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of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court.

Yes ()

No ()

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

Class	Outstanding at December 12, 2002
----- Common Stock, \$0.05 par value	----- 7,830,614

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

Report of Independent Certified Public Accountants

Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of
October 31, 2002 and January 31, 2002

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the
Three Months and Nine Months Ended October 31, 2002 and 2001

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and
Comprehensive Income for the Nine Months Ended October 31, 2002

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for
the Nine Months Ended October 31, 2002 and 2001

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Item 6. Exhibits and Reports on Form 8-K

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Signatures

Certifications

PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
National Auto Credit, Inc. and Subsidiaries
New York, New York

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet of National Auto Credit, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of October 31, 2002, the related statements of operations for each of the three-month and nine-month periods ended October 31, 2002 and 2001; the related statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2002 and the statement of cash flows for the nine-month periods ended October 31, 2002 and 2001. The financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management.

We conducted our reviews 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 making inquiries of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters. It is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have previously audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2002, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the year then ended (not presented herein) and in our report dated April 9, 2002, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements. In our opinion, the information set forth in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2002, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the consolidated balance sheet from which it has been derived.

/s/ Grant Thornton LLP
Cleveland, Ohio
December 11, 2002

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	October 31, 2002 ----- (unaudited)	January 31, 2002 -----
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,644	\$ 6,122
Marketable securities (Note 2)	947	994
Investment in AFC (Note 3)	9,440	9,220
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$79, and \$57, respectively	84	71
Income taxes refundable	3,507	3,507
Other assets	458	620
	-----	-----
	\$ 17,080	\$ 20,534
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Self-insurance claims	\$ 718	\$ 769
Accrued income taxes	697	697
Other liabilities	1,730	2,743
	-----	-----
Total liabilities	3,145	4,209
Commitments and contingencies (Note 4)	--	--
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred stock	--	--
Common stock, \$.05 par value; authorized 40,000,000 shares; issued 39,377,589 shares each period	1,969	1,969
Additional paid-in capital	174,337	174,337
Retained deficit	(138,649)	(136,346)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(180)	(133)
Treasury stock, at cost, 31,144,975 shares and 30,735,835 shares, respectively (Note 6)	(23,542)	(23,502)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity	13,935	16,325
	-----	-----
	\$ 17,080	\$ 20,534
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended October 31,		Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Revenues				
Interest income from investments	\$ 32	\$ 74	\$ 117	\$ 117
Income from AFC investment	118	13	220	220
Total revenues	150	87	337	337
Costs and Expenses				
General and administrative	930	1,247	2,613	2,613
Total costs and expenses	930	1,247	2,613	2,613
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(780)	(1,160)	(2,276)	(2,276)
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-	-
Loss from continuing operations	(780)	(1,160)	(2,276)	(2,276)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(173)	(6,787)	(27)	(6,787)
Net loss	(953)	(7,947)	(2,303)	(7,947)
Accretion of discount on redeemable preferred stock	--	(26)	--	(26)
Net loss applicable to common stock	\$ (953)	\$ (7,973)	\$ (2,303)	\$ (7,973)
Basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share				
Continuing operations	\$ (.09)	\$ (.10)	\$ (.27)	\$ (.10)
Discontinued operations	(.02)	(.58)	--	(.58)
Net earnings (loss) per share	\$ (.11)	\$ (.68)	\$ (.27)	\$ (.42)
Weighted average number of shares outstanding				
Basic and diluted	8,357	11,721	8,546	11,721

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
 AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2002
 (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)
 (UNAUDITED)

	Preferred Stock		Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital
	Shares	Par Value	Shares	Par Value	
Balance at January 31, 2002	-	\$ -	39,377,589	\$ 1,969	\$ 174,337
Net loss					
Surrender of common shares as payment on note receivable					
Other comprehensive income-unrealized loss on marketable securities					
Comprehensive income (loss)					
Balance at October 31, 2002	-	\$ -	39,377,589	\$ 1,969	\$ 174,337

	Retained Deficit	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	Comprehe Incom (Loss)
Balance at January 31, 2002	\$ (136,346)	\$ (23,502)	\$ (133)	\$ 16,325	
Net loss	(2,303)			(2,303)	\$ (2,303)
Surrender of common shares as payment on note receivable		(40)		(40)	
Other comprehensive income-unrealized loss					

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on marketable securities			(47)	(47)	

Comprehensive income (loss)					\$ (2)
=====					
Balance at					
October 31, 2002	\$ (138,649)	\$ (23,542)	\$ (180)	\$ 13,935	
=====					

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

4

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Nine Months Ended October 31,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	\$ (2,303)	\$ (12,989)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Loss from discontinued operations	27	9,254
Depreciation and amortization	22	490
Stock compensation	--	(116)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accrued income tax	--	(56)
Other liabilities	(805)	(1,979)
Other operating assets and liabilities, net	(204)	283
	-----	-----
Net cash used in operating activities	(3,263)	(5,113)
	-----	-----
Cash flows from investing activities		
Principal collected on loans	--	149
Proceeds from sale of loans	--	313
Change in contracts in progress	106	559
Proceeds from AFC distributions	--	551
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale	--	78
Purchase of property and equipment	(35)	(317)
	-----	-----
Net cash provided by investing activities	71	1,333
	-----	-----

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Decrease in cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations	(3,192)	(3,780)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations	(286)	(2,623)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	6,122	12,444
	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,644	\$ 6,041
	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Interest paid	\$ 3	\$ --
	=====	=====
Income taxes paid	\$ --	\$ 56
	=====	=====

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

5

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION

General

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of National Auto Credit, Inc. and Subsidiaries ("NAC"). The financial statements are unaudited, but in the opinion of management, reflect all adjustments (consisting only of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation of NAC's consolidated financial position, results of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the periods presented.

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles for interim financial statements and with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission applicable to interim financial statements, and therefore do not include all disclosures that might normally be required for interim financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with NAC's consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, appearing in NAC's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended January 31, 2002. The results of operations for the three months and nine months ended October 31, 2002 are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the full year.

The preparation of financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the respective reporting periods. Actual results could differ

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from those estimates.

Discontinued Operations

In the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2002, NAC completed a strategic review of its investment in ZoomLot, acquired December 15, 2000, and the development of its e-commerce services. NAC's strategic review included evaluating the evolving market conditions of the used car dealer and financing industries, the start-up nature of the ZoomLot operations, the current market demand for and penetration of ZoomLot's e-commerce solution to electronically link eligible used car dealers and their qualified customers with available used car lenders and financing terms, current operating losses and forecasts of future operating results and strategic opportunities available to ZoomLot. As a result of this review, management of NAC determined that it was unable to predict, with the requisite degree of certainty, when or whether ZoomLot would achieve positive cash flows.

