

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP

Form 10-K

April 14, 2011

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

T ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011

OR

.. TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

1-37917
(Commission File Number)

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

20-4663833
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1830 Route 130 North
Burlington, New Jersey
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

08016
(Zip Code)

(609) 387-7800
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act: None

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities

Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if
any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during
the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such
files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-Accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller

Smaller reporting company

reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant is zero. The registrant is a privately held corporation.

As of April 14, 2011, the registrant has 1,000 shares of common stock outstanding, all of which are owned by Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., registrant's parent holding company, and are not publicly traded.

Documents Incorporated By Reference

None

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC.
INDEX TO REPORT ON FORM 10-K

FOR THE YEAR ENDED JANUARY 29, 2011

	PAGE
PART I.	
Item 1.	3
Item 1A.	6
Item 1B.	12
Item 2.	13
Item 3.	13
Item 4.	13
PART II.	
Item 5.	114
Item 6.	14
Item 7.	15
Item 7A.	52
Item 8.	55
Item 9.	111
Item 9A.	111
Item 9B.	111
PART III.	
Item 10.	112
Item 11.	114
Item 12.	132
Item 13.	136
Item 14.	138
PART IV.	
Item 15.	139
SIGNATURES	148
EXHIBIT INDEX	149

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. (the Company or Holdings) owns Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation (BCFWC), which is a nationally recognized retailer of high-quality, branded apparel at everyday low prices. We opened our first store in Burlington, New Jersey in 1972, selling primarily coats and outerwear. Since then, and as of January 29, 2011, we have expanded our store base to 460 stores in 44 states and Puerto Rico and diversified our product categories by offering an extensive selection of in-season better and moderate brands, fashion-focused merchandise, including: ladies sportswear, menswear, coats, family footwear, baby furniture and accessories, as well as home decor and gifts. We continue to emphasize our rich heritage of coats and outerwear and we believe that we are viewed as the destination for coat shoppers. We employ a hybrid business model, offering the low prices of off-price retailers as well as the branded merchandise and product diversity traditionally associated with department stores. We acquire desirable, first-quality, branded merchandise primarily from nationally-recognized manufacturers. For the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, we generated total revenue of \$3,701.1 million, net sales of \$3,669.6 million, net income of \$31.0 million, and Adjusted EBITDA (as defined later in this Form 10-K) of \$338.1 million.

As used in this Annual Report, the terms “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our” refer to Holdings and all its subsidiaries. Holdings has no operations and its only asset is all of the stock of BCFWC. BCFWC was initially organized in 1972 as a New Jersey corporation. In 1983, BCFWC was reincorporated in Delaware and currently exists as a Delaware corporation. Holdings was organized in 2006 (and currently exists) as a Delaware corporation. BCFWC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of Holdings in connection with our acquisition on April 13, 2006 by affiliates of Bain Capital in a take private transaction (Merger Transaction). Holdings is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. (Parent).

Change in Fiscal Year End

In order to conform to the predominant fiscal calendar used within the retail industry, on February 25, 2010 our Board of Directors approved a change in our fiscal year from a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to May 31 to a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. This change commenced with the transition period beginning on May 31, 2009 and ending on January 30, 2010 (Transition Period). This Form 10-K is an annual report for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010). The Company’s last three complete fiscal years prior to Fiscal 2010 ended on May 30, 2009 (Fiscal 2009), May 31, 2008 (Fiscal 2008), and June 2, 2007 (Fiscal 2007), and each of those years contained 52 weeks.

Debt Refinancing and Dividend

In the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, we completed the refinancing of our Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes. As a result of these transactions, the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, with carrying values at January 29, 2011 of \$302.0 million and \$99.3 million, respectively, have been repurchased. In addition, BCFWC completed the sale of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 (the Notes) at an issue price of 100%. Additionally, the Term Loan with a carrying value of \$777.6 million as of January 29, 2011 has been replaced with a \$1,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility (New Term Loan). Borrowings on the ABL Line of Credit related to the transaction were \$101.6 million. As a result of these transactions, we incurred various fees and charges

of approximately \$73 million. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis.

The Stores

As of January 29, 2011, we operated 460 stores under the names: “Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse” (443 stores), “MJM Designer Shoes” (14 stores), “Cohoes Fashions” (two stores), and “Super Baby Depot” (one store). Our store base is geographically diversified with stores located in 44 states and Puerto Rico. We believe that our customers are attracted to our stores principally by the availability of a large assortment of first-quality current brand-name merchandise at everyday low prices.

Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse stores (BCF stores) offer customers a complete line of value-priced apparel, including: ladies sportswear, menswear, coats, and family footwear, as well as baby furniture, accessories, home decor and gifts. We continue to emphasize our rich heritage of coats and outerwear and we believe that we are viewed as the destination for coat shoppers. BCF’s broad selection provides a wide range of apparel, accessories and furnishing for all ages. We purchase both pre-season and in-season merchandise, allowing us to respond timely to changing market conditions and consumer fashion preferences. Furthermore, we believe BCF stores’ substantial selection of staple, destination products such as coats and products in our Baby Depot departments, as well as men’s and boys’ suits, attracts customers from beyond our local trade areas. These products drive incremental store-traffic and differentiate us from our competitors. Over 98% of our net sales are derived from our BCF stores.

We opened our first MJM Designer Shoe store in 2002. MJM Designer Shoe stores offer an extensive collection of men's, women's and children's moderate-to higher-priced designer and fashion shoes, sandals, boots and sneakers. MJM Designer Shoe stores also carry accessories such as handbags, wallets, belts, socks, hosiery and novelty gifts. MJM Designer Shoes stores provide a superior shoe shopping experience for the value conscious consumer by offering a broad selection of quality goods at discounted prices in stores with a convenient self-service layout.

In some of our stores, we grant unaffiliated third parties the right to use designated store space solely for the purpose of selling such third parties' goods, including items such as fragrances, and jewelry (Leased Departments). During Fiscal 2010, our rental income from all such arrangements aggregated less than 1% of our total revenues. We do not own or have any rights to any trademarks, licenses or other intellectual property used in connection with the brands sold by such unaffiliated third parties.

Store Expansion

Since 1972 when our first store was opened in Burlington, New Jersey, we have expanded to 443 BCF stores, two Cohoes Fashions stores, 14 MJM Designer Shoes stores, and one stand-alone Super Baby Depot store.

We believe the size of our typical BCF store represents a competitive advantage. Most of our stores are approximately 80,000 square feet, occupying significantly more selling square footage than most off-price or specialty store competitors. Major landlords frequently seek us as a tenant because the appeal of our apparel merchandise profile attracts a desired customer base and because we can take on larger facilities than most of our competitors. In addition, we have built long-standing relationships with major shopping center developers. As of January 29, 2011, we operated stores in 44 states and Puerto Rico, and we are exploring expansion opportunities both within our current market areas and in other regions.

We believe that our ability to find satisfactory locations for our stores is essential for the continued growth of our business. The opening of stores generally is contingent upon a number of factors including, but not limited to, the availability of desirable locations with suitable structures and the negotiation of acceptable lease terms. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to find suitable locations for new stores or that even if such locations are found and acceptable lease terms are obtained, we will be able to open the number of new stores presently planned.

Real Estate Strategy

As of January 29, 2011, we owned the land and/or buildings for 40 of our 460 stores. Generally, however, our policy has been to lease our stores, with average rents per square foot that are below the rents of our off-price competitors. Our large average store size (generally twice that of our off-price competitors), ability to attract foot traffic and our disciplined real estate strategy enable us to secure these lower rents. Most of our stores are located in malls, strip shopping centers, regional power centers or are freestanding.

Our current lease model generally provides for a ten year initial term with a number of five year options thereafter. Typically, our lease strategy includes landlord allowances for leasehold improvements and tenant fixtures. We believe our lease model keeps us competitive with other retailers for desirable locations.

We have a proven track record of new store expansion. Our store base has grown from 13 stores in 1980 to 460 stores as of January 29, 2011. Assuming that appropriate locations are identified, we believe that we will be able to execute our growth strategy without significantly impacting our current stores. The table below shows our store openings and

closings since the beginning of our fiscal year ended June 3, 2006.

Fiscal Years	2006	2007	2008	2009	35 weeks ended January 30, 2010	2010
Stores (Beginning of Period)	362	368	379	397	433	442
Stores Opened	12	19	20	37	9	25
Stores Closed	(6)	(8)	(2)	(1)	0	(7)
Stores (End of Period)	368	379*	397	433	442	460

* Inclusive of three stores that closed because of hurricane damage, which reopened in 2007.

Distribution

We have two primary distribution centers that ship approximately 84% of merchandise units to our stores. The remaining 16% of merchandise units are drop shipped directly to our stores. The two distribution centers, located in Edgewater Park, New Jersey and San Bernardino, California, occupy an aggregate of 1,088,000 square feet and each includes processing and storage capacity. In addition to our two primary distribution facilities, we recently reopened our distribution facility in Burlington, New Jersey. This 402,000 square foot facility is being used primarily for storage of product that has been purchased well in advance of the selling season. The vast majority of product stored at this facility will be processed and shipped through our Edgewater Park, New Jersey facility.

We continue to work on several logistics initiatives to improve supply chain efficiencies and service levels. We have implemented a new warehouse management system within our Edgewater Park, New Jersey and San Bernardino, California distribution centers. We believe that this new system will allow for further improvements in productivity by providing functionality not previously available. Accordingly, both facilities can process all receipts in a more efficient manner, further reducing the amount of transportation miles required to service our stores. We are also planning to make incremental investments during Fiscal 2011 that will allow these facilities to handle increased volume and provide value added services to our stores, such as breaking up units into smaller quantities to allow the right volumes to be placed in the right stores. Additionally, we have implemented a performance management program designed to drive productivity improvements within the four walls of our distribution centers.

Location	Calendar Year Operational	Size (sq. feet)	Leased or Owned
Edgewater Park, New Jersey	2004	648,000	Owned
San Bernardino, California	2006	440,000	Leased
Burlington, New Jersey	1987	402,000	Owned

Customer Demographic

Our core customer is the 25–49 year-old woman. The core customer is educated, resides in mid- to large-sized metropolitan areas and has an annual household income of \$35,000 to \$60,000. This customer shops for herself, her family and her home. We appeal to value seeking and fashion conscious customers who are price-driven but enjoy the style and fit of high-quality, branded merchandise. These core customers are drawn to us not only by our value proposition, but also by our broad selection of styles, our brands and our highly appealing product selection for families.

Customer Service

We are committed to providing our customers with an enjoyable shopping experience and strive to make continuous efforts to improve customer service. In training our employees, our goal is to emphasize knowledgeable, friendly customer service and a sense of professional pride. We offer our customers special services to enhance the convenience of their shopping experience, such as professional tailors, a baby gift registry, and layaways.

We have empowered our store teams to provide an outstanding customer experience for every customer in every store, every day. We have streamlined processes and will continue to strive to create opportunities for fast and effective customer interactions. Our stores must reflect clean, organized merchandise presentations that highlight the brands,

value and diversity of our selection within our assortments.

Marketing and Advertising

We use a variety of broad-based and targeted marketing and advertising strategies to efficiently deliver the right message to the targeted audience at the right time. These strategies include national television and local radio advertising, direct mail, email marketing and targeted digital and magazine advertisements. Broadcast communication and reach is balanced with relevant customer contacts to increase frequency of store visits.

Employees

As of January 29, 2011, we employed 31,399 people, including part-time and seasonal employees. Our staffing requirements fluctuate during the year as a result of the seasonality of the apparel industry. We hire additional employees and increase the hours of part-time employees during seasonal peak selling periods. As of January 29, 2011, employees at two of our stores were subject to collective bargaining agreements.

Competition

The retail business is highly competitive. Competitors include off-price retailers, department stores, mass merchants and specialty apparel stores. At various times throughout the year, traditional full-price department store chains and specialty shops offer brand-name merchandise at substantial markdowns, which can result in prices approximating those offered by us at our BCF stores.

Merchandise Vendors

We purchase merchandise from many suppliers, each of which accounted for less than 3% of our net purchases during Fiscal 2010. We have no long-term purchase commitments or arrangements with any of our suppliers, and believe that we are not dependent on any one supplier. We continue to have good working relationships with our suppliers.

Seasonality

Our business, like that of most retailers, is subject to seasonal influences, with the major portion of sales and income typically realized during the back-to-school and holiday seasons (September through January). Weather, however, continues to be an important contributing factor to the sale of our clothing. Generally, our sales are higher if the weather is cold during the Fall and warm during the early Spring.

Tradenames

We have tradename assets such as Burlington Coat Factory, Baby Depot, Luxury Linens and MJM Designs. We consider these tradenames and the accompanying name recognition to be valuable to our business. We believe that our rights to these properties are adequately protected. Our rights in these tradenames endure for as long as they are used.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our website address is www.burlingtoncoatfactory.com. We will provide to any person, upon request, copies of our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, free of charge as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Such requests should be made in writing to the attention of our Corporate Counsel at the following address: Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, 1830 Route 130 North, Burlington, New Jersey 08016.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts and projections about us, the industry in which we operate and other matters, as well as management's beliefs and assumptions and other statements regarding matters that are not historical facts. These statements include, in particular, statements about our plans, strategies and prospects. For example, when we use words such as "projects," "expects," "anticipates," "intends," "plans," "believes," "seeks," "estimates," "should," "would," "could," "will," "opportunity," "may," variations of such words or other words that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes, we are making forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 (Securities Act) and

Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act). Our forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from the results anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of a variety of factors. While it is impossible to identify all such factors, factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those estimated by us include: competition in the retail industry, seasonality of our business, adverse weather conditions, changes in consumer preferences and consumer spending patterns, import risks, general economic conditions in the United States (U.S.) and in states where we conduct our business, our ability to implement our strategy, our substantial level of indebtedness and related debt-service obligations, restrictions imposed by covenants in our debt agreements, availability of adequate financing, our dependence on vendors for our merchandise, domestic events affecting the delivery of merchandise to our stores, existence of adverse litigation and risks, and each of the factors discussed in this Item 1A, Risk Factors as well as risks discussed elsewhere in this report.

Many of these factors are beyond our ability to predict or control. In addition, as a result of these and other factors, our past financial performance should not be relied on as an indication of future performance. The cautionary statements referred to in this section also should be considered in connection with any subsequent written or oral forward-looking statements that may be issued by us or persons acting on our behalf. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events and circumstances discussed in this report might not occur. Furthermore, we cannot guarantee future results, events, levels of activity, performance or achievements.

Set forth below are certain important risks and uncertainties that could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition and cause our actual results to differ materially from those expressed in forward-looking statements made by us. Although we believe that we have identified and discussed below the key risk factors affecting our business, there may be additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known or that are not currently believed to be significant that may adversely affect our performance or financial condition. More detailed information regarding certain risk factors described below is contained in other sections of this report.

Our growth strategy includes the addition of a significant number of new stores each year. We may not be able to implement this strategy successfully, on a timely basis, or at all.

Our growth will largely depend on our ability to successfully open and operate new stores. We intend to continue to open new stores in future years, while remodeling a portion of our existing store base annually. The success of this strategy is dependent upon, among other things, the current retail environment, the identification of suitable markets and sites for store locations, the negotiation of acceptable lease terms, the hiring, training and retention of competent sales personnel, and the effective management of inventory to meet the needs of new and existing stores on a timely basis. Our proposed expansion also will place increased demands on our operational, managerial and administrative resources. These increased demands could cause us to operate our business less effectively, which in turn could cause deterioration in the financial performance of our existing stores. In addition, to the extent that our new store openings are in existing markets, we may experience reduced net sales volumes in existing stores in those markets. We expect to fund our expansion through cash flow from operations and, if necessary, by borrowings under our Available Business Line Senior Secured Revolving Facility (ABL Line of Credit); however, if we experience a decline in performance, we may slow or discontinue store openings. We may not be able to execute any of these strategies successfully, on a timely basis, or at all. If we fail to implement these strategies successfully, our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

If we are unable to renew or replace our store leases or enter into leases for new stores on favorable terms, or if one or more of our current leases are terminated prior to the expiration of their stated term and we cannot find suitable alternate locations, our growth and profitability could be negatively impacted.

We currently lease approximately 91% of our store locations. Most of our current leases expire at various dates after five-year terms, or ten-year terms in the case of our newer leases, the majority of which are subject to our option to renew such leases for several additional five-year periods. Our ability to renew any expiring lease or, if such lease cannot be renewed, our ability to lease a suitable alternative location, and our ability to enter into leases for new stores on favorable terms will depend on many factors which are not within our control, such as conditions in the local real estate market, competition for desirable properties and our relationships with current and prospective landlords. If we are unable to renew existing leases or lease suitable alternative locations, or enter into leases for new stores on favorable terms, our growth and our profitability may be negatively impacted.

Our net sales, operating income and inventory levels fluctuate on a seasonal basis and decreases in sales or margins during our peak seasons could have a disproportionate effect on our overall financial condition and results of operations.

Our net sales and operating income fluctuate seasonally, with a significant portion of our operating income typically realized during the five-month period from September through January. Any decrease in sales or margins during this period could have a disproportionate effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Seasonal fluctuations also affect our inventory levels. We must carry a significant amount of inventory, especially before the holiday season selling period. If we are not successful in selling our inventory, we may have to write down our inventory or sell it at significantly reduced prices or we may not be able to sell such inventory at all, which could have a material adverse

effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Fluctuations in comparative store sales and results of operations could cause our business performance to decline substantially.

Our results of operations for our individual stores have fluctuated in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate in the future. Since the beginning of the fiscal year ended May 29, 2005, our quarterly comparative store sales rates have ranged from 8.9% to negative 8.0%.

Our comparative store sales and results of operations are affected by a variety of factors, including:

- fashion trends;
- calendar shifts of holiday or seasonal periods;
- the effectiveness of our inventory management;
- changes in our merchandise mix;
- weather patterns, including, among other things, changes in year-over-year temperatures;

- availability of suitable real estate locations at desirable prices and our ability to locate them;
 - our ability to effectively manage pricing and markdowns;
- changes in general economic conditions and consumer spending patterns;
- our ability to anticipate, understand and meet consumer trends and preferences;
 - actions of competitors; and
- the attractiveness of our inventory and stores to customers.

If our future comparative store sales fail to meet expectations, then our cash flow and profitability could decline substantially. For further information, please refer to Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Because inventory is both fashion and season sensitive, extreme and/or unseasonable weather conditions could have a disproportionately large effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations because we would be forced to mark down inventory.

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which our stores are located could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, heavy snowfall or other extreme weather conditions over a prolonged period might make it difficult for our customers to travel to our stores. In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornados and earthquakes, or a combination of these or other factors, could severely damage or destroy one or more of our stores or facilities located in the affected areas, thereby disrupting our business operations. Our business is also susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the fall or winter season or cool weather during the spring or summer season could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. These prolonged unseasonable weather conditions could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Historically, a majority of our net sales have occurred during the five-month period from September through January. Unseasonably warm weather during these months could adversely affect our business.

We do not have long-term contracts with any of our vendors and if we are unable to purchase suitable merchandise in sufficient quantities at competitive prices, we may be unable to offer a merchandise mix that is attractive to our customers and our sales may be harmed.

The products that we offer are manufactured by third party vendors. Many of our key vendors limit the number of retail channels they use to sell their merchandise resulting in intense competition among retailers to obtain and sell these goods. In addition, nearly all of the brands of our top vendors are sold by competing retailers and some of our top vendors also have their own dedicated retail stores. Moreover, we typically buy products from our vendors on a purchase order basis. We have no long term purchase contracts with any of our vendors and, therefore, have no contractual assurances of continued supply, pricing or access to products, and any vendor could change the terms upon which they sell to us or discontinue selling to us at any time. If our relationships with our vendors are disrupted, we may not be able to acquire the merchandise we require in sufficient quantities or on terms acceptable to us. Any inability to acquire suitable merchandise would have a negative effect on our business and operating results because we would be missing products from our merchandise mix unless and until alternative supply arrangements were made, resulting in deferred or lost sales.

Our results may be adversely affected by fluctuations in energy prices.

Increases in energy costs may result in an increase in our transportation costs for distribution, utility costs for our stores and costs to purchase our products from suppliers. A sustained rise in energy costs could adversely affect consumer spending and demand for our products and increase our operating costs, both of which could have an adverse effect on our performance.

General economic conditions affect our business.

Consumer spending habits, including spending for the merchandise that we sell, are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, inflation, levels of employment, salaries and wage rates, prevailing interest rates, housing costs, energy costs, commodities pricing, income tax rates and policies, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. In addition, consumer purchasing patterns may be influenced by consumers' disposable income, credit availability and debt levels. A continued or incremental slowdown in the U.S. economy, an uncertain economic outlook or an expanded credit crisis could continue to adversely affect consumer spending habits resulting in lower net sales and profits than expected on a quarterly or annual basis. Consumer confidence is also affected by the domestic and international political situation. Our financial condition and operations could be impacted by changes in government regulations such as taxes, healthcare reform, and other areas. The outbreak or escalation of war, or the occurrence of terrorist acts or other hostilities in or affecting the U.S., could lead to a decrease in spending by consumers. In addition, natural disasters, industrial accidents and acts of war in various parts of the world could have the effect of disrupting supplies and raising prices globally which, in turn, may have adverse effects on the world and U.S. economies and lead to a downturn in consumer confidence and spending.

