton | $48,422,725$ | 797,873 |
| Charles E. Jones, Jr. | $48,390,806$ | 829,792 |
| Charles T. Lowe, Jr. | $48,409,189$ | 811,409 |
| B.F. Lowery | $48,375,686$ | 844,912 |
| Gordon L. Miller | $48,389,072$ | 831,526 |
| Martha M. Mitchell | $48,382,310$ | 838,288 |
| Jimmie D. White | $48,390,164$ | 830,434 |
| Michael A. Woodhouse | $48,379,121$ | 841,477 |

Proposal 2 - To approve the selection of Deloitte and Touche LLP as the Company's independent auditors for the 2000 fiscal year.

| Votes cast for | $48,909,408$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| Votes cast against | $-------174,371$ |
| Votes cast to abstain | $-------136,819$ |

Proposal 3 - To consider and take action on a shareholder proposal requesting that the Board of Directors implement non-discriminatory policies relating to sexual orientation.

| Votes cast for | 3,213,714 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Votes cast against | 26,127,706 |
| Votes cast to abstain | 2,138,025 |
| Broker non-votes | 17,741,153 |

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K
(a) The following exhibits are filed pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K
(15)Letter regarding unaudited financial information.
(b) The Company filed a Current Report on Form 8-K on September 21, 1999 pursuant to Item 5 of such form to announce a Shareholder Common Stock Purchase Rights
Plan.

## SIGNATURES

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

CBRL GROUP, INC


CBRL Group, Inc.
Lebanon, Tennessee 37088-0787
We have made a review, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, of the unaudited interim financial information of CBRL Group, Inc. (formerly Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.) for the quarters ended October 29, 1999 and October 30, 1998, as indicated in our report dated December 9, 1999; because we did not perform an audit, we expressed no opinion on that information.

We are aware that our report referred to above, which is included in your Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 29, 1999, is incorporated by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 2-86602, 33-15775, 33-37567, 33-45482, 333-01465 and 333-81063 on Forms S-8 and Registration Statement Nos. 33-59582 and 333-74363 on Form S-3.

We also are aware that the aforementioned report, pursuant to Rule 436(c) under the Securities Act of 1933, is not considered a part of the Registration Statement prepared or certified by an accountant or a report prepared or certified by an accountant within the meaning of Sections 7 and 11 of that Act.

DELOITTE \& TOUCHE LLP

THIS SCHEDULE CONTAINS SUMMARY FINANCIAL INFORMATION EXTRACTED FROM THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF CBRL GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 29, 1999 AND IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO SUCH CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

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CBRL GROUP, INC.
1,000

3-MOS
JUL-28-2000
JUL-31-1999
ОСТ-29-1999
18,185
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9,711
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115,432
153,288
239,939
1,319, 995
142,005
0
0
626
804,602
1,319,995
342,000

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| 804,602 |  |

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[^0]:    See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