As a consequence of NAC's strategic review and determination, effective December 31, 2001, NAC suspended its ZoomLot operations and initiated steps to discontinue e-commerce operations. Additionally, as a consequence of NAC's decision to discontinue its ZoomLot e-commerce operations, NAC also formally exited the sub-prime used automobile consumer finance business effective December 31, 2001. As a result of these decisions, both the e-commerce and automobile finance segments have been classified as discontinued operations as of January 31, 2002. Subsequent to December 31, 2001, NAC is engaged principally in the movie exhibition segment.

NAC is evaluating various additional strategic business alternatives, including, but not limited to, the purchase of one or more existing businesses or the entry into one or more businesses.

Certain fiscal 2002 amounts have been reclassified to conform with fiscal 2003 presentations.

6

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Pronouncements

On July 20, 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS 142, Goodwill and Intangible Assets. SFAS 141 is effective for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001; however, certain provisions of this Statement apply to goodwill and other intangible assets acquired between July 1, 2001 and the effective date of SFAS 142. Major provisions of these Statements and their effective dates for NAC are as follows:

- o All business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 must use the purchase method of accounting. The pooling of interest method of accounting is prohibited except for transactions initiated

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before July 1, 2001;

- o Intangible assets acquired in a business combination must be recorded separately from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights or are separable from the acquired entity and can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or as part of a related contract, asset or liability;
- o Goodwill, as well as intangible assets with indefinite lives, acquired after June 30, 2001, will not be amortized. Effective February 1, 2002, all previously recognized goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives is no longer subject to amortization;
- o Effective February 1, 2002, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an impairment indicator; and
- o All acquired goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and segment reporting.

NAC adopted SFAS 141 and 142 effective February 1, 2002. NAC previously recorded a monthly charge (as a reduction of its earnings from its investment in AFC) of \$23,000 for the amortization, in a manner similar to goodwill, of the excess of NAC's investment in AFC over its share of the net assets of AFC. As a result of NAC's adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142, for the three months and nine months ended October 31, 2002, NAC discontinued this monthly charge to earnings.

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS 143 requires entities to record to the fair value of the liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. The amount initially recorded as the asset retirement obligation is based upon the estimated present value of the retirement costs to be incurred, and is capitalized as a part of the asset. The obligation is subsequently accreted for the passage of time by charges to interest expense, and the capitalized costs are amortized as part of depreciation expense related to the asset. The asset retirement obligation is also continually re-estimated, with changes in its present value caused by changes in the estimated retirement cost recorded as adjustments to the carrying amount and subsequent depreciation of the asset. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002 and was adopted by NAC effective February 1, 2002. At the time of adoption, there was no material impact to NAC's financial statements.

7

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1 - BASIS OF PRESENTATION (CONTINUED)

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS 144 supercedes SFAS 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, with the exception of impairment and disposal issues related to goodwill and other intangible assets that are not amortized. SFAS 144 also supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. (APB) 30, Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of

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Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions. SFAS 144 retains many of the fundamental recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 121, and also retains the requirement in APB 30 to separately identify and report discontinued operations. However, SFAS 144 extends the APB 30 reporting requirements for discontinued operations to components of an entity that have either been disposed of or classified as assets held for sale that may not have qualified as segments under APB 30, as a result of which operating results that previously were not classified as discontinued operations may be treated as such upon the adoption of SFAS 144. SFAS 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and was adopted by NAC effective February 1, 2002. At the time of adoption, there was no material impact to NAC's financial statements.

In July, 2002 the FASB issued SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. SFAS 146 requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred, rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Examples of costs covered by the standard included lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, discontinued operation, plant closing, or other exit or disposal activity. Previous accounting guidance was provided by EITF Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring. SFAS 146 replaces Issue 94-3 and is required to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 2002. NAC is currently evaluating the impacts, if any, of SFAS 146.

NOTE 2 - MARKETABLE SECURITIES

Marketable securities at October 31, 2002 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

		Gross Unrealized		
	Cost	Gains	Losses	Fair Value
Equity securities - mutual funds	\$ 1,127	\$ -	\$ (180)	\$ 947

All marketable securities were classified as available for sale.

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 3 - INVESTMENT IN AFC

On April 5, 2000, NAC, through its wholly owned subsidiary National Cinemas, Inc., acquired a 50% membership interest in Angelika Film Center, LLC ("AFC"). AFC is the owner and operator of the Angelika Film Center, which is a multiplex cinema and cafe complex in the Soho District of Manhattan in New York City.

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AFC is currently owned 50% by NAC and 50% by Reading International, Inc. ("Reading"). The articles and bylaws of AFC provide that for all matters subject to a vote of the members, a majority is required, except that in the event of a tie vote, the Chairman of Reading shall cast the deciding vote.

NAC uses the equity method to account for its investment in AFC. NAC's initial investment exceeded its share of AFC's net assets and that portion of the investment balance is accounted for in a manner similar to goodwill. AFC uses a December 31 year-end for financial reporting purposes. NAC reports on a January 31 year-end, and for its fiscal quarters ending April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31 records its pro-rata share of AFC's earnings on the basis of AFC's fiscal quarters ending March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31, respectively. For the three months ended October 31, 2002 and 2001, NAC recorded income of \$118,000 and \$82,000, respectively, representing its share of AFC's net income. For the nine months ended October 31, 2002 and 2001, NAC recorded income of \$220,000 and \$266,000, respectively, representing its share of AFC's net income. Additionally, for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2001, prior to the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142, NAC recorded amortization expense of \$69,000 and \$205,000, respectively, as a reduction of its income from its investment in AFC. As a result of NAC's adoption of SFAS 141 and 142, this amortization charge was discontinued in Fiscal 2003.

Summarized income statement data for AFC for the three months and nine months ended September 30, 2002, and 2001, respectively, is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,657	\$ 4,338	\$ 5,044
Film rental	420	551	1,155	1,664
Operating costs	656	707	2,092	2,158
Depreciation and amortization	175	149	524	484
General and administrative expenses	42	85	127	206
	-----	-----	-----	-----
	1,293	1,492	3,898	4,512
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Net income	\$ 236	\$ 165	\$ 440	\$ 532
	=====	=====	=====	=====
NAC's proportionate share of net income	\$ 118	\$ 82	\$ 220	\$ 266
Amortization expense	--	(69)	--	(205)
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income from investment in AFC	\$ 118	\$ 13	\$ 220	\$ 61
	=====	=====	=====	=====

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(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Shareholder Complaints

On July 31, 2001, NAC received a derivative complaint (the "Academy Complaint") filed by Academy Capital Management, Inc. ("Academy"), a shareholder of NAC, with the Court of Chancery of Delaware, on or about July 31, 2001, against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y.L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, and Thomas F. Carney, Jr. (the "Director Defendants") and names NAC as a nominal defendant. The Academy Complaint principally seeks: (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara and rescinding a stock exchange agreement in which NAC acquired ZoomLot Corporation, (iii) a judgment voiding the grant of stock options and the award of director fees allegedly related thereto, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, (v) the imposition of a constructive trust over monies or other benefits received by the Director Defendants and (vi) an award of costs and expenses.