The financial crisis which began in 2008, combined with already weakened economic conditions due to high energy costs, deterioration of the mortgage lending market and rising costs of food, led to a global recession affecting all industries and businesses. The resultant loss of jobs and decrease in consumer spending has caused businesses to reduce spending and scale down their profit and performance projections. More specifically, these conditions have led to unprecedented promotional activity among retailers. In order to increase traffic and drive consumer spending in the current economic environment, competitors, including department stores, mass merchants and specialty apparel stores, have been offering brand-name merchandise at substantial markdowns. If we are unable to continue to positively differentiate ourselves from our competitors, our results of operations could be adversely affected. More recently, the unprecedented 2011 earthquake, tsunami and nuclear accident in Japan, combined with the outbreak of hostilities in the Middle East, could have the effect of slowing or curtailing the nascent recovery from the financial crisis.

Parties with whom we do business may be subject to insolvency risks which could negatively impact our liquidity.

Many economic and other factors are outside of our control, including but not limited to commercial credit availability. Also affected are our vendors who, in many cases depend upon commercial credit to finance their operations. If they are unable to secure commercial financing, our vendors could seek to change the terms on which they sell to us, which could negatively affect our liquidity. In addition, the inability of vendors to access liquidity, or the insolvency of vendors, could lead to their failure to deliver merchandise to us.

Although we purchase most of our inventory from vendors domestically, apparel production is located primarily overseas.

Factors which affect overseas production could affect our suppliers and vendors and, in turn, our ability to obtain inventory and the price levels at which they may be obtained. Although such factors apply equally to our competitors, factors that cause an increase in merchandise costs or a decrease in supply could lead to generally lower sales and gross margins in the retail industry.

Such factors include:

- political or labor instability in countries where suppliers are located or at foreign and domestic ports which could result in lengthy shipment delays, which if timed ahead of the Fall and Winter peak selling periods could materially and adversely affect our ability to stock inventory on a timely basis;

- political or military conflict involving the apparel producing countries, which could cause a delay in the transportation of our products to us and an increase in transportation costs;

- heightened terrorism security concerns, which could subject imported goods to additional, more frequent or more thorough inspections, leading to delays in deliveries or impoundment of goods for extended periods;

- disease epidemics and health related concerns, such as the outbreaks of SARS, bird flu, swine flu and other diseases, which could result in closed factories, reduced workforces, scarcity of raw materials and scrutiny or embargoing of goods produced in infected areas;

- natural disasters and industrial accidents, which could have the effect of curtailing production and disrupting supplies;

- the migration and development of manufacturers, which can affect where our products are or will be produced;

- fluctuation in our suppliers' local currency against the dollar, which may increase our cost of goods sold; and

changes in import duties, taxes, charges, quotas, loss of "most favored nation" trading status with the United States for a particular foreign country and trade restrictions (including the United States imposing antidumping or countervailing duty orders, safeguards, remedies or compensation and retaliation due to illegal foreign trade practices).

Any of the foregoing factors, or a combination thereof could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business would be disrupted severely if either of our primary distribution centers were to shut down.

During Fiscal 2010, central distribution services were extended to approximately 84% of our merchandise units through our distribution facilities. Our two primary distribution centers are currently located in Edgewater Park, New Jersey and San Bernardino, California. Most of the merchandise we purchase is shipped directly to our distribution centers, where it is prepared for shipment to the appropriate stores. If either of our current primary distribution centers were to shut down or lose significant capacity for any reason, our operations would likely be disrupted. Although in such circumstances our stores are capable of receiving inventory directly from suppliers via drop shipment, we would incur significantly higher costs and a reduced ability to control inventory levels during the time it takes for us to reopen or replace either of our primary distribution centers.

Software used for our management information systems may become obsolete or conflict with the requirements of newer hardware and may cause disruptions in our business.

We rely on our existing management information systems, including some software programs that were developed in-house by our employees, in operating and monitoring all major aspects of our business, including sales, distribution, purchasing, inventory control, merchandising planning and replenishment, as well as various financial systems. If we fail to update such software to meet the demands of changing business requirements or if we decide to modify or change our hardware and/or operating systems and the software programs that were developed in-house are not compatible with the new hardware or operating systems, disruption to our business may result.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential customer information, whether through a breach of our computer system or otherwise, could severely hurt our business.

As part of our normal course of business we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential customer information in accordance with industry standards. Despite the security measures we have in place, our facilities and systems, and those of our third party service providers may be vulnerable to security breaches, acts of vandalism and theft, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, programming and/or human errors, or other similar events. Any security breach involving misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, whether by us or our vendors, could severely damage our reputation, expose us to litigation and liability risks, disrupt our operations and harm our business.

Disruptions in our information systems could adversely affect our operating results.

The efficient operation of our business is dependent on our information systems. If an act of God or other event caused our information systems to not function properly, major business disruptions could occur. In particular, we rely on our information systems to effectively manage sales, distribution, merchandise planning and allocation functions. Our disaster recovery site is located within 15 miles of our Burlington, New Jersey headquarters. If a disaster impacts either location, while it most likely would not fully incapacitate us, our operations could be significantly affected. The failure of our information systems to perform as designed could disrupt our business and harm sales and profitability.

Changes in product safety laws may adversely impact our operations.

We are subject to regulations by a variety of state and federal regulatory authorities, including the Consumer Product Safety Commission. The Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008 (CPSIA) imposes new limitations on the permissible amounts of lead and phthalates allowed in children's products. These regulations relate principally to product labeling, licensing requirements, flammability testing, and product safety particularly with respect to products used by children. In the event that we are unable to timely comply with regulatory changes, including those pursuant to the CPSIA, significant fines or penalties could result, and could adversely affect our operations.

Our future growth and profitability could be adversely affected if our advertising and marketing programs are not effective in generating sufficient levels of customer awareness and traffic.

We rely on print and television advertising to increase consumer awareness of our product offerings and pricing to drive store traffic. In addition, we rely and will increasingly rely on other forms of media advertising. Our future growth and profitability will depend in large part upon the effectiveness and efficiency of our advertising and marketing programs. In order for our advertising and marketing programs to be successful, we must:

- manage advertising and marketing costs effectively in order to maintain acceptable operating margins and return on our marketing investment; and
- convert customer awareness into actual store visits and product purchases.

Our planned advertising and marketing expenditures may not result in increased total or comparative net sales or generate sufficient levels of product awareness. Further, we may not be able to manage our advertising and marketing expenditures on a cost-effective basis. Additionally, some of our competitors may have substantially larger marketing budgets, which may provide them with a competitive advantage.

The loss of key personnel may disrupt our business and adversely affect our financial results.

We depend on the contributions of key personnel for our future success. Although we have entered into employment agreements with certain executives, we may not be able to retain all of our executive and key employees. These executives and other key employees may be hired by our competitors, some of which have considerably more financial resources than we do. The loss of key personnel, or the inability to hire and retain qualified employees, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The interests of our controlling stockholders may conflict with the interests of our noteholders or us.

As of April 1, 2011, funds associated with Bain Capital owned approximately 97.9% of the common stock of Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. (Parent), with the remainder held by existing and former members of management. Additionally, management held options to purchase 8.7% of the outstanding shares of Parent's common stock as of April 1, 2011. Our controlling stockholders may have an incentive to increase the value of their investment or cause us to distribute funds at the expense of our financial condition and impact our ability to make payments on our outstanding notes. In addition, funds associated with Bain Capital have the power to elect a majority of our board of directors and appoint new officers and management and, therefore, effectively control many major decisions regarding our operations.

For further information regarding the ownership interest of, and related party transactions involving, Bain Capital and its associated funds, please see Item 12, Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters, and Item 13, Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Changes in legal and accounting rules and regulations may adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to numerous legal and accounting requirements. New accounting rules or regulations and varying interpretations of existing accounting rules or regulations have occurred and may occur in the future, including those related to the convergence of GAAP and IFRS. For example, accounting regulatory authorities have indicated that they may begin to require lessees to capitalize operating leases in their financial statements in future periods. If adopted, such a change would require us to record a significant amount of lease related assets and liabilities on our balance sheet and make other changes related to the recording and classification of lease related expenses on our statement of operations and cash flows. Future changes to accounting rules or regulations and failure to comply with laws and regulations could adversely affect our operations and financial results, involve significant expense and divert management's attention and resources from other matters, which in turn could impact our business.

Risk Factors Related to Our Substantial Indebtedness

Our substantial indebtedness requires a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate sufficient cash depends on numerous factors beyond our control, and we may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt obligations, including making payments on our outstanding notes.

As of January 29, 2011, our total indebtedness was \$1,372.3 million, including \$302.0 million of 11.1% senior notes due 2014, \$99.3 million of 14.5% senior discount notes due 2014, \$777.6 million under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility (Term Loan), and \$168.6 million under the ABL Line of Credit. Estimated cash required to make minimum debt service payments (including principal and interest) for these debt obligations amounts to \$81.6 million for the fiscal year ending January 28, 2012, inclusive of minimum interest payments related to the ABL Line of Credit. The ABL Line of Credit has no annual minimum principal payment requirement.

On February 24, 2011, we completed certain refinancing transactions, described in further detail in Item 7 of this report entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financing Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events." Following these transactions our total indebtedness was \$1,610.4 million, including \$1.0 billion under our new senior secured term loan facility, \$450.0 million of 10% senior notes due 2019, and \$101.6 million of additional borrowings under our ABL Line of Credit related specifically to the refinancing transaction. Estimated cash required to make minimum debt service payments (including principal and interest) for these debt obligations amounts to \$87.6 million for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012, inclusive of minimum interest payments related to the ABL Line of Credit. The ABL Line of Credit has no annual minimum principal payment requirement.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our debt and to fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future, which is to some extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow to service our debt and meet our other commitments, we will be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as refinancing all or a portion of our debt, including the notes, selling material assets or operations or raising additional debt or equity capital. We may not be able to successfully carryout any of these actions on a timely basis, on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or be assured that these actions would be sufficient to meet our capital requirements. In addition, the terms of our existing or future debt agreements, including the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities and the indenture governing the notes, may restrict us from affecting any of these alternatives.

If we fail to make scheduled payments on our debt or otherwise fail to comply with our covenants, we will be in default and, as a result:

- our debt holders could declare all outstanding principal and interest to be due and payable,
- our secured debt lenders could terminate their commitments and commence foreclosure proceedings against our assets, and
- we could be forced into bankruptcy or liquidation.

The indenture governing our senior notes and the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, which may prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities.

The indenture governing our senior notes and the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities contain covenants that place significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These covenants limit our ability to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness or enter into sale and leaseback obligations;
- pay certain dividends or make certain distributions on capital stock or repurchase capital stock;
 - make certain capital expenditures;
 - make certain investments or other restricted payments;
- have our subsidiaries pay dividends or make other payments to us;
- engage in certain transactions with stockholders or affiliates;
- sell certain assets or merge with or into other companies;
 - guarantee indebtedness; and
 - create liens.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in how we conduct our business and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities. The terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could include more restrictive covenants. If we fail to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future, we may not be able to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants.

Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants described above, as well as others that may be contained in the indenture governing our senior notes and the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities, could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in us being required to repay these borrowings before their due date. If we are unable to refinance these borrowings or are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Our failure to comply with the agreements relating to our outstanding indebtedness, including as a result of events beyond our control, could result in an event of default that could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and our financial condition.

If there were an event of default under any of the agreements relating to our outstanding indebtedness, the holders of the defaulted debt could cause all amounts outstanding, with respect to that debt, to be due and payable immediately. Our assets or cash flow may not be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under our outstanding debt instruments if accelerated upon an event of default. Further, if we are unable to repay, refinance or restructure our secured indebtedness, the holders of such debt could proceed against the collateral securing that indebtedness. In addition, any event of default or declaration of acceleration under one debt instrument could also result in an event of default under one or more of our other debt instruments.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

As of January 29, 2011, we operated 460 stores in 44 states throughout the U.S. and Puerto Rico. We own the land and/or building for 40 of our stores and lease the other 420 stores. Store leases generally provide for fixed monthly rental payments, plus the payment, in most cases, of real estate taxes and other charges with escalation clauses. In many locations, our store leases contain formulas providing for the payment of additional rent based on sales.

We own five buildings in Burlington, New Jersey and approximately 47 acres of land on which we have constructed our corporate headquarters. In addition, we own approximately 50 acres of undeveloped land in Florence, New Jersey. We also own approximately 43 acres of land in Edgewater Park, New Jersey on which we have constructed a distribution center and office facility of approximately 648,000 square feet. We lease an additional 440,000 square foot distribution facility in San Bernardino, California. We lease approximately 35,000 square feet of office space in New York City. Refer to Note 12 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Long-Term Debt."

The following table identifies the years in which leases, existing at January 29, 2011, expire (exclusive of distribution and corporate leased location), showing both expiring leases for which we have no renewal options available and expiring leases for which we have renewal options available. For purposes of this table, only the expiration dates of the current lease term (exclusive of any available options) are identified. Historically, we have been able to renew a large number of our expiring leases each year.

Fiscal Years Ending	Number of Leases Expiring with No Additional Renewal Options	Number of Leases Expiring with Additional Renewal Options
2011-2012	13	43
2013-2014	13	100
2015-2016	5	91
2017-2018	5	63
2019-2020	3	50
Thereafter to		
2038	14	22
Total	53	369

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

A putative class action lawsuit, entitled May Vang, and all others similarly situated, v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Case No. 09-CV-08061-CAS, was filed in the Superior Court of the State of California on September 17, 2009 and was amended and refiled on November 16, 2009 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California – Western Division. The named plaintiff purports to assert claims on behalf of all current, former, and future employees in the United States and the State of California for the relevant statutory time period. The amended complaint asserts claims for failure to pay all earned hourly wages in violation of the Fair Labor Standards

Act (FLSA), failure to pay all earned hourly wages in violation of the California Labor Code, providing compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, forfeiture of vacation pay, failure to provide meal and rest periods, secret payment of lower wages than that required by statute or contract, failure to provide accurate, written wage statements, and unfair competition. The complaint seeks certification as a class with respect to the FLSA claims, certification of a class with respect to California law claims, appointment of class counsel and class representative, civil penalties, statutory penalties, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, actual damages, liquidated damages, restitution, pre-judgment interest, costs of suit and attorney's fees. On March 7, 2011, the United States District Court for the Central District of California – Western Division granted preliminary approval to a settlement agreement pursuant to which the Company will pay class members an immaterial amount in settlement of claims on a class basis. The court rescheduled a hearing for final approval on June 27, 2011.

In addition to the litigation discussed above we are party to various other litigation matters, in most cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to our business. We cannot estimate with certainty our ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to such pending litigation matters. However, we believe, based on our examination of such matters, that our ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. (Removed and Reserved)

PART II

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

No established trading market currently exists for our common stock. As of April 1, 2011, Parent was the only holder of record of our common stock and 97.9% of Parent's common stock was held by various Bain Capital funds. Payment of dividends is prohibited under our credit agreements, except for certain limited circumstances. Dividends equal to \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, \$3.0 million and \$0.7 million were paid in accordance with our credit agreements during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively, to Parent in order to repurchase capital stock of the Parent. Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for further discussions related to the \$300.0 million dividend paid in the aggregate to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis, in connection with our February 24, 2011 debt refinancing.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table presents selected historical Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), Balance Sheets and other data for the periods presented and should only be read in conjunction with our audited Consolidated Financial Statements (and the related notes thereto) and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, each of which are included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The historical financial data for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, and the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009, May 31, 2008 and June 2, 2007, and the periods April 13, 2006 to June 3, 2006 and May 29, 2005 to April 12, 2006 have been derived from our historical audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Predecessor/Successor Presentation. Although Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation continued as the same legal entity after the Merger Transaction, the Selected Financial Data for Fiscal 2006 provided below is presented for two periods: Predecessor and Successor, which relate to the period preceding the Merger Transaction, May 29, 2005 to April 12, 2006, and the period following the Merger Transaction, April 13, 2006 to June 3, 2006. The financial data provided refers to our operations and that of our subsidiaries for both the Predecessor and Successor periods.

	Predecessor		(in millions) Successor			Transition	
	Period from 5/29/05 to 4/12/06	Period from 4/13/06 to 6/3/06	Twelve Months Ended 6/2/07	Twelve Months Ended 5/31/08	Twelve Months Ended 5/30/09	Period from 5/31/09 to 1/30/10	Twelve Months Ended 1/29/11
Revenues	\$ 3,045.3	\$ 425.2	\$ 3,441.6	\$ 3,424.0	\$ 3,571.4	\$ 2,479.3	\$ 3,701.1

Net Income (Loss)	94.3	(27.2)	(47.2)(2)	(49.0)(2)	(191.6)(2)	18.7	(2)	31.0	(2)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	94.3	(27.2)	(47.2)	(49.0)	(191.6)	18.7		31.0	
Balance Sheet Data	As of 4/12/06	As of 6/3/06	As of 6/2/07	As of 5/31/08	As of 5/30/09	As of 1/30/10		As of 1/29/11	
Total Assets	(1)	\$ 3,213.5	\$ 3,036.5	\$ 2,964.5	\$ 2,533.4	\$ 2,394.0		\$ 2,458.0	
Working Capital	(1)	219.3	280.6	284.4	312.3	349.7		386.2	
Long-Term Debt	(1)	1,508.1	1,456.3	1,480.2	1,438.8	1,399.2		1,358.0	
Pro Forma Long-Term Debt	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		1,724.2	(3)
Stockholder's Equity	(1)	419.5	380.5	323.5	135.1	154.5		187.5	

Notes:

- (1) Information not required for interim period.
- (2) Net Income (Loss) during Fiscal 2007, Fiscal 2008, Fiscal 2009, the Transition Period, and Fiscal 2010 reflects impairment charges of \$24.4 million, \$25.3 million, \$332.0 million, \$46.8 million, and \$2.1 million, respectively. The impairment charges in Fiscal 2007, Fiscal 2008, the Transition period and Fiscal 2010 relate entirely to our long-lived assets while the impairment charge in Fiscal 2009 relate to both our tradenames and our long-lived assets (refer to Note 7 entitled "Intangible Assets" and Note 9 entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" to our Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding our impairment charges).
- (3) In the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, we completed the refinancing of our Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes. As a result of these transactions, the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, with carrying values at January 29, 2011 of \$302.0 million and \$99.3 million, respectively, have been repurchased. In addition, BCFWC completed the sale of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 (the Notes) at an issue price of 100%. Additionally, the Term Loan with a carrying value of \$777.6 million as of January 29, 2011 has been replaced with a \$1,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility (New Term Loan). Borrowings on the ABL Line of Credit related to the transaction were \$101.6 million. As a result of these transactions, we incurred various fees and charges of approximately \$73 million. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis.

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

For purposes of the following "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," unless indicated otherwise or the context requires, "we," "us," "our," and "Company" refers to the operations of Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, and the financial statements of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries. With the exception of the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010, we maintain our records on the basis of a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the "Selected Financial Data" and our Consolidated Financial Statements, including the notes thereto, appearing elsewhere herein.

In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements based on current expectations that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, such as our plans, objectives, expectations, and intentions set forth under the caption entitled "Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements," which can be found in Item 1A, Risk Factors. Our actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in the Item 1A, Risk Factors and elsewhere in this report.

Change in Fiscal Year

In order to conform to the predominant fiscal calendar used within the retail industry, on February 25, 2010 our Board of Directors approved a change in our fiscal year from a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to May 31 to a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. This change commenced with the transition period beginning on May 31, 2009 and ending on January 30, 2010 (Transition Period). This Form 10-K is an annual report for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010). The Company's last three complete fiscal years prior to Fiscal 2010 ended on May 30, 2009 (Fiscal 2009), May 31, 2008 (Fiscal 2008), and June 2, 2007 (Fiscal 2007), and each of those years contained 52 weeks. Our Management's Discussion and Analysis discusses Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 for comparative purposes because we believe that such comparative information is important to understand the results of our operations and cash flows.

General

We are a nationally recognized retailer of high-quality, branded apparel at everyday low prices. We opened our first store in Burlington, New Jersey in 1972, selling primarily coats and outerwear. Since then, we have expanded our store base to 460 stores in 44 states and Puerto Rico, and diversified our product categories by offering an extensive selection of in-season, fashion-focused merchandise, including: ladies sportswear, menswear, coats, family footwear, baby furniture and accessories, as well as home decor and gifts. We employ a hybrid business model which enables us to offer the low prices of off-price retailers and the branded merchandise and product diversity of department stores. We acquire desirable, first-quality, current-brand, labeled merchandise directly from nationally-recognized manufacturers.

As of January 29, 2011, we operated 460 stores under the names "Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse" (443 stores), "MJM Designer Shoes" (14 stores), "Cohoes Fashions" (two stores), and "Super Baby Depot" (one store) in 44 states and Puerto Rico. For Fiscal 2010, we generated total revenues of approximately \$3,701.1 million.

Executive Summary

Overview of Fiscal 2010 Operating Results

We experienced an increase in net sales for Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. Consolidated net sales increased \$146.7 million, or 4.2%, to \$3,669.6 million for Fiscal 2010 from \$3,522.9 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to an increase in net sales from new stores and previously opened stores in non comparative sales periods (non comparative stores) of \$145.3 million. Comparative store sales decreased 0.2% during the year. We believe that the comparative store sales decrease was primarily due to warmer weather in September and October of 2010 as compared with the same period in the prior year (refer to section below entitled "Performance for the Fiscal Year (52 Weeks) Ended January 29, 2011 Compared With the 52 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010" for further explanation).