On August 16, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Markovich Complaint") filed by Levy Markovich ("Markovich"), a shareholder of NAC, with the Court of Chancery of Delaware on or about August 16, 2001, against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y. L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, and Thomas F. Carney, Jr. and NAC as a nominal defendant. The Markovich Complaint principally seeks: (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara and rescinding a stock exchange agreement in which NAC acquired ZoomLot Corporation, (iii) a judgment voiding the grant of options and the award of directors fees allegedly related thereto, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and alleged profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, (v) the imposition of a constructive trust over monies or other benefits received by the directors, and (vi) an award of costs and expenses.

On August 31, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Harbor Complaint") filed by Harbor Finance Partners ("Harbor"), a shareholder of NAC, with the Court of Chancery of Delaware on or about August 31, 2001, against Thomas F. Carney, Jr., Mallory Factor, John A. Gleason, Donald Jasensky, William S. Marshall, James J. McNamara, Henry Y. L. Toh, Peter T. Zackaroff, Ernest C. Garcia, and ZoomLot Corporation as Defendants and NAC as a nominal defendant. The Harbor Complaint principally seeks: (i) a judgment requiring the Director Defendants to promptly schedule an annual meeting of shareholders within thirty (30) days of the date of the Harbor Complaint; (ii) a judgment declaring that the Director Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to NAC and wasted its assets; (iii) an injunction preventing payment of monies and benefits to James J. McNamara under his employment agreement with NAC and requiring Mr. McNamara to repay the amounts already paid to him thereunder; (iv) a judgment rescinding the agreement by NAC to purchase ZoomLot and refunding the amounts it paid; (v) a judgment rescinding the award of monies and options to the directors on December 15, 2000 and requiring the directors to repay the amounts they received allegedly related thereto; (vi) a judgment requiring the defendants to indemnify NAC for alleged losses attributable to their alleged actions; and (vii) a judgment awarding interest, attorney's fees, and other costs, in an amount to be determined.

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

On October 12, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Zadra Complaint") filed by Robert Zadra, a shareholder of NAC, with the Supreme Court of the State of New York on or about October 12, 2001 against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y. L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, Thomas F. Carney, Jr., and NAC as Defendants. The Zadra Complaint seeks (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding the grant of options and the award of directors fees, (iii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and alleged profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, and (v) an award of costs and expenses.

NAC intends to vigorously defend each of the respective claims made in the Academy Complaint, Markovich Complaint, Harbor Complaint and Zadra Complaint, as it believes that the claims have no merit. By order of the Delaware Chancery Court on November 12, 2001, the Academy, Markovich and Harbor Complaints were consolidated and the Academy Complaint was deemed the operative complaint. A motion to dismiss the Academy Complaint has been filed but has not yet been decided. A motion to dismiss the Zadra Complaint was filed but was withdrawn after plaintiff filed an amended complaint. NAC has until January 24, 2003 to answer or otherwise move to dismiss the amended complaint. As each of these litigation matters are in a very early stage, no prediction is made with respect to their respective ultimate outcomes.

Self-Insurance Reserves for Property Damage and Personal Injury Claims.

NAC, under the names Agency Rent-A-Car, Inc. ("ARAC"), Altra Auto Rental and Automate Auto Rental, previously engaged in the rental of automobiles on a short-term basis, principally to the insurance replacement market. In Fiscal 1996, NAC disposed of its rental fleet business through the sale of certain assets and through certain leases to a national car rental company. All liabilities related to the discontinued rental business, principally self-insurance claims, were retained by NAC.

NAC maintained and continues to maintain self-insurance for claims relating to bodily injury or property damage from accidents involving the vehicles rented to customers by its discontinued automobile rental operations. NAC was, when required by either governing state law or the terms of its rental agreement, self-insured for the first \$1.0 million per occurrence, and for losses in excess of \$5.0 million per occurrence, for bodily injury and property damage resulting from accidents involving its rental vehicles. NAC was also self-insured, up to certain retained limits, for bodily injury and property damage resulting from accidents involving NAC vehicles operated by employees within the scope of their employment. In connection therewith, NAC established certain reserves in its financial statements for the estimated cost of satisfying those claims.

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 4 - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (CONTINUED)

NAC is named as defendant in a self-insurance action Darrell Smith and Aaron Simpson ("Plaintiffs") v. John J. Bennett, ARAC, Country Mutual Insurance Company and Atlanta Casualty Insurance Company in Cook County (State) Court of Illinois. This matter arises out of an incident in which an ARAC car renters' son, while driving the rental vehicle, was involved in a fatal accident and with serious injuries to passengers in the vehicle. Initially, the Plaintiffs appeared to be recovering well from the injuries sustained. However, subsequently plaintiff Simpson underwent an accident-related surgery on his back for removal of a shunt, during which nerves in the spine were severed causing paraplegia. The Plaintiffs are suing for damages resulting from their injuries and the subsequent paraplegia suffered by plaintiff Simpson. The doctor and hospital that performed the surgery were also named as defendants by Plaintiffs and have been impleaded by NAC under a theory of medical malpractice. Damages alleged in the complaint are not specified, although in discovery Plaintiffs have indicated they are seeking millions of dollars in compensatory and other damages. The matter is scheduled for trial during 2003. NAC maintains a number of defenses relating to this matter. NAC has almost exhausted its self-insured retention of \$500,000 on this case and NAC attempted to get its excess carrier, the Transamerica Insurance Company ("TIC"), to take over the defense of this action and indemnify NAC up to the policy limits. However, as a result TIC has filed a suit (TIC Co. v. Darrell Smith, Aaron Simpson and NAC in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois) for a declaratory judgment seeking a ruling that it has no liability as an "excess insurer" of NAC in connection with the Smith and Simpson action and that under Illinois law, NAC's (and thereafter TIC's) financial responsibility is capped at an amount for less than what the Plaintiffs are seeking in the state court action. The federal court initially dismissed this complaint prior to NAC answering on the grounds that the matter to be decided was premature as the original action had not been resolved. TIC made a motion to have the court reconsider its decision and NAC has filed a response arguing that the court should take action on this matter at this time. The Court granted TIC's motion and has permitted the action to proceed. NAC's answer was filed in May 2002. Thereafter, in August 2002, TIC filed a motion for summary judgment, asserting that NAC has no liability to Smith and Simpson; that if NAC is liable, such liability is capped in an amount far less than what Plaintiff is seeking in the state court action; and that it also has no liability to NAC under its excess insurance policy. NAC filed its own cross-motion for summary judgment, asserting that it has no liability to Smith and Simpson; and that if there is any liability it is capped under Illinois state law, or, if not capped, then TIC's excess insurance coverage applies. Smith and Simpson has filed their own cross-motion for summary judgment, asserting that NAC is liable for Smith and Simpson's injuries and that NAC's liability is not capped under Illinois law. These motions and cross-motions have been filed but have not yet been decided by the court.

Because of the uncertainties related to these two matters, as well as several smaller legal proceedings involving NAC's former rental operations and self-insurance claims, it is difficult to project with precision the ultimate effect the adjudication or settlement of these matters will have on NAC. At October 31, 2002 NAC had accrued \$718,000 to cover all outstanding self-insurance liabilities. As additional information regarding NAC's potential liabilities becomes available, NAC will revise the estimates as appropriate.

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Other Litigation

In the normal course of its business, NAC is named as defendant in legal proceedings. It is the policy of NAC to vigorously defend litigation and/or enter into settlements of claims where management deems appropriate.

12

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (UNAUDITED)

NOTE 5 - DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

As discussed in Note 1, as a consequence of NAC's strategic review and determination, effective December 31, 2001, NAC suspended its ZoomLot operations and initiated the steps to discontinue e-commerce operations. Additionally, as a consequence of NAC's decision to discontinue its ZoomLot e-commerce operations NAC also formally exited the sub-prime used automobile consumer finance business effective December 31, 2001. As a result of these decisions, both the e-commerce and automobile financing segments have been classified as discontinued operations.

Summarized results of discontinued operations are as follows (in thousands):

	Discontinued Operations		
	E-Commerce	Auto Financing	Auto Rental
NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2002			
Revenue	\$ -	\$ 23	\$ -
Operating expense	-	-	-
General and administrative expenses (income)	(1)	157	(106)
	(1)	157	(106)
Income (loss) before income taxes	1	(134)	106
Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	1	(134)	106
Gain (loss) on disposal of operations, net of tax	-	-	-
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ 1	\$ (134)	\$ 106
NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2001			
Revenue	\$ 769	\$ 463	\$ -
Operating expense	10,190	-	-
General and administrative expenses	-	144	152
	10,190	144	152
Income (loss) before income taxes	(9,421)	319	(152)

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Provision for income taxes	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(9,421)	319	(152)
Gain (loss) on disposal of operations, net of tax	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (9,421)	\$ 319	\$ (152)
	=====	=====	=====

13

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 6 - TREASURY STOCK

In connection with the discontinued operations of ZoomLot, on January 31, 2002 NAC entered into an Exchange and Repayment Agreement ("Exchange Agreement") with the former ZoomLot shareholders to resolve certain financial obligations of NAC and the former ZoomLot shareholders. Pursuant to the terms of the Exchange Agreement, the former ZoomLot shareholders issued to NAC a promissory note in the amount of \$986,048 payable, together with interest 4% per annum, in cash or NAC Common Stock (at a mutually agreed-upon value of \$1.25 per share) on or before January 31, 2003. For financial reporting purposes, at January 31, 2002, NAC recorded the note receivable, a component of other assets, at a net value of \$110,000 reflecting the market value at January 31, 2002 of the 788,838 shares of NAC Common Stock the maker of the note has the option to tender in payment of the principal.

On August 29, 2002, the former ZoomLot shareholders transferred to NAC 409,140 shares of NAC Common Stock as an installment payment against the promissory note. The market value of the 409,140 shares at the date of their transfer was \$16,000 less than the \$56,000 carrying amount of the note extinguished by the transfer, and, accordingly, NAC recorded the surrendered shares at their market value of \$40,000 and a note receivable collectability charge (included in general and administrative expenses) for the \$16,000 deficiency. At October 31, 2002, the net value of the promissory note was \$56,000.

On November 13, 2002, subsequent to the fiscal quarter ended October 31, 2002, the former ZoomLot shareholders transferred to NAC 402,000 shares of NAC common stock with a net value of \$56,000 as the second and final payment against the promissory note.

14

ITEM 2.
NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

GENERAL

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National Auto Credit, Inc. (the "Company" or "NAC") began operations in 1969 and was incorporated in Delaware in 1971. Through and including December 31, 2001, NAC's operations were conducted principally through three operating segments, (i) the e-commerce segment, which was comprised of ZoomLot Corporation's ("ZoomLot") development of e-commerce services to facilitate the process by which used car dealerships, lenders and insurance companies communicate and complete the transactions between them that are needed to provide used car dealers' customers with financing, insurance and other services, (ii) the movie exhibition segment, which is comprised of the activities of Angelika Film Center LLC ("AFC") and (iii) the automobile financing segment.

In the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2002, NAC completed a strategic review of its investment in ZoomLot, acquired December 15, 2000, and the development of its e-commerce services. NAC's strategic review included evaluating the evolving market conditions of the used car dealer and financing industries, the start-up nature of the ZoomLot operations, the current market demand for and penetration of ZoomLot's e-commerce solution to electronically link eligible used car dealers and their qualified customers with available used car lenders and financing terms, current operating losses and forecasts of future operating results and strategic opportunities available to ZoomLot. As a result of this review, management of NAC determined that it was unable to predict, with the requisite degree of certainty, when or whether ZoomLot would achieve positive cash flows.

As a consequence of NAC's strategic review and determination, effective December 31, 2001, NAC suspended its ZoomLot operations and initiated the steps to discontinue its e-commerce operations. As a further consequence of NAC's decision to discontinue its ZoomLot e-commerce operations, NAC also formally exited the sub-prime used automobile consumer finance business effective December 31, 2001. From October 1995 through March 2000, NAC's principal business activity was to invest in sub-prime used automobile consumer loans, which took the form of installment loans collateralized by the related vehicle. NAC purchased such loans, or interests in pools of such loans, from member dealerships, and performed the underwriting and collection functions for such loans. As a result of these decisions both the e-commerce and the automobile financing operations were classified as a discontinued operations as of January 31, 2002.

Throughout the nine months ended October 31, 2002 and as of December 12, 2002, NAC had no external source of financing, and has operated on its existing cash balances. NAC continues to pursue its plan of examining new business opportunities, which may be pursued through the investment in, or acquisition of existing operating businesses or other means. At October 31, 2002 NAC has cash and marketable securities of \$3.6 million, which together with any cash flow derived from its investment in AFC and proceeds from the collection of its \$3.5 million federal income tax refund, will be used to pursue such opportunities. Additionally, NAC will continue to pursue reduction in operating expenses and explore new debt or equity financing (for which there can be no assurance NAC will obtain such financing) as means of supplementing the resources available to pursue new opportunities.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2002 AS COMPARED TO THE THREE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2001

Interest Income from Investments: Interest income from investments is principally the interest earned on NAC's investments in marketable securities, commercial paper and money market accounts. Interest income from these investments was \$32,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2002 as compared to \$74,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2001. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in the weighted average investment balances for the three months ended October 31, 2002.