Gross margin as a percentage of net sales increased from 38.1% during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 to 38.6% during Fiscal 2010. The improvement in gross margin as a percentage of net sales was due to fewer markdowns during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, decreased freight expense, as well as a slight improvement in inventory shrinkage expense during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010.

Selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales improved slightly from 31.6% during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 to 31.5% during Fiscal 2010. Total selling and administrative expenses increased \$42.6 million from \$1,114.0 million during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 to \$1,156.6 million, during Fiscal 2010, which includes the opening of 18 net new stores during Fiscal 2010. The increase in selling and administrative expenses during Fiscal 2010 was primarily due to increases in payroll and payroll related and occupancy expenses due to new stores opened during the year and stores that were opened in the prior year, but did not operate for a full 12 months. The improvement in selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was due to our ongoing initiatives to reduce our cost structure.

We recorded net income of \$31.0 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with a net loss of \$15.2 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The loss recorded during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily the result of impairment charges recorded during the period.

Store Openings, Closings, and Relocations.

During Fiscal 2010, we opened 25 new BCF stores and closed seven BCF stores. Six of the closed stores were in locations within the same trading market as new stores that were opened in previous years. As of January 29, 2011, we operated 460 stores under the names "Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse" (443 stores), "Cohoes Fashions" (two stores), "MJM Designer Shoes" (14 stores) and "Super Baby Depot" (one store).

We continue to pursue our growth plans and invest in capital projects that meet our required financial hurdles. During the fiscal year ending January 28, 2012 (Fiscal 2011), we plan to open between 18 and 23 new stores (exclusive of one relocation).

Ongoing Initiatives for Fiscal 2011

We continue to focus on a number of ongoing initiatives aimed at increasing our overall profitability by improving our comparative store sales trends, total sales growth and reducing expenses. These initiatives include, but are not limited to:

- I. Offering a Leading Selection of Branded Apparel at Every Day Low Prices (EDLP): We offer a merchandise selection substantially broader than that of our off-price competitors and similar to the selection found at a department store. In contrast to merchandise at department and specialty stores, our merchandise is offered at EDLP, allowing customers to obtain the best value at our stores without waiting for sales or promotions. We focus on delivering exceptional values that fit within a good, better, and best pricing strategy.
- II. Transition our Open to Buy Model and Improve Merchandising: Our "open to buy" paradigm, in which we purchase both pre-season and in-season merchandise, improves our receipt-to-reduction ratio and enables more flexibility for buying "wear-now" products. From Fiscal 2006 to Fiscal 2009, the majority of our purchasing was pre-season with the balance in-season and opportunistic. With our new model, we have moved towards purchasing less pre-season, with the majority in-season and opportunistically. This enables us to determine and stock for trends with better consumer data as well as drive better terms with our suppliers. By maximizing our in-season buys, we believe that we are able to take advantage of known trends and emerging businesses. We are also able to better focus on our core female customer by enhancing our merchandise content as well as keeping inventory fresh.
- III. Refining Our Store Experience Through the Eyes of the Customer: We have empowered our store teams to provide an outstanding customer experience for every customer in every store, every day. We will

continue to streamline processes to create opportunities for fast and effective customer interactions. Our mission is to have stores that reflect clean, organized merchandise presentations that highlight the brands, value and diversity of our selection within our assortments. Through proper staffing flexibility we provide sales floor coverage during peak shopping hours to better serve the customer on the sales floor and at the check-out.

We plan to execute this initiative during Fiscal 2011 by:

- a) Continuing with our in-store customer satisfaction program that measures 13 different aspects of customer satisfaction. Examples include: friendliness of associates, interior cleanliness and selection of merchandise.
- b) Continuing the implementation of a store refresh program with respect to stores that we have identified as having certain needs such as new flooring, painting, fitting room improvements and various other improvements. We have completed store refreshes at 53 stores over the past two fiscal years and we expect to continue an aggressive refresh program going forward.
- c) Continuing the implementation of upgraded lighting retrofits in our stores which will make them more energy efficient and easier for customers to navigate. We have completed upgraded lighting retrofits at 144 stores over the last two fiscal years and expect to continue an aggressive lighting retrofit program through Fiscal 2011.

IV. Deliver Consistent Gross Margin: We continue to focus on having stable gross margin as a percentage of net sales.

We plan to execute this initiative during Fiscal 2011 by:

- a) Continuing to manage our inventory receipt to reduction ratio. By matching receipt dollars to sales dollars we will continue to be able to take advantage of in season buying opportunities and to capitalize on those businesses that are trending well.
- b) Continuing to ensure adequate open to buy and buying more opportunistically in season. By staying liquid, we put ourselves in a position to be able to take advantage of opportunistic in-season buys that will maximize our sales.
 - c) Continuing to improve the amount of current inventory as a percentage of our total inventory. By having more current inventory in our merchandise mix, we will be afforded more pricing flexibility to provide additional value to our customers without reducing our overall margins.
- d) Reducing our shrink as a percentage of net sales. We have added additional resources to help improve existing controls and processes to reduce our shrink as a percentage of net sales without negatively impacting the store experience. We expect improved results to occur over time, becoming apparent in Fiscal 2011.

V. The Continued Reduction of Our Cost Structure:

- a) Reduce store payroll costs. We are planning to implement an automated workforce scheduling system in our stores which will be piloted in early 2011 and completed prior to the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2011. This new system will provide numerous efficiencies including, but not limited to, better forecasting of volume and workload, and improved allocation of manpower to meet customer demand, and will support our store experience and service initiatives. The majority of these efficiencies are expected to be fully recognized in Fiscal 2012. We believe that these actions will allow us to operate our business more efficiently without sacrificing our ability to serve our customers.
- b) Supply chain efficiencies. We continue to work on several logistics initiatives to improve supply chain efficiencies and service levels. We have implemented a new warehouse management system within our Edgewater Park, New Jersey and San Bernardino, California distribution centers. We believe that this new system will allow for further improvements in productivity by providing functionality not previously available. Accordingly, both facilities can process all receipts in a more efficient manner, further reducing the amount of transportation miles required to service our stores. We are also planning to make incremental investments during Fiscal 2011 that will allow these facilities to handle increased volume and provide value added services to our stores, such as breaking up units into smaller quantities to allow the right volumes to be placed in the right stores. Additionally, we have implemented a performance management program designed to drive productivity improvements within the four walls of our distribution centers.

Uncertainties and Challenges

As management strives to increase profitability through achieving positive comparative store sales and leveraging productivity initiatives focused on improving the in-store experience, more efficient movement of products from the vendors to the selling floors, and modifying our marketing plans to increase our core customer base and increase our share of our current customer's spending, there are uncertainties and challenges that we face as a value department

store of apparel and accessories for men, women and children and home furnishings that could have a material impact on our revenues or income.

General Economic Conditions. Consumer spending habits, including spending for the merchandise that we sell, are affected by, among other things, prevailing economic conditions, inflation, levels of employment, salaries and wage rates, prevailing interest rates, housing costs, energy costs, commodities pricing, income tax rates and policies, consumer confidence and consumer perception of economic conditions. In addition, consumer purchasing patterns may be influenced by consumers' disposable income, credit availability and debt levels. A continued or incremental slowdown in the U.S. economy, an uncertain economic outlook or an expanded credit crisis could continue to adversely affect consumer spending habits resulting in lower net sales and profits than expected on a quarterly or annual basis. Consumer confidence is also affected by the domestic and international political situation. Our financial condition and operations could be impacted by changes in government regulations such as taxes, healthcare reform, and other areas. The outbreak or escalation of war, or the occurrence of terrorist acts or other hostilities in or affecting the U.S., could lead to a decrease in spending by consumers.

The financial crisis which began in 2008, combined with already weakened economic conditions due to high energy costs, deterioration of the mortgage lending market and rising costs of food, has led to a global recession affecting all industries and businesses. The resultant loss of jobs and decrease in consumer spending has caused businesses to reduce spending and scale down their profit and performance projections. More specifically, these conditions have led to unprecedented promotional activity among retailers. In order to increase traffic and drive consumer spending during the current economic crisis, competitors, including department stores, mass merchants and specialty apparel stores, have been offering branded merchandise at substantial markdowns. If we are unable to continue to positively differentiate ourselves from our competitors, our results of operations could be adversely affected. For further discussion of the risks to us regarding general economic conditions, please refer to the section below entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources” and Item 1A, Risk Factors.

Competition and Margin Pressure. We believe that in order to remain competitive with off-price retailers and discount stores, we must continue to offer brand-name merchandise at a discount from traditional department stores as well as an assortment of merchandise that is appealing to our customers.

The U.S. retail apparel and home furnishings markets are highly fragmented and competitive. We compete for business with department stores, off-price retailers, specialty stores, discount stores, wholesale clubs, and outlet stores. We anticipate that competition will increase in the future. Therefore, we will continue to look for ways to differentiate our stores from those of our competitors.

The U.S retail industry continues to face increased pressure on margins as commodity prices increase and the overall challenging retail conditions have led consumers to be more value conscious. Despite a plentiful supply of goods in the market, which historically created downward pricing pressure for wholesale purchases, we expect to see rising costs. Our “open to buy” paradigm, in which we purchase both pre-season and in-season merchandise, allows us the flexibility to purchase less pre-season with the balance purchased in-season and opportunistically. It also provides us the flexibility to shift purchases between suppliers and categories. This enables us to obtain better terms with our suppliers, which we expect to help offset the expected rising costs of goods.

Changes to import and export laws could have a direct impact on our operating expenses and an indirect impact on consumer prices and we cannot predict any future changes in such laws.

Seasonality of Sales and Weather Conditions. Our sales, like most other retailers, are subject to seasonal influences, with the majority of our sales and net income derived during the months of September through January, which includes the back-to-school and holiday seasons.

Additionally, our sales continue to be significantly affected by weather. Generally, our sales are higher if the weather is cold during the Fall and warm during the early Spring. Sales of cold weather clothing are increased by early cold weather during the Fall, while sales of warm weather clothing are improved by early warm weather conditions in the Spring. Although we have diversified our product offerings, we believe traffic to our stores is still heavily driven by weather patterns.

Key Performance Measures

We consider numerous factors in assessing our performance. Key performance measures used by management include comparative store sales, gross margin and inventory levels, receipt-to-reduction ratio, liquidity and store payroll as a percentage of net sales.

Comparative Store Sales. Comparative store sales measure performance of a store during the current reporting period against the performance of the same store in the corresponding period of the previous year. The method of calculating comparative store sales varies across the retail industry. As a result, our definition of comparative store sales may differ from other retailers.

We define comparative store sales as sales of those stores commencing on the first day of the fiscal month one year after the end of their grand opening activities, which normally conclude within the first two months of operations. The table below depicts our comparative store sales during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009, and Fiscal 2008.

	Comparative Store Sales
Fiscal 2010	(0.2)%
Transition Period	(4.8)%
Fiscal 2009	(2.5)%
Fiscal 2008	(5.1)%

Various factors affect comparative store sales, including, but not limited to, current economic conditions, weather conditions, the timing of our releases of new merchandise and promotional events, the general retail sales environment, consumer preferences and buying trends, changes in sales mix among distribution channels, competition, and the success of marketing programs. While any and all of these factors can impact comparative store sales, we believe that the decrease in comparative store sales during Fiscal 2010 was primarily driven by weather conditions. The decrease in comparative store sales during the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009 was primarily attributable to weakened consumer demand as a result of the overall challenging retail conditions. The decrease in comparative store sales during Fiscal 2008 was due to a combination of unfavorable weather, weakened consumer demand, and temporarily low or out of stock issues in certain limited divisions.

Gross Margin. Gross margin is a measure used by management to indicate whether we are selling merchandise at an appropriate gross profit. Gross margin is the difference between net sales and the cost of sales. Our cost of sales and gross margin may not be comparable to those of other entities, since some entities include all of the costs related to their buying and distribution functions in cost of sales. We include certain of these costs in the "Selling and Administrative Expenses" and "Depreciation and Amortization" line items in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). We include in our "Cost of Sales" line item all costs of merchandise (net of purchase discounts and certain vendor allowances), inbound freight, distribution center outbound freight and certain merchandise acquisition costs, primarily commissions and import fees. Gross margin as a percentage of net sales improved from 38.1% during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 to 38.6% during Fiscal 2010.

Inventory Levels. Inventory at January 29, 2011 increased \$30.9 million to \$644.2 million at January 29, 2011 from \$613.3 million at January 30, 2010. This increase was the result of 18 net new stores opened during Fiscal 2010. Average store inventory at January 29, 2011 increased approximately 0.9% to \$1.4 million per store compared with average store inventory at January 30, 2010. Average inventory per comparative store decreased 1.9%. This decrease in average inventory per comparative store was the result of our ongoing initiatives to enhance our supply chain efficiencies and our merchandise content.

In order to better serve our customers, and maximize sales, we continue to refine our merchandising mix and inventory levels within our stores. By managing our inventories conservatively we believe we will be better able to deliver a continual flow of fresh merchandise to our customers. We continue to move toward more productive inventories by increasing the amount of current inventory as a percent of total inventory.

Receipt-to-Reduction Ratio. We are in the process of refining a more consistent merchandise flow based on a receipt-to-reduction ratio. We are attempting to better match forecasted levels of receipts to forecasted inventory outflows (inclusive of sales, markdowns, and inventory shrinkage) on a monthly basis. We believe this will result in a more normalized receipt cadence to support sales and will ultimately lead to an improved inventory turnover ratio.

Inventory turnover is a measure that indicates how efficiently inventory is bought and sold. It measures the length of time that we own our inventory. This is significant because the longer the inventory is owned, the more likely markdowns may be required to sell the inventory. Inventory turnover is calculated by dividing retail sales before sales discounts by the average retail value of the inventory for the period being measured. Our annualized inventory turnover rate for Fiscal 2010 has increased from 2.7 turns per year at January 30, 2010 to 2.8 turns per year at January 29, 2011. The inventory turnover calculation is based on a rolling 13 month average of inventory and the last 12 months sales.

Liquidity. Liquidity measures our ability to generate cash. Management measures liquidity through cash flow and working capital position. Cash flow is the measure of cash generated from operating, financing, and investing activities. We experienced an increase in cash flow of \$22.4 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 primarily due to accelerated vendor payments of \$237.7 million made in January 2011 compared with \$274.8 million of accelerated vendor payments, made in January 2010, as part of our working capital management strategy. Because the fiscal year had not yet changed at the time, there was no working capital management strategy employed at January 31, 2009. The impact of the working capital management strategy resulted in a significant amount of cash outflows during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 as the result of paying accounts payable in the normal course during the period and then accelerating payments at the end of the period that typically would not have been paid until after January 30, 2010. The repeat of the working capital management strategy at the end of Fiscal 2010 which accelerated Fiscal 2011 payments into Fiscal 2010 did not have as great an impact on cash flow in Fiscal 2010 as it did in the prior fiscal year because there were fewer accounts payables paid during Fiscal 2010 due to the fact that the working capital management strategy employed during the 52 weeks ended January 31, 2009 had advanced payment of approximately the first two months of the accounts payable for Fiscal 2010.

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$5.5 million from January 30, 2010 to \$30.2 million at January 29, 2011 (discussed in more detail under the caption below entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources”). The acceleration of payments which increased cash flow from operating activities during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was almost entirely offset by increased uses of cash in investing and financing activities. The increase in cash used in investing activities was primarily due to increased capital expenditures as a result of more store openings during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 as well as an increase in restricted cash and cash equivalents. The increase in cash used in financing activities was primarily due to a payment made on our Term Loan during Fiscal 2010 and borrowings, net of repayments on our ABL Line of Credit. During Fiscal 2010 and the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, we made net repayments on our Term Loan of \$87.2 million and \$8.1 million, respectively. Borrowings, net of repayments on our ABL Line of Credit were \$47.4 million during Fiscal 2010 as compared with \$91.2 million during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010.

Changes in working capital also impact our cash flows. Working capital equals current assets (exclusive of restricted cash and cash equivalents) minus current liabilities. Working capital at January 29, 2011 was \$386.2 million compared with \$349.7 million at January 30, 2010. The increase in working capital from January 30, 2010 is primarily attributable to increased inventory and accounts receivable balances at January 29, 2011, as a result of new stores opened during the period.

Store Payroll as a Percentage of Net Sales. Store payroll as a percentage of net sales measures our ability to manage our payroll in accordance with increases or decreases in net sales. The method of calculating store payroll varies across the retail industry. As a result, our store payroll as a percentage of net sales may differ from other retailers. We define store payroll as regular and overtime payroll for all store personnel as well as regional and territory personnel, exclusive of payroll charges to corporate and warehouse employees. Store payroll as a percentage of net sales was 10.3% and 10.4% during Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, respectively.

Results of Operations – Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period

The following tables set forth certain items in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) in both actual dollars and as a percentage of net sales for Fiscal 2010, the comparable 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, the Transition Period and the comparable 35 week period ended January 31, 2009 used in connection with the subsequent discussion. Financial information for Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period were derived from audited financial statements. Financial information for the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010 and the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009, were derived from unaudited financial statements.

	(in thousands)			
	52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2011	52 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
REVENUES:				
Net Sales	\$ 3,669,602	\$ 3,522,914	\$ 2,457,567	\$ 2,476,635
Other Revenue	31,487	30,840	21,730	20,277
Total Revenue	3,701,089	3,553,754	2,479,297	2,496,912
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization as Shown Below)	2,252,346	2,181,707	1,492,349	1,510,409
Selling and Administrative Expenses	1,156,613	1,113,960	759,774	761,062

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Restructuring and Separation Costs	2,200	7,452	2,429	1,929
Depreciation and Amortization	146,759	156,388	103,605	106,823
Interest Expense (Inclusive of Gain/Loss on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	99,309	84,423	59,476	74,263
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	2,080	56,141	46,776	28,134
Impairment Charges – Tradenames	-	15,250	-	279,300
Other Income, Net	(11,346)	(16,635)	(15,335)	(4,698)
Total Costs and Expenses	3,647,961	3,598,686	2,449,074	2,757,222
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	53,128	(44,932)	30,223	(260,310)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	22,130	(29,753)	11,570	(104,667)
Net Income (Loss)	30,998	(15,179)	18,653	(155,643)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$30,998	\$(15,179)	\$18,653	\$(155,643)

	52 Weeks Ended		35 Weeks Ended	
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010 (Unaudited)	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
Statement of Operations Data:				
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Other Revenue	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
Total Revenue	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization, As Shown Below)				
Selling and Administrative Expenses	61.4	61.9	60.7	61.0
Restructuring and Separation Costs	31.5	31.6	30.9	30.7
Depreciation and Amortization	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Interest Expense (Inclusive of Gain/Loss on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.3
Impairment Charges – Long Lived Assets	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.0
Impairment Charges - Trademark	0.1	1.6	1.9	1.1
Other Income, Net	0.0	0.4	0.0	11.3
Total Expense	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(0.2)
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	99.5	102.0	99.6	111.3
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	1.4	(1.1)	1.3	(10.5)
Net Income (Loss)	0.6	(0.8)	0.5	4.2
	0.8%	(0.3)%	0.8%	(6.3)%

Performance for the Fiscal Year (52 weeks) Ended January 29, 2011 Compared with the 52 weeks Ended January 30, 2010

Net Sales

We experienced an increase in net sales for Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. Consolidated net sales increased \$146.7 million, or 4.2%, to \$3,669.6 million for Fiscal 2010 from \$3,522.9 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This increase was primarily attributable to:

- an increase in net sales of \$145.3 million related to 25 new stores opened during Fiscal 2010,
 - an increase in net sales of \$29.0 million for our non comparative stores, and
 - an increase in other sales of \$3.0 million, partially offset by
- a decrease in net sales of \$24.3 million from seven stores closed since January 31, 2010 and
 - a comparative store sales decrease of \$6.3 million, or 0.2%, to \$3,460.1 million.

We believe the comparative store sales decrease was primarily due to warmer weather in September and October of 2010 as compared with the same period in the prior year.

Other Revenue

Other revenue (consisting of rental income from Leased Departments, subleased rental income, layaway, alterations, other service charges, and miscellaneous revenue items) increased \$0.7 million to \$31.5 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with \$30.8 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This increase was primarily related to an increase in layaway fees of \$1.4 million, partially offset by a \$0.8 million decrease in rental income.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$70.6 million, or 3.2%, for Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales improved to 61.4% during Fiscal 2010 compared with 61.9% during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The dollar increase of \$70.6 million in cost of sales between Fiscal 2010 and the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily related to the increase in our net sales during the same periods.

During Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, we experienced an increase in gross margin as a percent of net sales to 38.6% from 38.1%. The improvement in our gross margin as a percent of net sales was primarily the result of fewer markdowns, decreased freight expense incurred during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, and a slight improvement in shrink expense.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$42.6 million, or 3.8% to \$1,156.6 million for Fiscal 2010 from \$1,114.0 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The increase in selling and administrative expenses is summarized in the table below:

	(in thousands)			
	52 Weeks Ended			
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010	\$ Variance	% Change
Payroll and Payroll Related	\$ 524,120	\$ 497,234	\$ 26,886	5.4%
Occupancy	373,166	362,103	11,063	3.1
Benefit Costs	15,326	9,927	5,399	54.4
Advertising	70,422	67,283	3,139	4.7
Other	141,430	139,012	2,418	1.7
Business Insurance	32,149	38,401	(6,252)	(16.3)
Selling & Administrative Expenses	\$ 1,156,613	\$ 1,113,960	\$ 42,653	3.8%

The increase in selling and administrative expense during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily caused by increases in payroll and payroll related costs and occupancy costs. The increase in payroll and payroll related costs of approximately \$26.9 million was primarily related to the addition of 18 net new stores as well as stores that opened during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 that did not operate for a full 52 weeks. Amounts related to these stores resulted in an increase in payroll and payroll related expenses of \$23.3 million. Also contributing to the increase in payroll and payroll related costs was an increase in bonus expense of \$6.1 million and an increase in state unemployment tax expense of \$4.1 million. As we exceeded our bonus target for the June 2009 through May 2010 bonus period, our bonus expense increased and was recognized during the final quarter of the bonus year, which coincided with the first and second quarters of Fiscal 2010. Additionally, we had an increase in recruiting bonuses as we continued to enhance the talent of our organization during Fiscal 2010. The increase in state unemployment tax was due to rate increases in many of the states where we conduct business.

These increases were partially offset by a decrease in Fiscal 2010 of \$4.2 million in payroll and payroll tax expense related to stores that were opened for the full 52 week periods ended January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 and a decrease in vacation expense of \$2.2 million. The decrease in payroll and payroll tax expense related to stores that were opened for the full 52 week periods ended January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 was due to our ongoing initiative to reduce store payroll costs.

The increase in occupancy related costs of \$11.1 million in Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily related to new store openings during Fiscal 2010. New BCF stores opened during Fiscal 2010 accounted for \$16.3 million of the total increase. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in utilities expense of \$3.3 million as a result of our ongoing initiative to reduce costs as well as a \$1.2 million decrease in real estate taxes.

The increase in benefit costs of \$5.4 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily the result of increased 401(k) Plan Match expense of \$6.2 million and increased employee moving expenses of \$2.4 million, partially offset by decreased health insurance claims of \$3.3 million. The increase in 401(k) Plan expense during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was due to our ability to utilize less money recovered through forfeitures during Fiscal 2010 to fund some, or all, of our matching contribution obligation as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. A "forfeiture" is the portion of our contribution that is lost by a 401(k) Plan participant who terminates employment prior to becoming fully vested in such contribution. Based on the forfeitures available to us, we were not required to record any 401(k) Plan expense during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010.

The increase in advertising expense of \$3.1 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily related to shifts in the media used for marketing communications and an increase in the number of grand opening advertisements. During the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 we opened 15 new BCF stores. During Fiscal 2010, we incurred an additional \$3.1 million in marketing and advertising expense primarily related to the opening of 25 new BCF stores.

The increase in other selling and administrative expenses of \$2.4 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily due to an increase in credit card fees of \$3.9 million, a \$3.4 million increase in temporary help, a \$3.0 million increase related to fees incurred as part of our initial unsuccessful debt refinancing in the Fall of 2010, and a \$1.5 million charge to miscellaneous taxes, partially offset by a \$6.1 million decrease in our legal expense related to legal costs incurred in the prior year that did not repeat in the current year and \$3.5 million in expense savings related to costs incurred with respect to our change in year end during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 that did not repeat during Fiscal 2010.

The decrease in business insurance of \$6.3 million in Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was the result of increased claims experienced during the prior period. During the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, we experienced an increase in the cost of workers' compensation claims and an increase in the number of general liability claims, each of which we believe was a result of the economic environment. This trend has slowed during Fiscal 2010 and we have returned to a more historical level of claims experience.

Restructuring and Separation Costs

In an effort to better align our resources with our business objectives, in Fiscal 2009, we reviewed all areas of the business to identify efficiency opportunities to enhance our performance. In light of the then challenging economic and retail sales environments, we accelerated the implementation of several initiatives, including some that resulted in the elimination of certain positions and the restructuring of certain other jobs and functions. Our restructuring and separation efforts commenced in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 and continued through the Transition Period and Fiscal 2010. We incurred \$2.2 million and \$7.5 million in restructuring and separation costs during Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense related to the depreciation of fixed assets and the amortization of favorable and unfavorable leases amounted to \$146.8 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with \$156.4 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily related to various assets that were recorded pursuant to purchase accounting in conjunction with the Merger Transaction. These assets became fully depreciated during the 12 months ended January 30, 2010, which resulted in less depreciation expense during Fiscal 2010.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$99.3 million and \$84.4 million during Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week periods ended January 30, 2010, respectively. The increase in interest expense was primarily driven by increased expense related to our interest rate cap agreements, other interest expense and our commitment fees. Adjustments of the interest rate cap agreements to fair value resulted in a loss of \$5.5 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with a gain of \$5.4 million for the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, respectively. These charges resulted in a year over year increase in non-cash interest expense of \$10.9 million, which was recorded through the line item "Interest Expense" in our Consolidated Statements

of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Our interest rate cap agreements are discussed in more detail in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Derivatives and Hedging Activities.”

Other interest expense increased \$2.8 million during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010 which was primarily driven by interest incurred as part of a legal settlement. The increase in commitment fees of \$2.5 million was primarily related to a higher commitment fee charged on our ABL Line of Credit combined with a lower average outstanding balance on the ABL Line of Credit during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010.

These increases were partially offset by lower average interest rates on our Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit and a lower average balance on our Term Loan and our ABL Line of Credit as follows:

	52 weeks Ended January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
Average Interest Rate – ABL Line of Credit	2.7%	3.0%
Average Interest Rate – Term Loan	2.6%	2.7%
Average Balance – ABL Line of Credit	\$ 10.5 Million	\$ 27.2 Million
Average Balance – Term Loan	\$ 854.8 Million	\$ 868.9 Million

Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets

Impairment charges related to long-lived assets were \$2.1 million and \$56.1 million during Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, respectively. The decrease in impairment charges was primarily related to the stabilization of our operating stores' performance year over year. During Fiscal 2010, we recorded impairments related to nine stores as a result of the decline in the operating performance of those stores (refer to Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion).

The recoverability assessment related to these store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. We base these estimates upon our past and expected future performance. We believe our estimates are appropriate in light of current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current revenue or cash flow projections for each store.

Impairment Charges – Tradenames

There was no impairment charge related to our tradenames during Fiscal 2010. Impairment charges related to our tradenames during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 amounted to \$15.3 million. In accordance with ASC Topic No. 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other," (Topic 350), we perform our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at the beginning of each May.

In connection with the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 (relating to the three months ended February 28, 2009) as well as our Fiscal 2009 financial statements (relating to the year ended May 30, 2009), we concluded that it was appropriate to test our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for recoverability in light of the following factors:

- Significant declines in the U.S. and international financial markets and the resulting impact of such events on then anticipated future macroeconomic conditions and customer behavior;
- The determination that these macroeconomic conditions were impacting our sales trends as evidenced by the decreases in comparative store sales that we were experiencing;
- Decreased comparative store sales results of the peak holiday and winter selling seasons in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 which were significant to our financial results for the year;
- Declines in market valuation multiples of peer group companies used in the estimate of our business enterprise value; and
- Our expectation that comparative store sales trends during Fiscal 2009 would continue for an extended period. As a result, we developed a more moderate store opening plan which reduced our future projections of revenue and operating results offset by initiatives (which have since been implemented) to reduce our cost structure.

The recoverability assessment with respect to the tradenames used in our operations requires us to estimate the fair value of the tradenames as of the assessment date. Such determination is made using the "relief from royalty" valuation method. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Future revenue and profitability projections associated with the tradenames;

- Estimated market royalty rates that could be derived from the licensing of our tradenames to third parties in order to establish the cash flows accruing to our benefit as a result of ownership of the tradenames; and

- The rate used to discount the estimated royalty cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value) based on the risk and nature of our cash flows.

During the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, we recorded an impairment charge related to our tradenames in the amount of \$15.3 million. Of this amount, \$9.0 million was attributable to lower revenues and profitability projections associated with our tradenames in the near term and lower estimated market royalty rate expectations in light of the then current general economic conditions compared with the analysis we performed during Fiscal 2008. Our projected revenues within the model were based on comparative store sales and new store assumptions over a nine year period. A less aggressive new store opening plan combined with revised comparative store sales assumptions for the first fiscal year of the projection had a significant negative impact on the valuation. We believe our estimates were appropriate based upon the then current market conditions.

The remaining \$6.3 million of the \$15.3 million impairment was related to our acquisition of certain tradename rights during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. During that period, we purchased \$6.3 million of tradename rights based on our belief that these tradename rights would ultimately provide us with substantial marketing benefits. Historically, we were restricted in our advertising campaigns such that we could only refer to ourselves as Burlington Coat Factory and were required to note that we were not affiliated with Burlington Industries. The purchase of these tradename rights allows us to shorten our name as appropriate based on the current marketing campaign and eliminates the requirement to note that we are not affiliated with Burlington Industries. Based on our tradenames impairment assessment, we could not support an increase in the asset value of our tradenames related to this acquisition on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. As a result, we immediately impaired the acquired asset.

In accordance with Topic 350, there were no triggering events that required us to test goodwill for impairment during Fiscal 2010. We believe our estimates were appropriate based upon current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current cash flow, revenue and profitability projections or our weighted average cost of capital increases or market valuation multiple associated with peer group companies decline.

Other Income, net

Other income, net (consisting of investment income, gains and losses on disposition of assets, breakage income and other miscellaneous items) decreased \$5.3 million to \$11.3 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010.

The decrease in other income during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 was primarily related to the following:

- A decrease in miscellaneous income of \$4.9 million primarily related to a gain on a legal settlement in our favor during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010,
- a decrease in breakage income of \$3.3 million (refer to Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Store Value Cards" for further discussion),
 - a decrease of \$1.5 million related to insurance recoveries, and
- a decrease in our gain on investment of \$0.6 million related to higher recoveries of previously written off investments during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 compared with Fiscal 2010, partially offset by;
- a \$4.4 million increase related to a loss on the disposal of various fixed assets primarily related to our conversion to a new warehouse management system in Edgewater Park, New Jersey during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, and

- a \$0.6 million increase in income received from vending machines and recycling.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$22.1 million for the 52 week period ended January 29, 2011 compared with an income tax benefit of \$29.8 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The effective tax rates were 41.7% and 66.2%, respectively, for Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to the fact that the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 had a pre-tax loss with a reduction in the valuation allowance for state net operating losses and reduced state blended tax rates, which had the effect of creating an income tax benefit for this period ended January 30, 2010. Due to the pre-tax loss, the tax benefits created by the reduction in the valuation allowance for state net operating losses and reduced state blended tax rates have the effect of increasing the effective tax rate (refer to Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Income Taxes" for further information).

Net Income

Net income amounted to \$31.0 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with a net loss of \$15.2 during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. The increase in our operating results of \$46.2 million was primarily attributable to fewer impairments.

Performance for the Fiscal Year (52 Weeks) Ended January 29, 2011 Compared with the Transition Period (35 Weeks) Ended January 30, 2010

Net Sales

We experienced an increase in net sales for Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period. Consolidated net sales increased \$1,212.0 million, or 49.3%, to \$3,669.6 million for Fiscal 2010 from \$2,457.6 million for the Transition Period. Comparative store sales during Fiscal 2010 decreased 0.2% compared with a decrease of 4.8% during the Transition Period. The overall increase in net sales during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period is primarily driven by the additional 17 weeks of sales during Fiscal 2010. During that period, we generated \$1,134.8 million of net sales.

Other Revenue

Other revenue (consisting of rental income from Leased Departments, subleased rental income, layaway, alterations, other service charges, and miscellaneous revenue items) increased \$9.8 million to \$31.5 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with \$21.7 million for the Transition Period. This increase was primarily due to the additional 17 weeks included in Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period. Other revenue generated during the additional 17 weeks of Fiscal 2010 amounted to \$9.5 million. As a percentage of net sales, other revenue remained in line with the prior year at 0.9%.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$760.0 million, or 50.9% during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 61.4% during Fiscal 2010 compared with 60.7% during the Transition Period. The dollar increase of \$760.0 million in cost of sales during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period was primarily related to the additional 17 weeks included in Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period which resulted in \$701.1 million of additional cost of sales during Fiscal 2010. During Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period, gross margin as a percent of net sales declined to 38.6% from 39.3%, respectively, reflecting the seasonality of the Transition Period.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$396.8 million, or 52.2%, to \$1,156.6 million for Fiscal 2010 from \$759.8 million for the Transition Period. The increase in selling and administrative expenses is summarized in the table below:

(in thousands)

	52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	\$ Variance	% Change
Payroll and Payroll Related	\$ 524,120	\$ 337,057	\$ 187,063	55.5%
Occupancy	373,166	246,082	127,084	51.6
Other	141,430	95,248	46,182	48.5
Advertising	70,422	49,378	21,044	42.6
Business Insurance	32,149	22,955	9,194	40.1
Benefit Costs	15,326	9,054	6,272	69.3
Selling & Administrative Expenses	\$ 1,156,613	\$ 759,774	\$ 396,839	52.2 %

The increase in selling and administrative expense during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period was primarily caused by the additional 17 weeks included Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period as well as the addition of 18 net new stores during Fiscal 2010. During the 17 week period, the Company incurred selling and administrative expenses of \$363.4 million and new stores opened in Fiscal 2010 contributed \$43.6 million to the increase in selling and administrative expenses.

As a percentage of net sales, selling and administrative expenses increased to 31.5% for Fiscal 2010 from 30.9% for the Transition Period.

Restructuring and Separation Costs

In an effort to better align our resources with our business objectives, in Fiscal 2009, we reviewed all areas of the business to identify efficiency opportunities to enhance our performance. In light of the challenging economic and retail sales environments, we accelerated the implementation of several initiatives, including some that resulted in the elimination of certain positions and the restructuring of certain other jobs and functions. Our restructuring and separation efforts commenced in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, and continued through the Transition Period and Fiscal 2010. We incurred \$2.2 million and \$2.4 million in restructuring and separation costs during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense related to the depreciation of fixed assets and the amortization of favorable and unfavorable leases amounted to \$146.8 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with \$103.6 during the Transition Period. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily the result of the additional 17 weeks included in Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period which amounted to additional depreciation and amortization expense of \$48.4 million.

As a percentage of net sales, depreciation and amortization decreased to 4.0% during Fiscal 2010 from 4.2% during the Transition Period.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$99.3 million and \$59.5 million during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, respectively. The \$39.8 million increase in interest expense was primarily the result of the additional 17 weeks included in Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period which amounted to an additional \$34.3 million in interest expense. In addition to the additional 17 weeks, interest expense increased further due to increased expense related to our interest rate cap agreements, other interest expense, and our commitment fees. Adjustments of the interest rate cap agreements to fair value resulted in a loss of \$5.5 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with a gain of \$0.5 million during the Transition Period, respectively. These charges resulted in a period over period increase in non-cash interest expense of \$6.0 million, which was recorded through the line item "Interest Expense" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Our interest rate cap agreements are discussed in more detail in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About market Risk and Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Derivatives and Hedging Activities."

Other interest expense increased \$2.8 million during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period, which was primarily driven by interest incurred as part of a legal settlement. The increase in commitment fees of \$3.0 million was primarily related to a higher commitment fee charged to our new ABL Line of Credit combined with a lower average outstanding balance on the ABL Line of Credit during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period.

These increases were partially offset by a lower average balance on our Term Loan and our ABL Line of Credit as follows:

	52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010
Average Interest Rate – ABL Line of Credit	2.7%	2.7%
Average Interest Rate – Term Loan	2.6%	2.6%
Average Balance – ABL Line of Credit	\$ 10.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million
Average Balance – Term Loan	\$ 854.8 Million	\$ 867.0 Million

Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets

Impairment charges related to long-lived assets were \$2.1 million and \$46.8 million for Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, respectively. The decrease in impairment charges during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period is primarily related to the stabilization of the operating stores' performance during Fiscal 2010 as compared with the Transition Period (refer to Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion).

The recoverability assessment related to these store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. We base these estimates upon our past and expected future performance. We believe our estimates are appropriate in light of current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current revenue or cash flow projections for each store.

Impairment Charges – Tradenames

There was no impairment charge related to our tradenames during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period. In accordance with ASC Topic No. 350, "Intangibles – Goodwill and Other," (Topic 350), we perform our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at the beginning of each May. In accordance with Topic 350, there were no triggering events that required us to test goodwill for impairment during Fiscal 2010 or the Transition Period.

Other Income, net

Other income, net (consisting of investment income, gains and losses on disposition of assets, breakage income and other miscellaneous items) decreased \$4.0 million to \$11.3 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period. The decrease in other income during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period was primarily related to a \$4.1 million decrease in the loss on the sale of fixed assets from January 30, 2010 as compared with January 29, 2011.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$22.1 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with income tax expense of \$11.6 million during the Transition Period. The effective tax rates were 41.7% and 38.3%, respectively, during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period. The increase in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a reduction in the valuation allowance for state net operating losses and an increase in the state tax prior year adjustment, which had the effect of increasing our income tax expense (refer to Note 17 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Income Taxes" for further information).

Net Income

Net income amounted to \$31.0 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with a net income of \$18.7 million during the Transition Period. The increase in our operating results of \$12.3 million was primarily attributable to fewer impairments.

Performance for the Transition Period (35 Weeks) Ended January 30, 2010 Compared with the 35 Weeks Ended January 31, 2009

Net Sales

We experienced a decrease in net sales for the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. Consolidated net sales decreased \$19.0 million, or 0.8%, to \$2,457.6 million during the Transition Period from \$2,476.6 million during the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. This decrease was primarily attributable to:

- a comparative store sales decrease of \$114.2 million, or 4.8%, to \$2,263.2 million,
 - a decrease in barter sales of \$10.8 million, and
- a decrease in net sales of \$2.5 million from stores closed since the comparable period in Fiscal 2009, partially offset by
- an increase in net sales of \$63.2 million for stores previously opened that were not included in our comparative store sales,
 - an increase in net sales of \$34.1 million related to nine new stores opened during the Transition Period, and
 - an increase in layaway and other sales of \$10.8 million.

We believe the comparative store sales decrease was due to weather conditions and weakened consumer demand. November of 2009 was the warmest November in the prior eight years. The weakened consumer demand was a result of the contraction of credit available to consumers and the overall challenging retail conditions.

Other Revenue

Other revenue (consisting of rental income from Leased Departments, subleased rental income, layaway, alterations, other service charges, and miscellaneous revenue items) increased \$1.4 million to \$21.7 million during the Transition Period compared with \$20.3 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. This increase was primarily related to an increase in layaway fees of \$1.8 million.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales decreased \$18.1 million or 1.2% during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales decreased to 60.7% during the Transition Period compared with 61.0% during the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The dollar decrease of \$18.1 million in cost of sales between the Transition Period and the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily related to the decrease in our net sales during the same periods.

During the Transition Period, as compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, we experienced an increase in gross margin as a percent of net sales from 39.0% to 39.3%. The improvement in our gross margin as a percent of net sales was primarily the result of fewer markdowns during the Transition Period as compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. Markdowns improved 0.7% as a percentage of net sales as a result of our ongoing initiative to increase the amount of current inventory as a percent of our total inventory, ultimately leading to fewer markdowns. The improvement in markdowns was almost entirely offset by increased shrink of 0.6% as a percentage of net sales during the Transition Period as compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses decreased \$1.3 million, or 0.2%, to \$759.8 million for the Transition Period from \$761.1 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The decrease in selling and administrative expenses is summarized in the table below:

	(in thousands)			
	35 Weeks Ended		\$	%
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009		
Payroll and Payroll Related	\$ 337,057	\$ 358,074	\$ (21,017)	(5.9)%
Advertising	49,378	57,283	(7,905)	(13.8)
Benefit Costs	9,054	12,176	(3,122)	(25.6)
Business				
Insurance	22,955	17,071	5,884	34.5
Occupancy	246,082	235,534	10,548	4.5
Other	95,248	80,924	14,324	17.7
Selling & Administrative Expenses	\$ 759,774	\$ 761,062	\$ (1,288)	(0.2)%

The decrease in selling and administrative expense during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily caused by decreases in payroll and payroll related costs. The decrease in payroll and

payroll related costs of approximately \$21.0 million was primarily related to a decrease in our store payroll as a percentage of net sales to 10.2% during the Transition Period from 10.9% during the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 and a corresponding decrease in payroll taxes of \$1.8 million as a result of our initiative to reduce store payroll costs including the reduction of janitorial payroll in conjunction with our initiative to replace janitorial payroll with a third party provider.

The decrease in advertising expense of \$7.9 million during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily related to shifts in the media used for marketing communications and a decrease in the number of grand opening advertisements. During the Transition Period we opened nine new BCF stores. During the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, we incurred additional marketing and advertising expense in connection with the opening of 34 new BCF stores.

The decrease in benefit costs of \$3.1 million during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily a result of decreased 401(k) Plan expense. Under our 401(k) Plan, we are able to utilize monies recovered through forfeitures to fund some or all of our annual matching contribution obligation. A “forfeiture” is the portion of our contribution that is lost by a 401(k) Plan participant who terminates employment prior to becoming fully vested in such contribution. Based on the forfeitures available to us, we were not required to record any 401(k) Plan expense during the Transition Period. We used \$3.5 million of 401(k) Plan forfeitures to fund our entire 401(k) Plan matching contribution for the 2009 401(k) Plan year.