Income from AFC Investment: NAC accounts for its investment in AFC using the equity method. For the three months ended October 31, 2002 and 2001, NAC recorded income of \$118,000 and \$82,000, respectively, representing NAC's share of AFC's net income for the three months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Additionally, for the three months ended October 31, 2001, prior to the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142, NAC recorded amortization expense of \$69,000 as a reduction of its income from its investment in AFC. As a result of NAC's adoption of SFAS 141 and 142, this amortization charge was discontinued in Fiscal 2003.

The following sets forth summarized operating results for AFC (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
	-----	-----
Revenues	\$ 1,529	\$ 1,657
Film rental	420	551
Operating costs	656	707
Depreciation and amortization	175	149
General and administrative expenses	42	85
	1,293	1,492
Net income	\$ 236	\$ 165
NAC's proportionate share of net income	\$ 118	\$ 82
Amortization expense	-	(69)
Income from investment in AFC	\$ 118	\$ 13

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AFC's revenues decreased \$128,000 for the three months ended September 30, 2002 as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2001, principally as a result of the net effects of a 9.7% decrease in attendance which was partially offset by a 0.5% increase in average ticket prices. The attendance, and at times the ticket prices, at AFC will vary depending on audience interest in, and the popularity of the films it exhibits and other factors. Film rental, as a percentage of revenue, decreased 5.8% to 27.5% from 33.3% for the three months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Film rental expense generally is a factor of a fixed percentage rental rate per film multiplied by the number of tickets sold. AFC experiences fluctuations in film rental expense, as a percentage of revenue, depending upon the rental rate per film and the popularity of the film. Operating costs, as a percent of revenue, remained stable at 42.9% for the three months ended September 30, 2002 as compared to 42.7% for the three months ended September 30, 2001 due principally to a decrease in revenues offset by a decrease in advertising expenses. The nature of AFC's operating costs tend to generally be more fixed overhead-related costs and advertising expenses. In August 2002, AFC initiated a \$1.3 million capital program to renovate the interior of the theatre and upgrade certain equipment, services and facilities. As a result, AFC is financing the capital program through its current cash flow from operations and has deferred cash distributions to NAC until such time that the capital program is completed which is currently scheduled for December 2002. For the nine months ended October 31, 2001, proceeds from AFC distributions to NAC was \$551,000.

General and Administrative: General and administrative expenses include costs of executive, accounting and legal personnel, occupancy, legal, professional, insurance and other general corporate overhead costs. General and administrative expenses decreased \$317,000 to \$930,000 for the three months ended October 31, 2002 from \$1.2 million for the three months ended October 31, 2001. The decrease in general and administrative costs for the three months ended October 31, 2002 was primarily due to a decrease in professional services, which declined as a result in the contraction of NAC's operations. Included in general and administrative expenses for the three months ended October 31, 2002 is a charge of \$16,000 related to the excess of the carrying amount of the portion of the note receivable from the former ZoomLot shareholders repaid by their surrender of 409,000 shares of NAC Common Stock over the market value of those shares when surrendered (see Note 6 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements).

Income Taxes: Due to net operating losses and the availability of net operating loss carryforwards, NAC's effective income tax rate was zero for the three-month period ended October 31, 2002 and October 31, 2001. NAC has provided a full valuation allowance against its net operating loss carryforward and other net deferred tax asset items due to the uncertainty of their future realization.

RESULTS FROM OPERATIONS FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2002 AS COMPARED TO THE NINE MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER 31, 2001

Interest Income from Investments: Interest income from investments is principally the interest earned on NAC's investments in marketable securities, commercial paper and money market accounts. Interest income from these investments was \$117,000 for the nine months ended October 31, 2002 as compared to \$300,000 for the nine months ended October 31, 2001. The decrease was primarily due to the decrease in the weighted average investment balances for the nine months ended October 31, 2002.

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FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

Income from AFC Investment: NAC accounts for its investment in AFC using the equity method. For the nine months ended October 31, 2002 and 2001, NAC recorded income of \$220,000 and \$266,000, respectively, representing NAC's share of AFC's net income for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Additionally, for the nine months ended September 30, 2001, prior to the adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142, NAC recorded amortization expense of \$205,000 as a reduction of its income from its investment in AFC. As a result of NAC's adoption of SFAS 141 and 142, this amortization charge was discontinued in Fiscal 2003.

The following sets forth summarized operating results for AFC (in thousands):

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2002	2001
Revenues	\$ 4,338	\$ 5,044
Film rental	1,155	1,664
Operating costs	2,092	2,158
Depreciation and amortization	524	484
General and administrative expenses	127	206
	3,898	4,512
Net income	\$ 440	\$ 532
NAC's proportionate share of net income	\$ 220	\$ 266
Amortization expense	-	(205)
Income from investment in AFC	\$ 220	\$ 61

AFC's revenues decreased \$706,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2001, principally as a result of the net effects of a 18.3% decrease in attendance which was partially offset by a 5.7% increase in average ticket prices. The attendance, and at times the ticket prices, at AFC will vary depending on audience interest in, and the popularity of the films it exhibits and other factors. Film rental, as a percentage of revenue, decreased 6.4% to 26.6% from 33.0% for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 and 2001, respectively. Film rental expense generally is a factor of a fixed percentage rental rate per film multiplied by the number of tickets sold. AFC experiences fluctuations in film rental expense, as a percentage of revenue, depending upon the rental rate per film and the popularity of the film. Operating costs, as a percent of revenue, were 48.2% for the nine months ended September 30, 2002 as compared to 42.7% for the nine months ended September 30, 2001 due principally to a decrease in revenues. The nature of AFC's operating costs tend to generally be more fixed overhead-related costs and advertising expenses. In August 2002, AFC initiated a \$1.3 million capital program to renovate the interior of the theatre and upgrade certain equipment, services and facilities. As a result, AFC is financing the capital program through its current cash flow from operations and has deferred cash distributions to NAC until such time that the capital program is completed which is currently scheduled for December 2002. For the nine months ended October 31, 2001, proceeds from AFC distribution to NAC was \$551,000.

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

General and Administrative: General and administrative expenses include costs of executive, accounting and legal personnel, occupancy, legal, professional, insurance and other general corporate overhead costs. General and administrative expenses decreased \$1.5 million to \$2.6 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2002 from \$4.1 million for the nine months ended October 31, 2001. The decrease in general and administrative costs for the nine months ended October 31, 2002 was primarily due to a decrease in personnel costs and professional services, which declined as a result in the contraction of NAC's operations.

Income Taxes: Due to net operating losses and the availability of net operating loss carryforwards, NAC's effective income tax rate was zero for the nine-month period ended October 31, 2002 and October 31, 2001. NAC has provided a full valuation allowance against its net operating loss carryforward and other net deferred tax asset items due to the uncertainty of their future realization.

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

E-commerce Operations: For the nine months ended October 31, 2002, NAC's e-commerce operations generated operating income of \$1,000 from the wind-down of the e-commerce operations. For the nine months ended October 31, 2001, NAC's e-commerce operations incurred an operating loss of \$9.4 million, reflecting revenues of \$769,000 and expenses of \$10.2 million. Included in the expenses of \$10.2 million were non-cash charges of \$1.7 million for the amortization of the goodwill arising in the December 2000 acquisition of ZoomLot and \$5.5 million charge to write-off the impairment of unamortized goodwill and certain long-lived assets. The remaining expenses of \$3.0 million represent the expenses incurred in ZoomLot's attempts to develop its e-commerce method of facilitating the process by which used car dealerships, lenders and insurance companies communicate and complete the transactions between them that are needed to provide the used auto dealers' customers with financing, insurance and other services.

Automobile Financing and Auto Rental: For the nine months ended October 31, 2002, NAC's automobile financing and rental operations incurred a combined operating loss of \$28,000, comprised of net proceeds from an insurance settlement of \$186,000 less \$214,000 in net general and administrative expenses. For the nine months ended October 31, 2001, NAC's automobile financing and rental operations generated combined operating income of \$167,000, comprised of net proceeds of \$463,000 from the sale and collection of previously charged-off loans less other net general and administrative expenses of \$296,000.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

For the nine months ended October 31, 2002 and 2001, NAC used \$3.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively, for operating activities as NAC's payments for operating and general and administrative expenses exceeded income from investments and NAC's proportionate share of income from AFC. NAC funded the negative operating cash flows and negative cash flows from discontinued operations from its existing cash balances.

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NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

NAC believes that the available cash and cash equivalents and marketable securities totaling \$3.6 million at October 31, 2002, and the investment income therefrom, the collection of the federal income tax refund of \$3.5 million and any cash distributions from its investment in AFC will be sufficient to pay operating expenses, existing liabilities, and fund its activities through the next twelve months as NAC explores new strategic business alternatives. As discussed in Note 4 of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, NAC is presently a defendant or nominal defendant in various derivative shareholder complaints and various litigation matters relating to NAC's discontinued auto finance and auto rental businesses. Although NAC intends to vigorously defend each of the claims, each of these litigations are in a very early stage, and no prediction can be made with respect to their ultimate outcomes. An adverse outcome could have a material adverse effect on NAC's liquidity, financial condition or results of operations. Additionally, as previously discussed, NAC's lack of external financing sources may limit its ability to pursue strategic business alternatives being considered by NAC's Board of Directors. Such limitations may have an adverse impact on NAC's financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

NEW ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

On July 20, 2001, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS 141, Business Combinations, and SFAS 142, Goodwill and Intangible Assets. SFAS 141 is effective for all business combinations completed after June 30, 2001. SFAS 142 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001; however, certain provisions of this Statement apply to goodwill and other intangible assets acquired between July 1, 2001 and the effective date of SFAS 142. Major provisions of these Statements and their effective dates for NAC are as follows:

- o All business combinations initiated after June 30, 2001 must use the purchase method of accounting. The pooling of interest method of accounting is prohibited except for transactions initiated before July 1, 2001;
- o Intangible assets acquired in a business combination must be recorded separately from goodwill if they arise from contractual or other legal rights or are separable from the acquired entity and can be sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged, either individually or as part of a related contract, asset or liability;
- o Goodwill, as well as intangible assets with indefinite lives, acquired after June 30, 2001, will not be amortized. Effective February 1, 2002, all previously recognized goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives is no longer subject to amortization;
- o Effective February 1, 2002, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an impairment indicator; and
- o All acquired goodwill must be assigned to reporting units for purposes of impairment testing and segment reporting.

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NAC adopted SFAS 141 and 142 effective February 1, 2002. NAC previously recorded a monthly charge (as a reduction of its earnings from its investment in AFC) of \$23,000 for the amortization, in a manner similar to goodwill, of the excess of NAC's investment in AFC over its share of the net assets of AFC. As a result of NAC's adoption of SFAS 141 and SFAS 142, for the three months and nine months ended October 31, 2002, NAC discontinued this monthly charge to earnings.

20

NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - CONTINUED

In June 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations. SFAS 143 requires entities to record to the fair value of the liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. The amount initially recorded as the asset retirement obligation is based upon the estimated present value of the retirement costs to be incurred, and is capitalized as a part of the asset. The obligation is subsequently accreted for the passage of time by charges to interest expense, and the capitalized costs are amortized as part of depreciation expense related to the asset. The asset retirement obligation is also continually re-estimated, with changes in its present value caused by changes in the estimated retirement cost recorded as adjustments to the carrying amount and subsequent depreciation of the asset. SFAS 143 is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2002 and was adopted by NAC effective February 1, 2002. At the time of adoption, there was no material impact to NAC's financial statements.

In August 2001, the FASB issued SFAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets. SFAS 144 supercedes SFAS 121, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of, with the exception of impairment and disposal issues related to goodwill and other intangible assets that are not amortized. SFAS 144 also supersedes the accounting and reporting provisions of Accounting Principles Board Opinion No. (APB) 30, Reporting the Results of Operations - Reporting the Effects of Disposal of a Segment of a Business, and Extraordinary, Unusual and Infrequently Occurring Events and Transactions. SFAS 144 retains many of the fundamental recognition and measurement provisions of SFAS 121, and also retains the requirement in APB 30 to separately identify and report discontinued operations. However, SFAS 144 extends the APB 30 reporting requirements for discontinued operations to components of an entity that have either been disposed of or classified as assets held for sale that may not have qualified as segments under APB 30, as a result of which operating results that previously were not classified as discontinued operations may be treated as such upon the adoption of SFAS 144. SFAS 144 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2001, and was adopted by NAC effective February 1, 2002. At the time of adoption, there was no material impact to NAC's financial statements.