The increase in business insurance of \$5.9 million during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was the result of our claims experience for the period. During the Transition Period, we experienced an increase in the cost of workers' compensation claims and an increase in the number of general liability claims, each of which we believe was a result of the economic environment.

The increase in occupancy related costs of \$10.5 million during the Transition Period as compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily related to new store openings. New BCF stores opened during the Transition Period accounted for \$4.2 million of the total increase; new BCF stores opened during this period that were not operating for a full 35 weeks during the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009 incurred incremental occupancy costs of \$4.5 million during the Transition Period. Janitorial service expense increased \$4.5 million (\$0.4 million related to new stores) during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 due to our initiative to replace janitorial payroll with a third party provider. Real estate taxes increased \$1.0 million due primarily to annual tax rate increases. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in utilities expense of \$2.7 million as a result of our ongoing initiative to reduce costs.

The increase in other selling and administrative expenses of \$14.3 million during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 was primarily due to a \$7.5 million increase in our legal reserve, and a \$3.0 million increase associated with the acceleration of fees associated with store physical inventories related to our change in fiscal year end.

Restructuring and Separation Costs

In an effort to better align our resources with our business objectives we reviewed all areas of the business to identify efficiency opportunities to enhance our performance in Fiscal 2009. In light of the challenging economic and retail sales environments, we accelerated the implementation of several initiatives, including some that resulted in the elimination of certain positions and the restructuring of certain other jobs and functions. Our restructuring and separation efforts commenced in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, and continued during the Transition Period. We incurred \$2.4 million and \$1.9 million in restructuring and separation costs during the Transition Period and the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, respectively.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense related to the depreciation of fixed assets and the amortization of favorable and unfavorable leases amounted to \$103.6 million during the Transition Period compared with \$106.8 for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily a result of various assets that were recorded pursuant to purchase accounting in conjunction with the Merger Transaction. These assets became fully depreciated during Fiscal 2009, which resulted in less depreciation expense during the Transition Period.

During the Transition Period, the Company made a reclassification of amortization of deferred financing fees from the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) to the line item "Interest Expense" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009, and May 31, 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$59.5 million and \$74.3 million during the Transition Period and the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, respectively. The decrease in interest expense was primarily driven by lower average interest rates on our Term

Loan and ABL Line of Credit and a lower average balance on our ABL Line of Credit as follows:

	35 Weeks Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009
Average Interest Rate – ABL Line of Credit	2.7%	4.4%
Average Interest Rate – Term Loan	2.6%	4.8%
Average Balance – ABL Line of Credit	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 219.5 Million
Average Balance – Term Loan	\$ 867.0 Million	\$ 872.8 Million

Offsetting the decrease in interest expense were smaller gains on the adjustments of our interest rate cap agreements to fair value during the Transition Period as compared to the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. Our interest rate cap agreements are discussed in more detail in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk and Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Derivatives and Hedging Activities.” Adjustments of the interest rate cap agreements to fair value resulted in gains of \$0.5 million and \$2.7 million during the Transition Period and the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, respectively, each of which were recorded in the line item “Interest Expense” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

During the Transition Period, the Company made a reclassification of amortization of deferred financing fees from the line item “Depreciation and Amortization” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) to the line item “Interest Expense” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008.

Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets

Impairment charges related to long-lived assets were \$46.8 million and \$28.1 million for the Transition Period and January 31, 2009, respectively. The increase in impairment charges was primarily related to the decline in the operating performance of 33 stores as a result of decreased comparative store sales.

The recoverability assessment related to these store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. We base these estimates upon our past and expected future performance. We believe our estimates are appropriate in light of current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current revenue or cash flow projections for each store.

The majority of the impairment charges during the Transition Period were related to the impairment of favorable leases in the amount of \$34.6 million related to 24 of our stores. We also impaired \$9.5 million of leasehold improvements, \$2.3 million of furniture and fixtures and \$0.4 million of other long-lived assets.

The majority of the impairment charges for the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009 was related to the impairment of favorable leases in the amount of \$20.9 million related to 15 of our stores. We also impaired \$5.8 million of leasehold improvements and \$1.4 million of furniture and fixtures.

Impairment Charges – Tradenames

There was no impairment charge related to our tradenames during the Transition Period. Impairment charges related to our tradenames during the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 amounted to \$279.3 million. In accordance with ASC Topic No. 350, “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other,” (Topic 350), we perform our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived assets at the beginning of each May.

In connection with the preparation of our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 (relating to the three months ended February 28, 2009) as well as our Fiscal 2009 financial statements (relating to the year ended May 30, 2009), we concluded that it was appropriate to test our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for recoverability in light of the following factors:

-

Significant declines in the U.S. and international financial markets and the resulting impact of such events on then anticipated future macroeconomic conditions and customer behavior;

- The determination that these macroeconomic conditions were impacting our sales trends as evidenced by the decreases in comparative store sales that we were experiencing;
- Decreased comparative store sales results of the peak holiday and winter selling seasons in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 which were significant to our financial results for the year;
- Declines in market valuation multiples of peer group companies used in the estimate of our business enterprise value; and
- Our expectation that then current comparative store sales trends would continue for an extended period. As a result, we developed a more moderate store opening plan which reduced our future projections of revenue and operating results offset by initiatives (which have since been implemented) to reduce our cost structure.

The recoverability assessment with respect to the tradenames used in our operations requires us to estimate the fair value of the tradenames as of the assessment date. Such determination is made using the “relief from royalty” valuation method. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Future revenue and profitability projections associated with the tradenames;
- Estimated market royalty rates that could be derived from the licensing of our tradenames to third parties in order to establish the cash flows accruing to our benefit as a result of ownership of the tradenames; and
- The rate used to discount the estimated royalty cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value) based on the risk and nature of our cash flows.

During the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, we recorded an impairment charge related to our tradenames in the amount of \$279.3 million. This impairment charge reflected lower revenues and profitability projections associated with our tradenames at the time and lower estimated market royalty rate expectations in light of the then current general economic conditions compared with the analysis we performed during Fiscal 2008. Our projected revenues within the model were based on comparative store sales and new store assumptions over a nine year period. A less aggressive new store opening plan combined with revised comparative store sales assumptions for the first fiscal year of the projection had a significant negative impact on the valuation. We believe our estimates were appropriate based upon the then current market conditions (refer to Note 7 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Intangible Assets” for further discussion).

Other Income, net

Other income, net (consisting of investment income, gains and losses on disposition of assets, breakage income and other miscellaneous items) increased \$10.6 million to \$15.3 million during the Transition Period as compared with the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009.

The increase in other income during the Transition Period compared with the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2009 was primarily related to the following:

- An increase in miscellaneous income of \$6.0 million primarily related to a gain on a legal settlement in our favor and other miscellaneous income,
- an increase in gain on investment of \$5.5 million related to additional distributions received from the Reserve Primary Fund (Fund) in excess of those anticipated,
 - an increase of \$2.1 million related to insurance recoveries, and
 - an increase in breakage income of \$2.8 million; partially offset by
- a \$5.1 million decrease related to a loss on the disposal of various fixed assets primarily related to our conversion to a new warehouse management system in Edgewater Park, New Jersey.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense was \$11.6 million during the Transition Period compared with an income tax benefit of \$104.7 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The effective tax rates were 38.3% and 40.2%, respectively, for the Transition Period and the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009. The decrease in the effective tax rate was primarily due to a change in the valuation allowance for state net operating losses and lower state blended tax rates, which had the effect of reducing our net deferred tax liability and decreasing our income tax expense.

Net Income

Net income amounted to \$18.7 million during the Transition Period compared with a net loss of \$155.6 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The increase in our operating results of \$174.3 million was primarily attributable to fewer impairments.

Results of Operations – Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008

The following table sets forth certain items in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as a percentage of net sales for periods indicated that are used in connection with the discussion herein.

	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Statement of Operations Data:		
Net Sales	100.0 %	100.0 %
Other Revenue	0.8	0.9
Total Revenue	100.8	100.9
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization, As Shown Below)	62.1	61.8
Selling & Administrative Expenses	31.5	32.2
Restructuring and Separation Costs	0.2	-
Depreciation and Amortization	4.5	4.9
Interest Expense (Inclusive of Gain/Loss on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	2.9	3.9
Impairment Charges – Long Lived Assets	1.1	0.7
Impairment Charges - Tradenames	8.3	-
Other Income, Net	(0.2)	(0.4)
Total Expense	110.4	103.1
Loss Before Income Tax Benefit	(9.6)	(2.2)
Income Tax Benefit	(4.2)	(0.8)
Net Loss	(5.4)%	(1.4)%

Performance for the Fiscal Year (52 weeks) Ended May 30, 2009 Compared with the Fiscal Year (52 weeks) Ended May 31, 2008

Net Sales

We experienced an increase in net sales for Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008. Consolidated net sales increased \$148.6 million, or 4.4%, to \$3,542.0 million for Fiscal 2009 from \$3,393.4 million for Fiscal 2008. This increase was attributable to:

- an increase in net sales of \$222.8 million related to 36 net new stores opened in 2009,
- an increase in net sales of \$42.1 million for stores opened in 2008 that are not included in our comparative store sales,
 - an increase in barter sales of \$5.5 million; partially offset by
 - a comparative store sales decrease of \$83.9 million, or 2.5%, to \$3,213.1 million, and-
- a decrease in net sales of \$19.4 million from stores closed since the comparable period last year.

We believe the comparative store sales decrease was due primarily to weakened consumer demand as a result of the contraction of credit available to consumers and the overall challenging retail conditions.

Other Revenue

Other revenue (consisting of rental income from Leased Departments; subleased rental income; layaway, alteration, dormancy, and other service charges; and miscellaneous revenue items) decreased \$1.2 million to \$29.4 million for Fiscal 2009 from \$30.6 million for Fiscal 2008. This decrease was primarily related to a decrease in dormancy fees of

\$2.2 million, partially offset by an increase in layaway fees of \$1.1 million.

The decrease in dormancy fees was related to our decision during the third quarter of Fiscal 2008 to cease charging dormancy fees on outstanding balances of store value cards, which were recorded in the line item "Other Revenue" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), and begin recording store value card breakage income in the line item "Other Income, Net" in our Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). These dormancy fees contributed an additional \$2.2 million to the line item "Other Revenue" in our Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for Fiscal 2008 compared with Fiscal 2009. We now recognize breakage income related to outstanding store value cards in the line item "Other Income, Net" in our Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales increased \$104.4 million, or 5.0%, for Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008. Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales increased to 62.1% during Fiscal 2009 from 61.8% in Fiscal 2008. The dollar increase of \$104.4 million in cost of sales between Fiscal 2008 and Fiscal 2009 was primarily related to the operation of 36 net new stores which were opened in Fiscal 2009.

Gross margin as a percent of net sales decreased from 38.2% for Fiscal 2008 to 37.9% for Fiscal 2009. The decline in gross margin was primarily due to increased shrink results based on physical inventories taken in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2009.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$24.4 million, or 2.2%, to \$1,115.2 million for Fiscal 2009 from \$1,090.8 million for Fiscal 2008. The increase in selling and administrative expenses is summarized in the table below:

	(in thousands)			
	Year Ended		\$ Variance	% Change
	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008		
Occupancy	\$ 351,555	\$ 304,052	\$ 47,503	15.6%
Business Insurance	32,515	26,994	5,521	20.5
Advertising	75,188	70,879	4,309	6.1
Benefit Costs	13,049	14,555	(1,506)	(10.3)
Other	124,689	138,713	(14,024)	(10.1)
Payroll and Payroll Related	518,252	535,636	(17,384)	(3.2)
Selling & Administrative Expenses	\$ 1,115,248	\$ 1,090,829	\$ 24,419	2.2%

The increase in occupancy related costs of \$47.5 million during Fiscal 2009 was primarily related to new store openings. New stores opened in Fiscal 2009 accounted for \$29.0 million of the total increase. Stores opened in Fiscal 2008 that were not operating for a full twelve months in Fiscal 2008 incurred incremental occupancy costs of \$4.2 million during Fiscal 2009. Utility expenses increased \$10.0 million (\$5.5 million related to new stores) due primarily to an increase in electricity rates. Janitorial service expense increased \$8.7 million (\$1.0 million related to new stores) due to our initiative to replace janitorial payroll with a third party provider, and real estate taxes increased \$6.8 million (\$3.0 million related to new stores) due primarily to annual tax rate increases.

The increase in business insurance of \$5.5 million in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008 was the result of our claims experience for the year. During Fiscal 2009, we experienced an increase in the value of workers' compensation claims and an increase in the number of general liability claims which we believe was a result of the economic environment.

The increase in advertising expense of \$4.3 million during Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008 was primarily related to increases in advertising as a result of 36 net new stores opened during Fiscal 2009. This increase was partially offset by the continued cost efficiencies realized by our internal performance of an increasing number of production and creative functions.

The increases in selling and administrative expense during Fiscal 2009 were partially offset by decreases in payroll and payroll related costs, other costs and benefit costs. The decrease in other selling and administrative expenses of approximately \$14.0 million during Fiscal 2009 was a result of several initiatives included in our plan to reduce our cost structure, as well as decreases in costs related to security, miscellaneous taxes, temporary help and travel and entertainment.

The decrease in payroll and payroll related costs of approximately \$17.4 million was primarily related to a decrease in our store payroll as a percentage of net sales related to our initiative to reduce store payroll costs and the reduction of janitorial payroll in conjunction with our initiative to replace janitorial payroll with a third party provider. These initiatives resulted in a decrease in store payroll as a percentage of net sales to 10.9 % million during Fiscal 2009 compared with 12.1% during Fiscal 2008. Additionally, vacation expense decreased \$6.7 million during Fiscal 2009 as a result of our implementation of a new vacation and personal time policy.

The decreases in payroll and payroll related costs were partially offset by new store payroll and increased bonus and stock compensation expense in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008. New store payroll related to the opening of 36 net new stores during Fiscal 2009 contributed an additional \$23.3 million to payroll. Additionally, incremental payroll related to stores that were opened during Fiscal 2008, but were not operating for the full fiscal period contributed incremental payroll expense of \$2.9 million.

Bonus and stock compensation expense increased \$7.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008. The increase in bonus expense of \$7.1 million for Fiscal 2009 was due to the fact that during Fiscal 2008 we did not achieve the targets under our bonus plan, and consequently, reversed the previously recognized expense of \$1.5 million during the fiscal year. In contrast, during Fiscal 2009, we attained the bonus targets so there was not a similar reversal during Fiscal 2009. The increase in stock compensation expense of \$1.3 million was related to a greater number of options and restricted stock awards granted in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008.

Restructuring and Separation Costs

Our restructuring and separation efforts commenced in Fiscal 2009 and resulted in costs totaling \$7.0 million for the fiscal year; no restructuring or separation costs were incurred in Fiscal 2008. In an effort to better align our resources with our business objectives, we reviewed all areas of the business to identify efficiency opportunities to enhance our performance. In light of the challenging economic and retail sales environments, we accelerated the implementation of several initiatives, including some that resulted in the elimination of certain positions and the restructuring of certain other jobs and functions. This resulted in the reduction of approximately 2,300 positions in our corporate office and our stores during the third and fourth quarters of Fiscal 2009. This reduction, which amounted to slightly less than 9% of our workforce, resulted in a severance and related payroll tax charge of \$2.8 million.

Additionally, on February 16, 2009 our former President and Chief Executive Officer entered into a separation agreement with us. As part of his separation agreement, we paid his salary through May 30, 2009 at which time continuation payments and other benefits payable as provided in his separation agreement commenced. We recorded a charge of \$1.8 million of continuation payments related to the separation of our former President and Chief Executive Officer during Fiscal 2009. The continuation payments will be paid out in bi-weekly installments through May 30, 2011. Continuation payments of \$0.2 million were paid during Fiscal 2009.

In addition to the continuation payments, other charges relating to benefits payable pursuant to the former President and Chief Executive Officer's separation agreement included additional non-cash compensation charges of approximately \$2.4 million during Fiscal 2009 related to the repurchase of a portion of his restricted stock and a modification of his stock options.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense related to the depreciation of fixed assets and the amortization of favorable and unfavorable leases amounted to \$159.6 million for Fiscal 2009 compared with \$166.7 million for Fiscal 2008. The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008 was primarily a result of various assets that were recorded pursuant to purchase accounting in conjunction with the Merger Transaction. These assets were fully depreciated during Fiscal 2009, which resulted in less depreciation expense during the fiscal year.

During the Transition Period, the Company made a reclassification of amortization of deferred financing fees from the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) to the line item "Interest Expense" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$102.7 million for Fiscal 2009 compared with \$133.0 million for Fiscal 2008. This decrease in interest expense was primarily related to lower average interest rates on our ABL Line of Credit and our Term Loan in

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008, partially offset by a higher average balance on the ABL Line of Credit as follows:

	Year Ended	
	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Average Interest Rate – ABL Line of Credit	4.3%	6.6%
Average Interest Rate – Term Loan	4.3%	7.0%
Average Balance – ABL Line of Credit	\$148.4 Million	\$144.0 Million
Average Balance – Term Loan	\$870.4 Million	\$873.1 Million

Also contributing to the decrease in interest expense were gains on the adjustments of our interest rate cap agreements to fair value. Our interest rate cap agreements are more fully discussed in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of this Annual Report and Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Derivatives and Hedging Activities.” Adjustments of the interest rate cap agreements to fair value resulted in gains of \$4.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, for Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, each of which are recorded as “Interest Expense” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The gains in Fiscal 2009 were primarily the result of an increase in the underlying market rates, which in turn, increased the value of the interest rate cap agreements.

During the Transition Period, the Company made a reclassification of amortization of deferred financing fees from the line item “Depreciation and Amortization” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) to the line item “Interest Expense” in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for each of the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008.

Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets

Impairment charges related to long-lived assets for Fiscal 2009 were \$37.5 million compared with \$25.3 million for Fiscal 2008. The increase in impairment charges was primarily related to the decline in the operating performance of 37 stores as a result of the declining macroeconomic conditions that were negatively impacting our comparative store sales.

The recoverability assessment related to these store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. We base these estimates upon our past and expected future performance. We believe our estimates are appropriate in light of the then current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if we do not achieve our current revenue or cash flow projections for each store.

The majority of the impairment charges for Fiscal 2009 were related to the impairment of favorable leases in the amount of \$26.1 million related to 21 of our stores. We also impaired \$6.3 million of leasehold improvements, \$2.1 million of furniture and fixtures and \$3.0 million of other long-lived assets during Fiscal 2009.

The majority of impairment charges for Fiscal 2008 related to favorable lease assets of \$18.8 million, leasehold improvements of \$3.9 million and furniture and fixtures of \$2.0 million. Impairment charges at the store level were primarily related to a decline in the operating performance of the respective stores as a result of weakening consumer demand during the period.

Impairment Charges – Tradenames

Impairment charges related to our tradenames totaled \$294.6 million during Fiscal 2009. There were no impairment charges related to our tradenames during Fiscal 2008. We typically perform our annual impairment testing of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets at the beginning of May of each fiscal year. However, in connection with the preparation of our Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 (relating to the three months ended February 28, 2009) as well as our Fiscal 2009 financial statements (relating to the year ended May 30, 2009), we concluded that it was appropriate to test our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets for recoverability at that time in light of the following factors:

- Significant declines in the U.S. and international financial markets and the resulting impact of such events on then anticipated future macroeconomic conditions and customer behavior;

- The determination that these macroeconomic conditions were impacting our sales trends as evidenced by the decreases in comparative store sales that we were experiencing;
- Decreased comparative store sales results of the peak holiday and winter selling seasons in the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 which are significant to our financial results for the year;
- Declines in market valuation multipliers of peer group companies used in the estimate of our business enterprise value; and
- Our expectation that current comparative store sales trends would continue for an extended period. As a result, we developed a more moderate store opening plan which reduced our future projections of revenue and operating results offset by initiatives (which have since been implemented) to reduce our cost structure.

In addition to our testing during the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, we updated that testing during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2009, in accordance with our policies, using the same methodology. The recoverability assessment with respect to the tradenames used in our operations requires us to estimate the fair value of the tradenames as of the assessment date. Such determination is made using the “relief from royalty” valuation method. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Future revenue and profitability projections associated with the tradenames;
- Estimated market royalty rates that could be derived from the licensing of our tradenames to third parties in order to establish the cash flows accruing to our benefit as a result of ownership of the tradenames; and
- Rate used to discount the estimated royalty cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value) based on the risk and nature of our cash flows.

Based upon the impairment analysis of our tradenames during Fiscal 2009, we determined that a portion of the tradenames was impaired and recorded an impairment charge of \$288.3 million. This impairment charge reflected lower revenues and profitability projections associated with our tradenames in the near term and lower estimated market royalty rate expectations in light of general economic conditions compared with the analysis we performed during Fiscal 2008. Our projected revenues within the model were based on comparative store sales and new store assumptions over a nine year period. A less aggressive new store opening plan combined with revised comparative store sales assumptions for the first fiscal year of the projection had a significant negative impact on the valuation. We believed our estimates were appropriate based upon then current market conditions.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2009, we purchased additional tradename rights in the amount of \$6.3 million based on our belief that these tradename rights will ultimately provide us with substantial marketing benefits. Historically, we were restricted in our advertising campaigns to only refer to ourselves as Burlington Coat Factory and we were required to note that we were not affiliated with Burlington Industries. The purchase of these tradename rights allowed us to shorten our name as appropriate based on the current marketing campaign and eliminates the requirement to note that we are not affiliated with Burlington Industries. Based on our tradenames impairment assessment, we could not support an increase in the asset value of our tradenames on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. As a result, we immediately impaired the acquired asset.