In July, 2002 the FASB issued SFAS 146, Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities. SFAS 146 requires companies to recognize costs associated with exit or disposal activities when they are incurred, rather than at the date of a commitment to an exit or disposal plan. Examples of costs covered by the standard included lease termination costs and certain employee severance costs that are associated with a restructuring, discontinued operation, plant closing, or other exit or disposal activity. Previous

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accounting guidance was provided by EITF Issue No. 94-3, Liability Recognition for Certain Employee Termination Benefits and Other Costs to Exit an Activity (including Certain Costs Incurred in a Restructuring). SFAS 146 replaces Issue 94-3 and is required to be applied prospectively to exit or disposal activities initiated after December 2002. NAC is currently evaluating the impacts, if any, of SFAS 146.

OTHER

NAC's exposure to the risks of inflation is generally limited to the potential impact of inflation on its operating and general and administrative expenses. To date, inflation has not had a material adverse impact on NAC.

NAC does not utilize futures, options or other derivative financial instruments.

21

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Various statements made in this Item 2 and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q concerning the manner in which NAC intends to conduct its future operations, and potential trends that may impact its future results of operations, are forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. NAC may be unable to realize its plan and objectives due to various important factors, including, but not limited to, the failure of the Board of Directors to promptly determine what strategic business plan NAC should pursue, the failure of NAC to implement any such plan due to its inability to identify suitable acquisition candidates or its inability to obtain the financing necessary to complete any desired acquisitions, or any adverse outcome of the pending shareholder actions or other litigation.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Like virtually all commercial enterprises, NAC can be exposed to the risk ("market risk") that the cash flows to be received or paid relating to certain financial instruments could change as a result of changes in interest rate, exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes.

NAC does not engage in trading activities and does not utilize interest rate swaps or other derivative financial instruments or buy or sell foreign currency, commodity or stock indexed futures or options. Accordingly, NAC is not exposed to market risk from these sources.

NAC's automobile loan portfolio was comprised of fixed rate financing agreements with high credit risk consumers. The rates on these financing agreements cannot be increased for changes in market conditions, and accordingly these loans were not subject to market risk.

As of October 31, 2002, NAC has no interest-bearing debt, and accordingly no market risk associated with increases in interest costs resulting from changes in market rates.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In accordance with Item 307 of regulation S-K promulgated under the Securities Act 1933, as amended, and within 90 days of the date of this

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Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (the "Evaluation Date"), the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of NAC (the "Certifying Officers") have conducted evaluations of NAC's disclosure controls and procedures. As defined under Sections 13a-14(c) and 15d-14(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the term "disclosure controls and procedures" means controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive officer or officers and principal financial officer or officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. The Certifying Officers have reviewed NAC's disclosure controls and procedures and have concluded that (subject to the qualifications and disclosures set forth herein below) those disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. In compliance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, (18 U.S.C. 1350), each of the Certifying Officers executed an Officer's Certification included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

As of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, there have not been any significant changes in NAC's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect these controls subsequent to the date of their evaluation, including corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

22

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Shareholder Complaints

On July 31, 2001, NAC received a derivative complaint (the "Academy Complaint") filed by Academy Capital Management, Inc. ("Academy"), a shareholder of NAC, with the Court of Chancery of Delaware, on or about July 31, 2001, against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y.L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, and Thomas F. Carney, Jr. (the "Director Defendants") and names NAC as a nominal defendant. The Academy Complaint principally seeks: (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara and rescinding a stock exchange agreement in which NAC acquired ZoomLot Corporation, (iii) a judgment voiding the grant of stock options and the award of director fees allegedly related thereto, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, (v) the imposition of a constructive trust over monies or other benefits received by the Director Defendants and (vi) an award of costs and expenses.

On August 16, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Markovich Complaint") filed by Levy Markovich ("Markovich"), a shareholder of NAC, with

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the Court of Chancery of Delaware on or about August 16, 2001, against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y. L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, and Thomas F. Carney, Jr. and NAC as a nominal defendant. The Markovich Complaint principally seeks: (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara and rescinding a stock exchange agreement in which NAC acquired ZoomLot Corporation, (iii) a judgment voiding the grant of options and the award of directors fees allegedly related thereto, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and alleged profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, (v) the imposition of a constructive trust over monies or other benefits received by the directors, and (vi) an award of costs and expenses.

On August 31, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Harbor Complaint") filed by Harbor Finance Partners ("Harbor"), a shareholder of NAC, with the Court of Chancery of Delaware on or about August 31, 2001, against Thomas F. Carney, Jr., Mallory Factor, John A. Gleason, Donald Jasensky, William S. Marshall, James J. McNamara, Henry Y. L. Toh, Peter T. Zackaroff, Ernest C. Garcia, and ZoomLot Corporation as Defendants and NAC as a nominal defendant. The Harbor Complaint principally seeks: (i) a judgment requiring the Director Defendants to promptly schedule an annual meeting of shareholders within thirty (30) days of the date of the Harbor Complaint; (ii) a judgment declaring that the Director Defendants breached their fiduciary duties to NAC and wasted its assets; (iii) an injunction preventing payment of monies and benefits to James J. McNamara under his employment agreement with NAC and requiring Mr. McNamara to repay the amounts already paid to him thereunder; (iv) a judgment rescinding the agreement by NAC to purchase ZoomLot and refunding the amounts it paid; (v) a judgment rescinding the award of monies and options to the directors on December 15, 2000 and requiring the directors to repay the amounts they received allegedly related thereto; (vi) a judgment requiring the defendants to indemnify NAC for alleged losses attributable to their alleged actions; and (vii) a judgment awarding interest, attorney's fees, and other costs, in an amount to be determined.

23

On October 12, 2001, NAC received a complaint (the "Zadra Complaint") filed by Robert Zadra, a shareholder of NAC, with the Supreme Court of the State of New York on or about October 12, 2001 against James J. McNamara, John A. Gleason, William S. Marshall, Henry Y. L. Toh, Donald Jasensky, Peter T. Zackaroff, Mallory Factor, Thomas F. Carney, Jr., and NAC as Defendants. The Zadra Complaint seeks (i) a declaration that the Director Defendants have breached their fiduciary duties to NAC, (ii) a judgment voiding the grant of options and the award of directors fees, (iii) a judgment voiding an employment agreement with James J. McNamara, (iv) an order directing the Director Defendants to account for alleged damages sustained and alleged profits obtained by the Director Defendants as a result of the alleged various acts complained of, and (v) an award of costs and expenses.

NAC intends to vigorously defend each of the respective claims made in the Academy Complaint, Markovich Complaint, Harbor Complaint and Zadra Complaint, as it believes that the claims have no merit. By order of the Delaware Chancery Court on November 12, 2001, the Academy, Markovich and Harbor Complaints were consolidated and the Academy Complaint was deemed the operative complaint. A motion to dismiss the Academy Complaint has been filed but has not yet been decided. A motion to dismiss the Zadra Complaint was filed but was withdrawn after plaintiff filed an amended complaint. NAC has until January 24, 2003 to answer or otherwise move to dismiss the amended complaint. As each of

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these litigation matters are in a very early stage, no prediction is made with respect to their respective ultimate outcomes.