As a result of the impairments noted during the third quarter, we also assessed our goodwill for impairment. Based upon the interim impairment analysis of our recorded goodwill during the third quarter of Fiscal 2009, and the update that we performed during the fourth quarter, we determined that none of our goodwill was impaired. We believed our estimates were appropriate based upon market conditions.

Other Income, net

Other income, net (consisting of investment income, gains and losses on disposition of assets, breakage income and other miscellaneous items) decreased \$6.9 million to \$6.0 million for Fiscal 2009. This decrease was primarily attributable to our recording a loss on our investment in the Fund of \$4.7 million and a decrease in breakage income of \$2.2 million during Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008.

Based on various communications issued by the Fund throughout Fiscal 2009, we recorded a \$4.7 million loss on our investment in the Fund.

Breakage income decreased \$2.2 million to \$3.1 million during 2009. The decrease in breakage income was related to our initial recording of breakage income during the third quarter of Fiscal 2008. In connection with the establishment of BCF Cards, Inc., we recorded \$4.7 million of store value card breakage income in the line item "Other Income/Expense, Net" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the

third quarter of Fiscal 2008, which included cumulative breakage income related to store value cards issued since we introduced our store value card program.

Income Tax Benefit

Income tax benefit was \$147.4 million and \$25.3 million for Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. Income tax benefit resulting from the tradenames impairment discussed above was \$116.8 million for Fiscal 2009. The effective tax rates for Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 were 43.5% and 34.1%, respectively. In Fiscal 2008 we recorded increases to our tax liability which had the effect of reducing our overall income tax benefit and effective tax rate for the year. The increase in the effective tax rate was also due to lower state blended tax rates which had the effect of reducing our net deferred tax liability and increasing our income tax benefit.

Net Loss

Net losses amounted to \$191.6 million for Fiscal 2009 compared with net losses of \$49.0 million for Fiscal 2008. The decrease in our operating results of \$142.6 million was primarily attributable to increased impairment charges related to our tradenames and long-lived assets, partially offset by increased sales driven primarily by non-comparative stores, improved expense management as part of our initiative to reduce our cost structure, and lower interest expense incurred during Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We fund inventory expenditures during normal and peak periods through cash flows from operating activities, available cash, and our ABL Line of Credit. Liquidity may be affected by the terms we are able to obtain from vendors and their factors. Our working capital needs follow a seasonal pattern, peaking each October and November when inventory is received for the Fall selling season. Our largest source of operating cash flows is cash collections from our customers. In general, our primary uses of cash are providing for working capital, which principally represents the purchase of inventory, the payment of operating expenses, debt servicing, and opening of new stores and remodeling of existing stores. As of January 29, 2011, we had unused availability on our ABL Line of Credit of \$180.0 million.

Our ability to satisfy our interest payment obligations on our outstanding debt and maintain compliance with our debt covenants, as discussed below, will depend largely on our future performance which, in turn, is subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors beyond our control. If we do not have sufficient cash flow to service interest payment obligations on our outstanding indebtedness and if we cannot borrow or obtain equity financing to satisfy those obligations, our business and results of operations will be materially adversely affected. We cannot be assured that any replacement borrowing or equity financing could be successfully completed on terms similar to our current financing agreements, or at all.

During Fiscal 2009 and, to a lesser extent, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2010, there was a significant deterioration in the global financial markets and economic environment, which we believe has negatively impacted consumer spending at many retailers, including us. In response to this, we have taken, and continue to take, steps to increase opportunities to profitably drive sales, maintain margins and continue to improve the efficiency of our operations.

As discussed throughout this Annual Report, we implemented certain initiatives in response to the difficult economic environment which included reducing our cost structure during Fiscal 2009, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2010 through various payroll initiatives and supply chain efficiencies. A portion of these savings were reinvested in our operations and in enhancing our store experience. We believe that we have prudently managed our capital expenditures, allowing us to appropriately act on opportunities to grow our business. We closely monitor our net sales, gross margin, expenses and working capital. We have performed scenario planning such that if our net sales decline, we have identified variable costs that could be reduced to partially mitigate the impact of these declines and maintain compliance with our debt covenants.

Despite the current trends in the retail environment and their negative impact on our comparative store sales, we believe that cash generated from operations, along with our existing cash and our ABL Line of Credit, will be sufficient to fund our expected cash flow requirements and planned capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months as well as the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that we would be able to continue to offset the decline in our comparative store sales with continued savings initiatives in the event that the economy continues to decline.

In the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, we completed the refinancing of our Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes. As a result of these transactions, the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, with carrying values at January 29, 2011 of \$302.0 million and \$99.3 million, respectively, have been repurchased. In addition, BCFWC completed the sale of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 (the Notes) at an issue price of 100%. Additionally, the Term Loan with a carrying value of \$777.6 million as of January 29, 2011 has been replaced with a \$1,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility (New Term Loan). Borrowings on the ABL Line of Credit related to the transaction were \$101.6 million. As a result of these transactions, we incurred various fees and charges

of approximately \$73 million. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis.

Our New Term Loan agreement contains financial, affirmative and negative covenants and requires that we, among other things, maintain on the last day of each fiscal quarter a consolidated leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount. Specifically, our total debt to Adjusted EBITDA, as each term is defined in the new credit agreement governing the New Term Loan, for the trailing twelve months most recently ended on or prior to such date, may not exceed 6.75 to 1 through October 27, 2012; 6.25 to 1 through November 2, 2013; 5.5 to 1 through November 1, 2014; 5.00 to 1 through October 31, 2015; and 4.75 to 1 at January 30, 2016 and thereafter. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure of our liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA, as defined in the credit agreement governing our Term Loan, starts with consolidated net income (loss) for the period and adds back (i) depreciation, amortization, impairments and other non-cash charges that were deducted in arriving at consolidated net income (loss), (ii) the provision (benefit) for taxes, (iii) interest expense, (iv) advisory fees, and (v) unusual, non-recurring or extraordinary expenses, losses or charges as reasonably approved by the administrative agent for such period. Adjusted EBITDA is used to calculate the consolidated leverage ratio. We present Adjusted EBITDA because we believe it is a useful supplemental measure in evaluating the performance of our business and provides greater transparency into our results of operations. Adjusted EBITDA provides management, including our chief operating decision maker, with helpful information with respect to our operations such as our ability to meet our future debt service, fund our capital expenditures and working capital requirements, and comply with various covenants in each indenture governing our outstanding notes and the credit agreements governing our senior secured credit facilities which are material to our financial condition and financial statements. As of January 29, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under our then existing Term Loan.

Given the importance Adjusted EBITDA has on our operations, achievement at a predetermined threshold Adjusted EBITDA level is required for the payment of incentive awards to our corporate employees under our Management Incentive Bonus Plan (Bonus Plan) for Fiscal 2010. The Bonus Plan is more fully described under the caption “Annual Incentive Awards” in Item 11, Executive Compensation.

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered either in isolation or as a substitute for net income or other data prepared in accordance with GAAP or for analyzing our results or cash flows from operating activities, as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations include:

- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, on our debt;
 - Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect our income tax expense or the cash requirements to pay our taxes;
- Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect historical cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will likely have to be replaced in the future, and Adjusted EBITDA measures do not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and
- Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently such that our calculation may not be directly comparable.

Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2010 increased \$31.3 million, or 10.2%, to \$338.1 million from \$306.8 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This improvement in Adjusted EBITDA was primarily the result of increased net sales and the cost reductions realized during Fiscal 2010, as further described above under the caption entitled “Executive Summary.”

Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2010 increased \$77.6 million, or 29.8%, to \$338.1 million from \$260.5 million for the Transition Period. This improvement in Adjusted EBITDA was primarily the result of an additional 17 weeks of operations during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period.

Adjusted EBITDA for the Transition Period increased \$12.0 million, or 4.8%, to \$260.5 million from \$248.5 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. This improvement in Adjusted EBITDA was primarily the result of the cost reductions realized during the Transition Period, as further described above under the caption entitled “Executive Summary.”

Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2009 increased \$22.8 million, or 8.4%, to \$294.8 from \$272.0 million for Fiscal 2008. This improvement in Adjusted EBITDA was primarily the result of sales growth from new stores and the cost reductions realized during Fiscal 2009.

The following table shows our calculation of Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2010, the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, the Transition Period, the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, each of which were derived from audited and unaudited financial information.

(in thousands)

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	52 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 31, 2009	Years Ended May 30, 2009	Years Ended May 31, 2008
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA:						
Net Income (Loss)	\$30,998	\$(15,179)	\$18,653	\$(155,643)	\$(191,583)	\$(48,970)
Interest Expense	99,309	84,423	59,476	74,263	102,716	132,993
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	22,130	(29,753)	11,570	(104,667)	(147,389)	(25,304)
Depreciation and Amortization	146,759	156,388	103,605	106,823	159,607	166,666
Impairment Charges - Long-Lived Assets	2,080	56,141	46,776	28,134	37,498	25,256
Impairment Charges - Tradenames	-	15,250	-	279,300	294,550	-
Interest Income	(384)	(303)	(196)	(535)	(641)	(1,975)
Non Cash Straight-Line Rent Expense (a)	10,639	5,320	4,196	6,236	7,358	6,768
Advisory Fees (b)	4,289	4,198	2,879	3,342	4,660	4,316
Stock Compensation Expense (c)	2,230	4,391	994	2,728	6,124	2,436
Sox Compliance (d)	-	112	-	1,077	1,189	2,989
(Gain) Loss on Investment in Money Market Fund (e)	(240)	(859)	(3,849)	1,669	4,661	-
Amortization of Purchased Lease Rights (f)	857	896	560	620	893	140
Severance (g)	81	3,097	2,264	1,929	2,737	-
Franchise Taxes (h)	1,172	1,620	751	631	1,500	760
Insurance Reserve (i)	3,916	9,037	3,731	255	5,561	2,950
Advertising Expense Related to Barter Transactions (j)	2,644	2,275	1,816	1,875	2,334	1,636
CEO Transition Costs (k)	-	2,147	-	-	2,173	-
Loss on Disposal of Fixed Assets (l)	1,740	6,160	5,824	468	805	1,351
Change in Fiscal Year End Costs (m)	587	1,445	1,445	-	-	-
Litigation Reserve (n)	4,923	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer Tax (o)	1,358	-	-	-	-	-
Refinancing Fees (p)	3,040	-	-	-	-	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$338,128	\$306,806	\$260,495	\$248,505	\$294,753	\$272,012

Reconciliation of Adjusted
EBITDA to Net Cash Provided
by Operating Activities:

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Adjusted EBITDA	\$338,128	\$306,806	\$260,495	\$248,505	\$294,753	\$272,012
Interest Expense	(99,309)	(84,423)	(59,476)	(74,263)	(102,716)	(132,993)
Changes in Operating Assets and Liabilities	(27,405)	(220,884)	(72,323)	118,846	(30,929)	(19,050)
Other Items, Net	(2,710)	6,481	(25,169)	(25,245)	11,188	(21,992)
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	\$208,704	\$7,980	\$103,527	\$267,843	\$172,296	\$97,977
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	\$(159,962)	\$(89,465)	\$(54,074)	\$(109,887)	\$(145,280)	\$(100,313)
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	\$(43,278)	\$64,529	\$(50,513)	\$(156,351)	\$(41,307)	\$8,559

During Fiscal 2010, with approval from the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit, we changed the components comprising Adjusted EBITDA such that specific charges associated with our litigation reserve, transfer tax liability, and refinancing fees were added back to consolidated net income (loss) when calculating Adjusted EBITDA. These changes resulted in approximately \$9.3 million in Adjusted EBITDA during Fiscal 2010 and had no impact on the prior periods presented. We believe that these add-backs provide a more accurate comparison to the comparative periods' performance.

Represents the difference between the actual base rent and rent expense calculated in accordance with GAAP (on (a) a straight line basis), in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(b) Represents the annual advisory fee of Bain Capital expensed during the fiscal periods, in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(c) Represents expenses recorded under ASC No. 718 "Stock Compensation" during the fiscal periods, in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

As a voluntary non-accelerated filer, we furnished our initial management report on Internal Controls Over (d) Financial Reporting in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for Fiscal 2008. These costs represent professional fees related to this compliance effort that were incurred during Fiscal 2008 and the first quarter of Fiscal 2009, as well as fees incurred as part of our ongoing internal controls compliance effort for Fiscal 2009, as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

Represents the (gain) loss on our investment in the Fund, related to recoveries/declines in the fair value of the (e) underlying securities held by the Fund, as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

Represents amortization of purchased lease rights which are recorded in rent expense within our selling and (f) administrative line items, in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(g) Represents a severance charge resulting from a reduction of our workforce, in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(h) Represents franchise taxes paid based on our equity, as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(i) Represents the non-cash change in reserves based on estimated general liability, workers compensation and health insurance claims as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

Represents non-cash advertising expense based on the usage of barter advertising credits obtained as part of a (j) non-cash exchange of inventory, as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

Represents recruiting costs incurred in connection with the hiring of our new President and Chief Executive (k) Officer on December 2, 2008, and other benefits payable to our former President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to the separation agreement we entered into with him on February 16, 2009. Both of these adjustments were approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(l) Represents the gross non-cash loss recorded on the disposal of certain assets in the ordinary course of business, as in accordance with the credit agreements governing the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

Represents costs incurred in conjunction with changing our fiscal year end from the Saturday closest to May 31 (m) to the Saturday closest to January 31 commencing with the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This change was approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit.

(n) Represents charges incurred in conjunction with a non-recurring litigation reserve as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and the ABL Line of Credit.

(o) Represents one-time transfer taxes incurred with respect to certain leased properties as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and the ABL Line of Credit.

Represents charges incurred related to the initial unsuccessful refinancing of the Term Loan and repurchase of the (p) outstanding Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes and corresponding offering of new notes payable in Fall 2010 as approved by the administrative agents for the Term Loan and the ABL Line of Credit.

Cash Flows

Net cash flows for Fiscal 2010, as derived from audited financial statements, the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010, as derived from unaudited financial statements, the Transition Period, as derived from audited financial statements, and the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009, as derived from unaudited financial statements, were as follows:

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	52 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 31, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Income (Loss)	\$30,998	\$(15,179)	\$18,653	\$(155,643)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization	146,759	156,388	103,605	106,823
Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs	12,346	11,616	8,238	6,957
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	2,080	56,141	46,776	28,134
Impairment Charges – Tradenames	-	15,250	-	279,300
Accretion of Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes	733	655	449	402
Interest Rate Cap Contracts-Adjustment to Market	5,500	(5,443)	(455)	(2,692)
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable	2,098	2,799	1,993	2,026
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes	886	(25,931)	(19,815)	(137,494)
Loss on Disposition of Fixed Assets and Leasehold Improvements	1,539	5,417	5,386	266
(Gain) Loss on Investments in Money Market Fund	(240)	(857)	(3,849)	1,669
Non-Cash Stock Option Expense	2,230	4,390	994	2,728
Non-Cash Rent Expense	(1,485)	(5,334)	(3,327)	1,711
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable	(1,168)	(1,316)	(3,638)	(5,649)
Merchandise Inventories	(30,933)	81,743	28,538	24,491
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	(18,272)	(6,763)	2,013	1,238
Accounts Payable	50,659	(258,826)	(89,955)	61,588
Other Current Liabilities and Income Tax Payable	(28,183)	(23,510)	(8,737)	24,517
Deferred Rent Incentives	19,429	13,285	7,649	36,246
Other Long-Term Assets and Long-Term Liabilities	13,728	3,455	9,009	(8,775)
Net Cash Provided by Operations	208,704	7,980	103,527	267,843
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	(132,131)	(94,070)	(60,035)	(95,922)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents (Expenses) Proceeds From Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale	(27,659)	(315)	17	402
Lease Acquisition Costs	(38)	1,320	1,062	111
Lease Rights Acquired	(422)	(1,337)	-	(2,391)
Purchase of Tradename Rights	-	(6,250)	-	-
Issuance of Notes Receivable	-	-	-	-

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Redesignation of Cash Equivalents to Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	-	(56,294)
Redemption of Investment in Money Market Fund	240	11,115	4,844	44,367
Purchase of Tradenames Rights	-	-	-	-
Other	48	72	38	90
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(159,962)	(89,465)	(54,074)	(109,887)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from Long Term Debt—ABL Line of Credit	204,200	715,115	444,315	601,851
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt	(1,998)	(1,743)	(1,537)	(1,391)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt—Term Loan	(87,202)	(8,055)	(5,998)	-
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt—ABL Line of Credit	(156,800)	(623,915)	(473,422)	(753,451)
Purchase of Interest Rate Cap Contract	-	-	-	-
Payment of Dividends	(251)	(3,214)	(212)	(3,360)
Debt Issuance Costs	(1,227)	(13,659)	(13,659)	-
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(43,278)	64,529	(50,513)	(156,351)
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,464	(16,956)	(1,060)	1,605
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	24,750	41,706	25,810	40,101
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 30,214	\$ 24,750	\$ 24,750	\$ 41,706
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:				
Interest Paid	\$ 79,187	\$ 80,610	\$ 47,963	\$ 55,110
Income Tax Payment (Refund), Net	\$ 41,505	\$ 34,979	\$ 48,764	\$ 8,444
Non-Cash Investing Activities:				
Accrued Purchases of Property and Equipment	\$ 17,606	\$ 10,667	\$ 10,667	\$ 1,064
Notes Receivable from Sale of Assets Held for Sale	\$ -	\$ (2,000)	\$ (2,000)	\$ -

Cash Flows for the 52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010) Compared with the 52 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010

We generated \$5.5 million of cash flow for Fiscal 2010 compared with using \$17.0 million of cash flow for the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010. Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$208.7 million for Fiscal 2010. For the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010, net cash provided by operating activities was \$8.0 million. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily the result of our working capital management strategy at the end of Fiscal 2010 and the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 in which we accelerated \$237.7 million and \$274.8 million, respectively, of payments that typically would not have been made until the first quarters of Fiscal 2010 and Fiscal 2011, respectively. Because our fiscal year had not changed at the time, there was no working capital management strategy employed at January 31, 2009. The working capital management strategy resulted in a significant amount of cash outflows during the twelve months ended January 30, 2010 as the result of paying accounts payable in the normal course during the period and then accelerating payments at the end of the period that typically would not have been paid until after January 30, 2010. The repeat of the working capital management strategy at the end of Fiscal 2010, which accelerated Fiscal 2011 payments into Fiscal 2010 did not have as great an impact on cash flow in Fiscal 2010 as it did in the prior fiscal year because there were fewer accounts payable paid during Fiscal 2010 due to the fact that the working capital management strategy during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 had advanced payment of approximately the first two months of the accounts payable for Fiscal 2010.

The increase in net cash flows provided by operating activities was partially offset by an increase in net cash used in investing and financing activities. Net cash used in investing activities increased to \$160.0 million during Fiscal 2010 from \$89.5 million for the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. This increase was primarily the result of increased capital expenditures during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010. Capital expenditures increased \$38.1 million for Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010 due to more store openings during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. Also contributing to the increased use of cash in investing activities was \$27.7 million used as collateral, in lieu of a letter of credit, related to certain self-insurance contracts.

Net cash used in financing activities increased \$107.8 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010. Increased use of cash in financing activities was primarily related to repayments on our Term Loan. Repayments on our Term Loan amounted to \$87.2 million and \$8.1 million, respectively, for Fiscal 2010 and the 52 week period ended January 30, 2010. Also contributing to the increased use of cash in financing activities was a decrease in our ABL borrowings, net of repayments. During Fiscal 2010 we borrowed \$47.4 million, net of repayments, compared with \$91.2 million of borrowings, net of repayments, during the 52 weeks ended January 30, 2010.

Cash flow and working capital levels assist management in measuring our ability to meet our cash requirements. Working capital measures our current financial position. Working capital is defined as current assets (exclusive of restricted cash) less current liabilities. Working capital at January 29, 2011 was \$386.2 million compared with \$349.7 million at January 30, 2010. The increase in working capital was primarily the result of increased inventory and accounts receivable balances as of January 29, 2011 compared with January 30, 2010 due to new stores opened during Fiscal 2010.

Cash Flows for the 52 Weeks Ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010) Compared with the 35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010 (Transition Period)

Cash and cash equivalents increased \$5.5 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with a decline of \$1.1 million during the Transition Period. Net cash provided by operating activities increased to \$208.7 during Fiscal 2010 from \$103.5 million during the Transition Period. The \$105.2 million increase in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily the result of the acceleration of \$237.7 million and \$274.8 million of accounts payable payments at the end of Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, respectively, as part of our working capital management strategy. As the working capital management strategy was not employed at January 31, 2009, the Transition Period had a higher accounts payable balance during the year as compared with Fiscal 2010, resulting in a larger decrease in the accounts payable balance after the accelerated payment was made at January 30, 2010. The decrease in accounts payable due to the working capital management strategy was partially offset by an increase in inventory due to more new stores opened during Fiscal 2010.

The increase in net cash provided by operating activities was partially offset by increased net cash used in investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities increased \$105.9 million to \$160.0 million during Fiscal 2010 from \$54.1 million used during the Transition Period. The increase in net cash used in investing activities was primarily related to increased capital expenditures related to 18 net new stores opened during Fiscal 2010 compared with 9 new stores opened during the Transition Period. Also contributing to the increased use of cash in investing activities was an additional \$27.7 million of restricted cash used as collateral, in lieu of a letter of credit, related to certain self-insurance contracts.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$7.2 million during Fiscal 2010 compared with the Transition Period. The decreased use of cash in financing activities was primarily related to repayments on our Term Loan partially offset by ABL borrowings. Repayments on our Term Loan amounted to \$87.2 million and \$6.0 million, respectively, for Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period. The decreased use of cash in financing activities was a partially offset by an increase in our ABL borrowings, net of repayments. During Fiscal 2010 we borrowed \$47.4 million, net of repayments, compared with \$29.1 million of repayments, net of borrowings, during the Transition Period.

Cash Flows for the 35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010 (Transition Period) Compared with the 35 Weeks Ended January 31, 2009

Cash and cash equivalents declined \$1.1 million during the Transition Period compared with generating \$1.6 million of cash flow for the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009. Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$103.5 million during the Transition Period. For the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009, net cash provided by operating activities was \$267.8 million. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily the result of our working capital management strategy at the end of the Transition Period in which we accelerated \$274.8 million of payments that typically would not have been made until the first quarter of Fiscal 2010. This lowered our accounts payable balance at the end of the Transition Period which resulted in a decrease in accounts payable for the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 of \$151.5 million compared with the 35 week period of Fiscal 2009. There was no such working capital management strategy in place during the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009.

The decrease in net cash flows provided by operating activities was partially offset by improvements in net cash used in investing and financing activities. Net cash used in investing activities decreased to \$54.1 million for the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 from \$109.9 million for the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. This reduction was primarily the result of decreased capital expenditures during the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 compared with the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009. Capital expenditures decreased \$35.9 million for the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009 due to fewer store openings during the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 compared with the first 35 weeks of Fiscal 2009.

Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$105.8 million during the 35 weeks ended January 30, 2010 compared with the 35 weeks ended January 31, 2009. The decreased use of cash in financing activities was primarily related to repayments, net of borrowings, on our ABL Line of Credit. Repayments, net of borrowings, on our ABL Line of Credit amounted to \$29.1 million and \$151.6 million, respectively, during the Transition Period and the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009.

Working capital at January 30, 2010 was \$349.7 million compared with \$179.7 million at January 31, 2009. The increase in working capital was primarily the result of decreased accounts payable as of January 30, 2010 compared with January 31, 2009 due to our working capital management strategy.

Cash Flows for the Twelve Months Ended May 30, 2009 Compared with the Twelve Months Ended May 31, 2008

We used \$14.3 million of cash flow during Fiscal 2009 compared with generating \$6.2 million of cash flow in Fiscal 2008. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$172.3 million for Fiscal 2009 compared with \$98.0 million for Fiscal 2008. The improvement in net cash provided by operating activities was primarily the result of improved operating results. This increase was primarily the result of increased sales from new store growth, decreased selling and administrative costs in connection with our plan to reduce our cost structure, and decreased interest expense as a result of lower average interest rates on our ABL Line of Credit and our Term Loan.

The improvements in cash flows provided by operating activities were offset by increased cash outlays in investing and financing activities. For Fiscal 2009, we used \$41.3 million of cash in financing activities, the majority of which represents repayments, net of borrowings, of \$31.3 million, on our ABL Line of Credit. For Fiscal 2008, we generated \$8.6 million in cash from financing activities, the majority of which represents borrowings, net of repayments, of \$22.6 million on our ABL Line of Credit. Cash flow used in investing activities increased \$45.0 million due primarily to higher levels of capital expenditures, the re-designation of cash and cash equivalents to investments in money market funds, partially offset by redemptions of our investment in the Fund during Fiscal 2009 as compared with the Fiscal 2008, and the purchase of tradename rights during Fiscal 2009.

Working capital at May 30, 2009 was \$312.3 million compared with \$284.4 million at May 31, 2008. The increase in working capital from May 31, 2008 to May 30, 2009 was primarily due to a decrease in accounts payable as a result of the timing of payments in Fiscal 2009 compared with Fiscal 2008.

Operational Growth

During Fiscal 2010, we opened 25 new Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Stores ("BCF" stores). As of January 29, 2011, we operated 460 stores under the names "Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse" (443 stores), "Cohoes Fashions" (two stores), "MJM Designer Shoes" (14 stores) and "Super Baby Depot" (one store).

We monitor the availability of desirable locations for our stores by, among other things, evaluating dispositions by other retail chains, bankruptcy auctions and presentations by real estate developers, brokers and existing landlords. Most of our stores are located in malls, strip shopping centers, regional power centers or are freestanding. We also lease existing space and have opened a limited number of built-to-suit locations. For most of our new leases, we provide for a minimum initial ten year term with a number of five year options thereafter. Typically, our lease strategy includes obtaining landlord allowances for leasehold improvements. We believe our lease model makes us competitive with other retailers for desirable locations. We may seek to acquire a number of such locations either through transactions to acquire individual locations or transactions that involve the acquisition of multiple locations simultaneously.

From time to time we make available for sale certain assets based on current market conditions. These assets are recorded in the line item "Assets Held for Disposal" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Based on prevailing market conditions, we may determine that it is no longer advantageous to continue marketing certain assets and will reclassify those assets out of the line item "Assets Held for Disposal" and into the respective asset category based on the lesser of their carrying value or fair value less cost to sell.

Debt

Holdings and each of our current and future subsidiaries, except one subsidiary which is considered minor, have fully, jointly, severally and unconditionally guaranteed BCFWC's obligations pursuant to the \$721 million ABL Line of Credit, \$900 million Term Loan and the \$305 million of Senior Notes due in 2014. As of January 29, 2011, we were in compliance with all of our debt covenants. Significant changes in our debt consist of the following:

Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes

Senior Notes Offering

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC completed its sale of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100% (the Notes) in a private offering that is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A and to persons outside of the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated February 24, 2011 (the Indenture), among BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and Wilmington Trust FSB, governing the Notes.

The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of BCFWC and are guaranteed on a senior basis by BCFWC, we and each of BCFWC's U.S. subsidiaries to the extent such guarantor is a guarantor of BCFWC's obligations under the New Term Loan Facility (as defined below). Interest is payable on the Notes on each February 15 and August 15, commencing August 15, 2011. BCFWC may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time prior to February 15, 2015 at a price

equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and an applicable make-whole premium. On or after February 15, 2015, BCFWC may redeem some or all of the Notes at redemption prices set forth in the Indenture. In addition, at any time prior to February 15, 2014, BCFWC may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, at a specified redemption price with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings.

The Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of BCFWC, our ability and certain of our subsidiaries to: incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness; pay dividends or redeem or repurchase capital stock; make other restricted payments; incur liens; redeem debt that is junior in right of payment to the Notes; sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries; enter into mergers or consolidations; and enter into transactions with affiliates. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. In addition, in certain circumstances, if BCFWC sells assets or experiences certain changes of control, it must offer to purchase the Notes.

BCFWC used the net proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with borrowings under the New Term Loan Facility and the ABL Line of Credit, to (i) repurchase any and all of the outstanding Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes (collectively the Existing Notes), pursuant to cash tender offers commenced by BCFWC and us on February 9, 2011, and to redeem any Existing Notes that remain outstanding after the completion of the cash tender offers, and pay related fees and expenses, including tender or redemption premiums and accrued interest on the Existing Notes, (ii) to repay existing indebtedness and (iii) to pay a special cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis, and to pay related fees and expenses. Any remaining net proceeds will be used for general corporate purposes.

Tender Offer and Redemption

In connection with the offering of the Notes, the application of proceeds therefrom and the early settlement of the cash tender offers of BCFWC and the Company for any and all of the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, respectively, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC entered into a Second Supplemental Indenture, dated February 24, 2011 between BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and Wilmington Trust FSB, relating to an Indenture (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the BCF Indenture), dated April 13, 2006, between BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and the Wilmington Trust FSB (as successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.), and the Company entered into a First Supplemental Indenture, dated February 24, 2011 (the First Supplemental Indenture), between the Company and Wilmington Trust FSB, relating to an Indenture, dated April 13, 2006 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the Holdings Indenture), between the Company and the Wilmington Trust FSB (as successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.), to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants, certain affirmative covenants, certain events of default and substantially all of the restrictions on the ability of BCFWC or the Company, as applicable, to merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of their properties or assets contained in each indenture and the related Existing Notes.

In addition, in connection with the early tender and settlement of 100% of the Senior Discount Notes by the noteholders of the Senior Discount Notes on February 24, 2011, the Company satisfied and discharged its obligations under the Holdings Indenture and with respect to the Senior Discount Notes.

Further, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC delivered a notice of redemption for the remaining principal amount not purchased in the early tender and settlement of the Senior Notes, and irrevocably deposited with Wilmington Trust FSB an amount of funds sufficient to pay the redemption price of the Senior Notes to satisfy and discharge its obligations under the BCF Indenture and with respect to the Senior Notes. On April 15, 2011, BCFWC will redeem the remaining principal amount outstanding of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 102.781% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Senior Notes to the redemption date.

Term Loan

On February 25, 2010, we entered into a second amendment to the credit agreement governing the Term Loan. Among other things, the amendment provides that consolidated EBITDA (as defined in credit agreement governing the Term Loan) will be increased or decreased for any period to the extent necessary to eliminate the effects during such period of any increase or decrease in legal, auditing, consulting, and accounting related expenses for such period relating directly to our change in fiscal year compared to the amount of such expenses that would have been incurred in such period had the fiscal year change not occurred. The amendment also provides that for purposes of any calculation of consolidated interest coverage ratio and consolidated leverage ratio, as of the last day of any fiscal quarter ending on or after January 30, 2010 and prior to the completion of the fiscal year ending the Saturday closest to January 31, 2011, consolidated EBITDA and consolidated interest expense will be determined for the most recent

period of twelve consecutive fiscal months. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment, we paid a fee to each lender consenting to the amendment in the amount of 0.05% (or \$0.4 million in the aggregate) of the principal amount of such lender's outstanding loan under the credit agreement governing the Term Loan.

As of January 29, 2011, we had \$777.6 million outstanding under the Term Loan. In January 2011, we made a prepayment in the amount of \$75.0 million on the Term Loan. Based on our available free cash flow as of January 30, 2010, we were required to make a repayment of principal in the amount of \$11.5 million during Fiscal 2010.

In connection with the offering of the Notes (as discussed above), on February 24, 2011, BCFWC refinanced the Term Loan with the proceeds of a new \$1.0 billion senior secured term loan facility (the New Term Loan Facility).

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC, we and the U.S. and Puerto Rican subsidiaries of BCFWC from time to time party thereto, as facility guarantors (collectively, the Term Loan Guarantors) entered into a new credit agreement (the New Term Loan Credit Agreement) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (in such capacity, the Term Loan Administrative Agent) and as collateral agent, the lenders party thereto, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC, as joint bookrunners and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as joint arrangers, governing the terms of the New Term Loan Facility.

Like the Existing Term Loan Facility, the New Term Loan Facility is secured by (a) a perfected first priority lien on substantially all real and personal property of BCFWC and the Term Loan Guarantors and (b) a perfected second priority lien on all inventory, accounts and personal property related to inventory and accounts of BCFWC and the Term Loan Guarantors, in each case subject to various limitations and exceptions. The New Term Loan Facility requires BCFWC to maintain a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio and a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (each measured quarterly) and contains limitations on BCFWC's ability to, among other things, incur indebtedness and liens, make investments, capital expenditures and restricted payments, sell assets and prepay certain indebtedness. The New Term Loan Facility also requires BCFWC to prepay the loans thereunder with a portion of its excess cash flow (commencing with the fiscal year ending January 28, 2012), the proceeds of certain indebtedness and, subject to certain re-investment rights, the proceeds of certain asset sales of certain casualty or other insured events. The New Term Loan Facility contains customary events of default including for failure to make payments under the New Term Loan Facility, materially incorrect representations, breaches of covenants (subject to a 30 day grace period after notice in the case of certain covenants), cross-default to other material indebtedness, material unstayed judgments, certain ERISA, bankruptcy and insolvency events, failure of guarantees or security to remain in full force and effect, change of control, certain uninsured losses to any material portion of the collateral, any undismissed felony indictment of any Term Loan Guarantors or BCFWC or the imposition of orders or stays having a material adverse effect.

The interest rates for the New Term Loan Facility are based on: (i) for LIBO rate loans for any interest period, at a rate per annum equal to (a) the greater of (x) the LIBO rate as determined by the Term Loan Administrative Agent, for such interest period multiplied by the Statutory Reserve Rate (as defined in the New Term Loan Credit Agreement) and (y) 1.50% (the Term Loan Adjusted LIBO Rate), plus an applicable margin; and (ii) for prime rate loans, a rate per annum equal to the highest of (a) the variable annual rate of interest then announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. at its head office as its "prime rate," (b) the federal funds rate in effect on such date plus 0.50% per annum, and (c) the Term Loan Adjusted LIBO Rate for the applicable class of term loans for one-month plus 1.00%, plus, in each case, an applicable margin.

In addition, the New Term Loan Facility provides for an uncommitted incremental term loan facility of up to \$150.0 million that is available subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

The New Term Loan Facility has a six year maturity, at February 23, 2017, except that term loans made in connection with the incremental term loan facility or extended in connection with the extension mechanics of the New Term Loan Facility have the maturity dates set forth in the amendments applicable to such term loans.

ABL Line of Credit

In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Existing Term Loan Facility, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC entered into a first amendment (the First Amendment) to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated January 15, 2010 (as amended, supplemented and otherwise modified, the Amended ABL Credit Agreement), among BCFWC, as lead borrower, the borrowers party thereto, the facility guarantors party thereto, Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and collateral agent, the lenders party thereto, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC and Regions Bank as co-syndication agents, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and UBS Securities LLC as co-documentation agents and General Electric Capital Corporation, US Bank, National Association and SunTrust Bank as senior managing agents, governing the ABL Line of Credit to permit BCFWC to, among other things, (i) issue and guarantee the Notes, (ii) incur additional indebtedness in connection with the refinancing of the Existing Term Loan Facility by increasing the limitation on term loan indebtedness from \$900.0 million to \$1.0 billion,

(iii) have additional flexibility to make investments, capital expenditures, and dividends and other distributions with respect to equity interests and (iv) make a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the New Term Loan Facility we borrowed \$101.6 million on our ABL Line of Credit.

Capital Expenditures

We spent \$119.6 million, net of \$19.4 million of landlord allowances, in capital expenditures during Fiscal 2010. These capital expenditures include \$70.7 million (net of the \$19.4 million of landlord allowances) for store expenditures, \$8.3 million for upgrades of distribution facilities, and \$40.6 million for IT software and other capital expenditures.

For Fiscal 2011, we estimate that we will spend between \$125 million and \$135 million, net of the benefit of landlord allowances of approximately \$42 million, for store openings, improvements to distribution facilities, information technology upgrades, and other capital expenditures. Of the total planned expenditures, approximately \$68 million, net of the benefit of \$42 million of landlord allowances, is currently expected for expenditures related to new stores, relocations and other store requirements. Capital of approximately \$17 million is expected to support information technology and the remaining capital is currently expected to support continued distribution facility enhancements and other initiatives. As part of our growth strategy, we plan to open between 18 and 23 new BCF stores (exclusive of one relocation) and remodel/refresh an additional 15 to 20 BCF stores during Fiscal 2011.

Dividends

Payment of dividends is prohibited under our credit agreements, except for limited circumstances. Dividends equal to \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, \$3.0 million, and \$0.7 million were paid during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009, and Fiscal 2008 respectively, to Holdings in order to repurchase capital stock of the Parent from executives who left our employment. In connection with the refinancing of our Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes during the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, the Parent made a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis. Refer to Note 23 of our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Subsequent Events” for further discussion of debt refinancing.

Certain Information Concerning Contractual Obligations

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our obligations to make future payments under current contracts as of January 29, 2011:

	Total	Payments Due By Period (in thousands)			
		Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	Thereafter
Long-Term Debt Obligations (1)	\$1,350,741	\$13,717	\$777,550	\$559,474	\$-
Interest on Long-Term Debt (2)	208,860	67,863	111,580	29,417	-
Capital Lease Obligations(3)	44,882	2,616	5,457	5,620	31,189
Operating Lease Obligations (4)	1,284,396	192,945	378,634	290,390	422,427
Related Party Fees (5)	20,829	4,000	8,000	8,000	829
Purchase Obligations (6)	491,169	483,631	7,396	139	3
Topic No. 740 and Other Tax Liabilities (7)	-	-	-	-	-
Letters of Credit (8)	39,636	39,636	-	-	-
Other (9)	1,237	1,237	-	-	-
Total	\$3,441,750	\$805,645	\$1,288,617	\$893,040	\$454,448

The debt obligations presented above were replaced by the debt obligations detailed below as part of the refinancing of our long-term obligations as further discussed above under the section entitled “Debt” and in Notes 12 and 23 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, entitled “Long Term Debt” and “Subsequent Events,” respectively:

Payments Due By Period

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

(in thousands)

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	Thereafter
Pro Forma Long-Term Debt Obligations (1)	\$1,720,512	\$10,282	\$20,000	\$290,230	\$1,400,000
Pro Forma Interest on Long-Term Debt (10)	720,671	77,302	214,580	211,491	217,298
Total	\$2,441,183	\$87,584	\$234,580	\$501,721	\$1,617,298

Notes:

- (1) Excludes interest on Long-Term Debt.
- (2) Interest rates related to the Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit were 2.6% and 5.1%, respectively as of January 29, 2011.
- (3) Capital Lease Obligations include future interest payments.
- (4) Represents minimum rent payments for operating leases under the current terms.
- (5) Represent fees to be paid to Bain Capital under the terms of our advisory agreement with them (refer to Note 21 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Related Party Transactions" for further detail).
- (6) Represents commitments to purchase goods or services that have not been received as of January 29, 2011.
- (7) The Topic No. 740 liabilities represent uncertain tax positions related to temporary differences. The total Topic No. 740 liability was \$23.3 million exclusive of \$12.6 million of interest and penalties included in our total Topic No. 740 liability neither of which is presented in the table above as we are not certain if and when these payments would be required.
- (8) Represents irrevocable letters of credit guaranteeing payment and performance under certain leases, insurance contracts, debt agreements and utility agreements as of January 29, 2011 (refer to Note 20 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Commitments and Contingencies" for further discussion).
- (9) Represents severance agreements with former members of management, and our agreements with each of three former employees (including our former President and Chief Executive Officer) to pay their beneficiaries \$1.0 million upon their deaths for a total of \$3.0 million which is not reflected in the table above because the timing of the payments are unpredictable.
- (10) Borrowing rate related to New Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit was 6.3% and 5.1%, respectively.

During Fiscal 2007, we sold lease rights for three store locations that were previously operated by us. In the event of default by the assignee, we could be liable for obligations associated with these real estate leases which have future lease related payments (not discounted to present value) of approximately \$4.0 million through the end of our fiscal year ending February 1, 2014, and which are not reflected in the table above. The scheduled future aggregate minimum rentals for these leases over the three consecutive fiscal years following Fiscal 2010 are \$1.6 million, \$1.6 million, and \$0.8 million, respectively. We believe the likelihood of a material liability being triggered under these leases is remote, and no liability has been accrued for these contingent lease obligations as of January 29, 2011.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). We believe there are several accounting policies that are critical to understanding our historical and future performance as these policies affect the reported amounts of revenues and other significant areas that involve management's judgments and estimates. The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect (i) the reported amounts of assets and liabilities; (ii) the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements; and (iii) the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and judgments, including those related to revenue recognition,

inventories, long-lived assets, intangible assets, goodwill impairment, insurance reserves, allowances for doubtful accounts and income taxes. Historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances form the basis for making estimates and judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. A critical accounting estimate meets two criteria: (1) it requires assumptions about highly uncertain matters and (2) there would be a material effect on the financial statements from either using a different, although reasonable, amount within the range of the estimate in the current period or from reasonably likely period-to-period changes in the estimate.

While there are a number of accounting policies, methods and estimates affecting our Consolidated Financial Statements as addressed in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," areas that are particularly critical and significant include:

Revenue Recognition. We record revenue at the time of sale and delivery of merchandise, net of allowances for estimated future returns. We present sales, net of sales taxes, in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). We account for layaway sales and leased department revenue in compliance with ASC Topic No. 605, Revenue Recognition in Financial Statements. Layaway sales are recognized upon delivery of merchandise to the customer. The amount of cash received upon initiation of the layaway is recorded as a deposit liability within the line item "Other Current Liabilities" in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Store value cards (gift cards and store credits issued for merchandise returns) are recorded as a liability at the time of issuance, and the related sale is recorded upon redemption. Prior to December 29, 2007, except where prohibited by law, after 13 months of non-use, a monthly dormancy service fee was deducted from the remaining balance of the store value card and recorded in the line item "Other Revenue" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

On December 29, 2007, in connection with establishing a gift card subsidiary, we discontinued assessing a dormancy service fee on inactive store value cards. Instead, we now estimate and recognize store value card breakage income in proportion to actual store value card redemptions and record such income in the line item "Other Income, Net" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). We determine an estimated store value card breakage rate by continuously evaluating historical redemption data. Breakage income is recognized on a monthly basis in proportion to the historical redemption patterns for those store value cards for which the likelihood of redemption is remote.

Inventory. Our inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market using the retail inventory method. Under the retail inventory method, the valuation of inventory at cost and resulting gross margin are calculated by applying a calculated cost to retail ratio to the retail value of inventory. The retail inventory method is an averaging method that is widely used in the retail industry due to its practicality. Additionally, the use of the retail inventory method results in valuing inventory at the lower of cost or market if markdowns are currently taken as a reduction of the retail value of inventory. Inherent in the retail inventory method calculation are certain significant management judgments and estimates including merchandise markon, markups, markdowns and shrinkage which significantly impact the ending inventory valuation at cost as well as the resulting gross margin. Management believes that our retail inventory method and application of the average cost method provides an inventory valuation which approximates cost using a first-in, first-out assumption and results in carrying value at the lower of cost or market. Typically, estimates are used to charge inventory shrinkage for the first three quarters of a fiscal year. Actual physical inventories are typically conducted during the fourth quarter of each fiscal year to calculate actual shrinkage.

We also estimate required markdown and aged inventory reserves. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional markdowns may be required. While we make estimates on the basis of the best information available to us at the time the estimates are made, over accruals or under accruals of shrinkage may be identified as a result of the physical inventory requiring fourth quarter adjustments in a typical fiscal year.

Long-Lived Assets. We test for recoverability of long-lived assets in accordance with Topic 360 whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. This includes performing an analysis of anticipated undiscounted future net cash flows of long-lived assets. If the carrying value of the related assets exceeds the undiscounted cash flow, we reduce the carrying value to its fair value, which is generally calculated using discounted cash flows. The recoverability assessment related to these store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. We base these estimates upon our past and expected future performance. We believe our estimates are appropriate in light of current market conditions. To the extent these future projections change, our conclusions regarding impairment may differ from the estimates. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of underlying assets could result in losses or an inability to recover the carrying value of the assets that may not be reflected in an asset's current carrying value, thereby possibly requiring an impairment charge in the future. During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, we recorded \$2.0 million, \$12.0 million, \$10.0 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, in impairment charges related to long-lived assets (exclusive of finite-lived intangible assets).

Intangible Assets. As discussed above, the Merger Transaction was completed on April 13, 2006 and was financed by a combination of borrowings under our senior secured credit facilities, the issuance of senior notes and senior discount notes and the equity investment of affiliates of Bain Capital and management. The purchase price, including transaction costs, was approximately \$2.1 billion. Purchase accounting required that all assets and liabilities be recorded at fair value on the acquisition date, including identifiable intangible assets separate from goodwill. Identifiable intangible assets include tradenames, and net favorable lease positions. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired. The fair values and useful lives of identified intangible assets

are based on many factors, including estimates and assumptions of future operating performance, estimates of cost avoidance, the specific characteristics of the identified intangible assets and our historical experience.

On an annual basis we compare the carrying value of our indefinite-lived intangible assets (tradenames) to their estimated fair value. The recoverability assessment with respect to the tradenames used in our operations requires us to estimate the fair value of the tradenames as of the assessment date. Such determination is made using the “relief from royalty” valuation method. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Future revenue and profitability projections associated with the tradenames;
- Estimated market royalty rates that could be derived from the licensing of our tradenames to third parties in order to establish the cash flows accruing to our benefit as a result of ownership of the tradenames; and
- Rate used to discount the estimated royalty cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value) based on the risk and nature of our cash flows.

Our finite-lived intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever circumstances change, in conjunction with the impairment testing of our long-lived assets as described above. If the carrying value is greater than the respective estimated fair value, we then determine if the asset is impaired, and whether some, or all, of the asset should be written off as a charge to operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results. There were no impairment charges related to our finite-lived intangible assets during Fiscal 2010. Impairment charges of \$34.6 million, \$26.1 million and \$18.8 million were recorded related to our finite-lived intangible assets during the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively, and are included in the line item "Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets" in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, we did not record any impairment charges related to our indefinite-lived intangible assets. During Fiscal 2009 we recorded \$294.6 million of impairment charges related to our indefinite-lived intangible assets in the line item "Impairment Charges – Tradenames" in our Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During Fiscal 2008 there was no impairment charge related to our indefinite-lived intangible assets.

Goodwill Impairment. Goodwill represents the excess of cost over the fair value of net assets acquired. Topic No. 350 requires periodic tests of the impairment of goodwill. Topic No. 350 requires a comparison, at least annually, of the net book value of the assets and liabilities associated with a reporting unit, including goodwill, with the fair value of the reporting unit, which corresponds to the discounted cash flows of the reporting unit, in the absence of an active market. Our impairment analysis includes a number of assumptions around our future performance, which may differ from actual results. When this comparison indicates that impairment must be recorded, the impairment recognized is the amount by which the carrying amount of the assets exceeds the fair value of these assets. Our annual goodwill impairment review is typically performed during the beginning of May of the fiscal year. For Fiscal 2009, in response to several factors, including, but not limited to declines in the U.S. and international financial markets, decreased comparative store sales results of the peak holiday and winter selling seasons and our expectation that the then current comparative store sales trends would continue for an extended period, we determined that it was appropriate to perform our annual goodwill impairment testing in the third and fourth quarters of Fiscal 2009. There were no impairment charges recorded on the carrying value of our goodwill during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 or Fiscal 2008.

Insurance Reserves. We have risk participation agreements with insurance carriers with respect to workers' compensation, general liability insurance and health insurance. Pursuant to these arrangements, we are responsible for paying individual claims up to designated dollar limits. The amounts included in our costs related to these claims are estimated and can vary based on changes in assumptions or claims experience included in the associated insurance programs. For example, changes in legal trends and interpretations, as well as changes in the nature and method of how claims are settled, can impact ultimate costs. An increase in workers' compensation claims by employees, health insurance claims by employees or general liability claims may result in a corresponding increase in our costs related to these claims. Insurance reserves amounted to \$49.6 million and \$45.8 million at January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively.

Income Taxes. We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic No. 740 "Income Taxes" (Topic No. 740). Our provision for income taxes and effective tax rates are based on a number of factors, including our income, tax planning strategies, differences between tax laws and accounting rules, statutory tax rates and credits, uncertain tax positions, and valuation allowances, by legal entity and jurisdiction. We use significant judgment and estimations in evaluating our tax positions.

U.S. federal and state tax authorities regularly audit our tax returns. We establish tax reserves when it is considered more likely than not that we will not succeed in defending our positions. We adjust these tax reserves, as well as the related interest and penalties, based on the latest facts and circumstances, including recently published rulings, court

cases, and outcomes of tax audits. To the extent our actual tax liability differs from our established tax reserves our effective tax rate may be materially impacted. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome of, the timing of, or the tax treatment of any particular tax position or deduction, we believe that our tax reserves reflect the most likely outcome of known tax contingencies.

We record deferred tax assets and liabilities for any temporary differences between the tax reflected in our financial statements and tax presumed rates. We establish valuation allowances for our deferred tax assets when we believe it is more likely than not that the expected future taxable income or tax liabilities thereon will not support the use of a deduction or credit. For example, we would establish a valuation allowance for the tax benefit associated with a loss carryover in a tax jurisdiction if we did not expect to generate sufficient taxable income to utilize the loss carryover.

On June 3, 2007, we adopted FASB Interpretation No. 48 (as amended) – “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109,” as codified in Topic No. 740. Adjustments related to the adoption of Topic No. 740 are reflected as an adjustment to retained earnings in Fiscal 2008. Topic No. 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity’s financial statements, and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Topic No. 740 requires that we recognize in our financial statements the impact of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, if that position is “more likely than not” of being sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution. Additionally, Topic No. 740 provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 3 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Recent Accounting Pronouncements” for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements and their impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Fluctuations in Operating Results

We expect that our revenues and operating results may fluctuate from fiscal quarter to fiscal quarter or over the longer term. Certain of the general factors that may cause such fluctuations are discussed in Item 1A, Risk Factors and elsewhere in the Annual Report.

Seasonality

Our business is seasonal, with our highest sales occurring in the months of September through January of each year. For the past 60 months, an average of approximately 50% of our net sales occurred during the period from September through January. Weather, however, continues to be an important contributing factor to our sales. Generally, our sales are higher if the weather is cold during the Fall and warm during the early Spring.

Inflation

We do not believe that our operating results have been materially affected by inflation during Fiscal 2010. Historically, as the costs of merchandising and related operating expenses have increased, the Company has been able to mitigate the effect of such impact on the Company’s operations.

The U.S retail industry continues to face increased pressure on margins as commodity prices increase and the overall challenging retail conditions have led consumers to be more value conscious. Despite a plentiful supply of goods in the market, which historically created downward pricing pressure for wholesale purchases, we expect to experience rising costs. Our “open to buy” paradigm, in which we purchase both pre-season and in-season merchandise, allows us the flexibility to purchase less pre-season with the balance purchased in-season and opportunistically. It also provides us the flexibility to shift purchases between suppliers and categories. This enables us to obtain better terms with our suppliers which we expect to help offset the expected rising costs of goods.

Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates. Our senior secured credit facilities contain floating rate obligations and are subject to interest rate fluctuations. The objective of our financial risk management is to minimize the negative impact of interest rate fluctuations on our earnings and cash flows. Interest rate risk is managed through the use of a combination of fixed and variable interest debt as well as the periodic use of interest rate cap agreements.

As more fully described in Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements entitled, “Derivatives and Hedging Activities,” we enter into interest rate cap agreements to manage interest rate risks associated with our long-term debt obligations. Gains and losses associated with these contracts are accounted for as interest expense and are recorded under the caption “Interest Expense” on our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). We continue to have exposure to interest rate risks to the extent they are not hedged.

Off-Balance Sheet Transactions

Other than operating leases consummated in the normal course of business and letters of credit, as more fully described above under the caption “Certain Information Concerning Contractual Obligations,” we are not involved in any off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a material current or future impact on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations. Primary exposures include changes in interest rates, as borrowings under our ABL Line of Credit and Term Loan bear interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or the base rate, in each case plus an applicable borrowing margin. We will manage our interest rate risk by balancing the amount of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt. For fixed-rate debt, interest rate changes do not affect earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for floating-rate debt, interest rate changes generally impact our earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors are held constant.

At January 29, 2011, we had \$426.1 million principal amount of fixed-rate debt and \$946.2 million of floating-rate debt. Based on \$946.2 million outstanding as floating rate debt, an immediate increase of one percentage point would cause an increase to cash interest expense of approximately \$9.5 million per year, resulting in \$9.5 million less in our pre-tax earnings. As of January 30, 2010, we estimated that an immediate increase of one percentage point would cause an increase to cash interest expense of approximately \$9.8 million per year. This sensitivity analysis assumes our mix of financial instruments and all other variables will remain constant in future periods. These assumptions are made in order to facilitate the analysis and are not necessarily indicative of our future intentions.

If a one point increase in interest rate were to occur over the next four fiscal quarters (excluding the effect of our interest rate cap agreements discussed below), such an increase would result in the following additional interest expenses (assuming our current ABL Line of Credit borrowing level remains constant with fiscal year end levels):

Floating-Rate Debt	Principal Outstanding at January 29, 2011	(in thousands)			
		Additional Interest Expense Q1 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q2 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q3 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q4 2011
ABL Line of Credit	\$ 168,600	\$ 422	\$ 422	\$ 422	\$ 422
Term Loan	777,550	1,944	1,944	1,944	1,944
Total	\$ 946,150	\$ 2,366	\$ 2,366	\$ 2,366	\$ 2,366

Subsequent to the completion of the debt refinancing on February 24, 2011, we had \$474.8 million principal amount of fixed-rate debt and \$1,260.2 million of floating-rate debt. Based on \$1,260.2 million outstanding as floating rate debt, an immediate increase of one percentage point would cause an increase to cash interest expense of approximately \$12.6 million per year, resulting in \$12.6 million less in our pre-tax earnings. This sensitivity analysis assumes our mix of financial instruments and all other variables will remain constant in future periods. These assumptions are made in order to facilitate the analysis and are not necessarily indicative of our future intentions.

If a one point increase in interest rate were to occur over the next four fiscal quarters (excluding the effect of our interest rate cap agreements discussed below), such an increase would result in the following additional interest expenses (assuming our current ABL Line of Credit borrowing level remains constant with our borrowing levels immediately following the refinancing transaction):

Floating-Rate Debt	Principal Outstanding at January 29, 2011	(in thousands)			
		Additional Interest Expense Q1 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q2 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q3 2011	Additional Interest Expense Q4 2011
	\$ 270,230	\$ 676	\$ 676	\$ 676	\$ 676

Pro Forma ABL Line of
Credit

Pro Forma Term Loan	990,000	2,475	2,475	2,475	2,475
Total	\$ 1,260,230	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,151	\$ 3,151

We have two interest rate cap agreements for a maximum principal amount of \$900 million which limit our interest rate exposure to 7% for our first \$900 million of borrowings under our variable rate debt obligations and if interest rates were to increase above the 7% cap rate, then our maximum interest rate exposure would be \$35.9 million on borrowing levels of up to \$900 million. Currently, we have unlimited interest rate risk related to our variable rate debt in excess of \$900 million. At January 29, 2011, our borrowing rate related to our ABL Line of Credit was 5.1%. At January 29, 2011, the borrowing rate related to our Term Loan was 2.6%. In connection with the debt refinancing on February 24, 2011, the borrowing rate related to our New Term Loan and ABL Line of Credit were 6.3% and 5.1% respectively.

On January 16, 2009, we entered into two additional interest rate cap agreements to limit interest rate risk associated with our future long-term debt. Each agreement will be effective on May 31, 2011 upon termination of the two interest rate cap agreements noted above. The new agreements each have a notional principal amount of \$450 million with a cap rate of 7.0% and terminate on May 31, 2015.

We and our subsidiaries, affiliates, and significant shareholders may from time to time seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt (including publicly issued debt) through cash purchases and/or exchanges, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, by tender offer or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material. During Fiscal 2009, an affiliate of Bain Capital, LLC, our indirect controlling stockholder, purchased a portion of Holdings' 14 1/2% Senior Discount Notes due 2014 (the Purchased Notes). The Purchased Notes were sold in October of 2009.

Our ability to satisfy our interest payment obligations on our outstanding debt will depend largely on our future performance, which in turn, is subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business and other factors beyond our control. If we do not have sufficient cash flow to service interest payment obligations on our outstanding indebtedness and if we cannot borrow or obtain equity financing to satisfy those obligations, our business and results of operations will be materially adversely affected. We cannot be assured that any replacement borrowing or equity financing could be successfully completed.

A change in interest rates generally does not have an impact upon our future earnings and cash flow for fixed-rate debt instruments. As fixed-rate debt matures, however, and if additional debt is acquired to fund the debt repayment, future earnings and cash flow may be affected by changes in interest rates. This effect would be realized in the periods subsequent to the periods when the debt matures.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

	Page
Consolidated Financial Statements	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	56
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010	57
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008	58
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008	59
Consolidated Statements of Stockholder's Equity for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008	61
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and the fiscal years ended May 30, 2009 and May 31, 2008	62

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc.
Burlington, NJ

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and each of the two years in the period ended May 30, 2009. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a)(2). These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and subsidiaries as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended January 29, 2011, the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 and each of the two years in the period ended May 30, 2009, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, effective June 3, 2007, the Company adopted new guidance on the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Parsippany, New Jersey
April 14, 2011

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(All amounts in thousands, except share amounts)

	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$30,214	\$24,750
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	30,264	2,605
Accounts Receivable (Net of Allowances for Doubtful Accounts of \$175 at January 29, 2011, and \$513 at January 30, 2010)	49,875	31,278
Merchandise Inventories	644,228	613,295
Deferred Tax Assets	24,835	29,644
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	36,109	29,443
Prepaid Income Taxes	16,447	4,841
Assets Held for Disposal	2,156	521
Total Current Assets	834,128	736,377
Property and Equipment—Net of Accumulated Depreciation	857,589	856,149
Tradenames	238,000	238,000
Favorable Leases—Net of Accumulated Amortization	389,986	421,091
Goodwill	47,064	47,064
Other Assets	91,241	95,313
Total Assets	\$2,458,008	\$2,393,994
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts Payable	\$190,460	\$139,802
Income Taxes Payable	4,429	14,223
Other Current Liabilities	208,515	215,814
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	14,264	14,201
Total Current Liabilities	417,668	384,040
Long Term Debt	1,358,021	1,399,152
Other Liabilities	215,528	173,067
Deferred Tax Liabilities	279,279	283,235
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 12, 14, 20, and 21)		
Stockholder's Equity:	-	-

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Common Stock, Par Value \$0.01; Authorized 1,000 Shares; 1,000 Issued and Outstanding at January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010		
Capital in Excess of Par Value	466,754	464,489
Accumulated Deficit	(279,242)	(309,989)
Total Stockholder's Equity	187,512	154,500
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$2,458,008	\$2,393,994

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(All amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Year Ended May 30, 2009	Year Ended May 31, 2008
REVENUES:				
Net Sales	\$ 3,669,602	\$ 2,457,567	\$ 3,541,981	\$ 3,393,417
Other Revenue	31,487	21,730	29,386	30,556
Total Revenue	3,701,089	2,479,297	3,571,367	3,423,973
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization as Shown Below)	2,252,346	1,492,349	2,199,766	2,095,364
Selling and Administrative Expenses	1,156,613	759,774	1,115,248	1,090,829
Restructuring and Separation Costs (Note 16)	2,200	2,429	6,952	-
Depreciation and Amortization	146,759	103,605	159,607	166,666
Interest Expense (Inclusive of (Gain)/Loss on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	99,309	59,476	102,716	132,993
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	2,080	46,776	37,498	25,256
Impairment Charges – Tradenames	-	-	294,550	-
Other Income, Net	(11,346)	(15,335)	(5,998)	(12,861)
Total Costs and Expenses	3,647,961	2,449,074	3,910,339	3,498,247
Income/(Loss) Before Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)	53,128	30,223	(338,972)	(74,274)
Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)	22,130	11,570	(147,389)	(25,304)
Net Income/(Loss)	30,998	18,653	(191,583)	(48,970)
Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)	\$ 30,998	\$ 18,653	\$ (191,583)	\$ (48,970)

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(All amounts in thousands)

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Year Ended May 30, 2009	Year Ended May 31, 2008
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 30,998	\$ 18,653	\$ (191,583)	\$ (48,970)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:				
Depreciation and Amortization	146,759	103,605	159,607	166,666
Amortization of Debt Issuance Costs	12,346	8,238	10,335	10,309
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	2,080	46,776	37,498	25,256
Impairment Charges – Tradenames	-	-	294,550	-
Accretion of Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes	733	449	608	11,872
Interest Rate Cap Contracts-Adjustment to Market	5,500	(455)	(4,173)	(70)
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable	2,098	1,993	2,832	2,977
Provision for Deferred Income Taxes	886	(19,815)	(144,106)	(61,961)
Loss on Disposition of Fixed Assets and Leasehold Improvements	1,539	5,386	297	1,096
(Gain) Loss on Investments in Money Market Fund	(240)	(3,849)	4,661	-
Non-Cash Stock Option Expense	2,230	994	6,124	2,436
Non-Cash Rent Expense	(1,485)	(3,327)	(296)	981
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:				
Accounts Receivable	(1,168)	(3,638)	(175)	(3,187)
Merchandise Inventories	(30,933)	28,538	77,696	(8,958)
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	(18,272)	2,013	(7,538)	4,682
Accounts Payable	50,659	(89,955)	(107,283)	(58,335)
Other Current Liabilities and Income Tax Payable	(28,183)	(8,737)	8,345	21,289
Deferred Rent Incentives	19,429	7,649	38,730	32,885
Other Long-Term Assets and Long-Term Liabilities	13,728	9,009	(13,833)	(991)
Net Cash Provided by Operations	208,704	103,527	172,296	97,977
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				

Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	(132,131)	(60,035)	(129,957)	(95,615)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash				
Equivalents	(27,659)	17	70	61
(Expenses) Proceeds From Sale of Property				
and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale	(38)	1,062	369	2,429
Lease Acquisition Costs	(422)	-	(3,978)	(7,136)
Issuance of Notes Receivable	-	-	-	(72)
Redesignation of Cash Equivalents to				
Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	(56,294)	-
Redemption of Investment in Money Market				
Fund	240	4,844	50,637	-
Purchase of Tradenames Rights	-	-	(6,250)	-
Other	48	38	123	20
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(159,962)	(54,074)	(145,280)	(100,313)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from Long Term Debt—ABL Line of Credit	204,200	444,315	857,051	685,655
---	---------	---------	---------	---------

Principal Payments on Long Term Debt	(1,998)	(1,537)	(1,597)	(1,448)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt—Term Loan	(87,202)	(5,998)	(2,057)	(11,443)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt—ABL Line of Credit	(156,800)	(473,422)	(888,344)	(663,056)
Purchase of Interest Rate Cap Contract	-	-	(3,360)	(424)
Payment of Dividends	(251)	(212)	(3,000)	(725)
Debt Issuance Costs	(1,227)	(13,659)	-	-
Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities	(43,278)	(50,513)	(41,307)	8,559
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	5,464	(1,060)	(14,291)	6,223
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	24,750	25,810	40,101	33,878
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 30,214	\$ 24,750	\$ 25,810	\$ 40,101
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:				
Interest Paid	\$ 79,187	\$ 47,963	\$ 96,543	\$ 109,808
Income Tax Payment (Refund), Net	\$ 41,505	\$ 48,764	\$ (5,341)	\$