Self-Insurance Reserves for Property Damage and Personal Injury Claims.

NAC, under the names Agency Rent-A-Car, Inc. ("ARAC"), Altra Auto Rental and Automate Auto Rental, previously engaged in the rental of automobiles on a short-term basis, principally to the insurance replacement market. In Fiscal 1996, NAC disposed of its rental fleet business through the sale of certain assets and through certain leases to a national car rental company. All liabilities related to the discontinued rental business, principally self-insurance claims, were retained by NAC.

NAC maintained and continues to maintain self-insurance for claims relating to bodily injury or property damage from accidents involving the vehicles rented to customers by its discontinued automobile rental operations. NAC was, when required by either governing state law or the terms of its rental agreement, self-insured for the first \$1.0 million per occurrence, and for losses in excess of \$5.0 million per occurrence, for bodily injury and property damage resulting from accidents involving its rental vehicles. NAC was also self-insured, up to certain retained limits, for bodily injury and property damage resulting from accidents involving NAC vehicles operated by employees within the scope of their employment. In connection therewith, NAC established certain reserves in its financial statements for the estimated cost of satisfying those claims.

NAC is named as defendant in a self-insurance action Darrell Smith and Aaron Simpson ("Plaintiffs") v. John J. Bennett, ARAC, Country Mutual Insurance Company and Atlanta Casualty Insurance Company in Cook County (State) Court of Illinois. This matter arises out of an incident in which an ARAC car renters' son, while driving the rental vehicle, was involved in a fatal accident and with serious injuries to passengers in the vehicle. Initially, the Plaintiffs appeared to be recovering well from the injuries sustained. However, subsequently plaintiff Simpson underwent an accident-related surgery on his back for removal of a shunt, during which nerves in the spine were severed causing paraplegia. The Plaintiffs are suing for damages resulting from their injuries and the subsequent paraplegia suffered by plaintiff Simpson. The doctor and hospital that performed the surgery were also named as defendants by Plaintiffs and have been impleaded by NAC under a theory of medical malpractice. Damages alleged in the complaint are not specified, although in discovery Plaintiffs have indicated they are seeking millions of dollars in compensatory and other damages. The matter is scheduled for trial during 2003. NAC maintains a number of defenses relating to this matter. NAC has almost exhausted its self-insured retention of \$500,000 on this case and NAC attempted to get its excess carrier, the Transamerica Insurance Company ("TIC"), to take over the defense of this action and

indemnify NAC up to the policy limits. However, as a result TIC has filed a suit (TIC Co. v. Darrell Smith, Aaron Simpson and NAC in the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois) for a declaratory judgment seeking a ruling that it has no liability as an "excess insurer" of NAC in connection with the Smith and Simpson action and that under Illinois law, NAC's (and thereafter TIC's) financial responsibility is capped at an amount for less than what the Plaintiffs are seeking in the state court action. The federal court initially dismissed this complaint prior to NAC answering on the grounds that the matter to be decided was premature as the original action had not been resolved. TIC made a motion to have the court reconsider its decision and NAC has filed a

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response arguing that the court should take action on this matter at this time. The Court granted TIC's motion and has permitted the action to proceed. NAC's answer was filed in May 2002. Thereafter, in August 2002, TIC filed a motion for summary judgment, asserting that NAC has no liability to Smith and Simpson; that if NAC is liable, such liability is capped in an amount far less than what Plaintiff is seeking in the state court action; and that it also has no liability to NAC under its excess insurance policy. NAC filed its own cross-motion for summary judgment, asserting that it has no liability to Smith and Simpson; and that if there is any liability it is capped under Illinois state law, or, if not capped, then TIC's excess insurance coverage applies. Smith and Simpson has filed their own cross-motion for summary judgment, asserting that NAC is liable for Smith and Simpson's injuries and that NAC's liability is not capped under Illinois law. These motions and cross-motions have been filed but have not yet been decided by the court.

Because of the uncertainties related to these two matters, as well as several smaller legal proceedings involving NAC's former rental operations and self-insurance claims, it is difficult to project with precision the ultimate effect the adjudication or settlement of these matters will have on NAC. At October 31, 2002 NAC had accrued \$718,000 to cover all outstanding self-insurance liabilities. As additional information regarding NAC's potential liabilities becomes available, NAC will revise the estimates as appropriate.

Other Litigation

In the normal course of its business, NAC is named as defendant in legal proceedings. It is the policy of NAC to vigorously defend litigation and/or enter into settlements of claims where management deems appropriate.

25

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

A) EXHIBITS

EXHIBIT NUMBER	TITLE OF EXHIBIT	PAGE NUMBER
99.1	Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)	29
99.2	Certification of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)	30

B) REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

None.-

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.

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NATIONAL AUTO CREDIT, INC.

Date: December 12, 2002

By: /s/ James J. McNamara

James J. McNamara
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Robert V. Cuddihy, Jr.

Robert V. Cuddihy, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer

26

OFFICER'S CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)

I, James McNamara., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of National Auto Credit, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this quarterly report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Quarterly Report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Quarterly Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this Quarterly Report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15-d-14) for the registrant and we have:

(a) designated such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information related to the registrant, including its consolidating subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Quarterly Report is being prepared;

(b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this Quarterly Report ("Evaluation Date"); and

(c) presented in the Quarterly Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

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5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

(a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors and material weakness in internal controls; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this Quarterly Report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 12, 2002

By: /s/ James J. McNamara

James J. McNamara

Chief Executive Officer

27

OFFICER'S CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

SECTION 302 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002 (18 U.S.C. 1350)

I, Robert V. Cuddihy, Jr., certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of National Auto Credit, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this Quarterly Report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this Quarterly Report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this Quarterly Report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this Quarterly Report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officers and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-14 and 15-d-14) for the registrant and we have:

(a) designated such disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that material information related to the registrant, including its consolidating subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this Quarterly Report is being prepared;

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(b) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures as of a date within 90 days prior to the filing date of this Quarterly Report ("Evaluation Date"); and

(c) presented in the Quarterly Report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the Evaluation Date;

5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's Board of Directors (or persons performing the equivalent function):

(a) all significant deficiencies in the design or operation of internal controls which could adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial data and have identified for the registrant's auditors and material weakness in internal controls; and

(b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have significant role in the registrant's internal controls; and

6. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have indicated in this Quarterly Report whether or not there were significant changes in internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect internal controls subsequent to the date of our most recent evaluation, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

Date: December 12, 2002

By: /s/ Robert V. Cuddihy, Jr.

Robert V. Cuddihy, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer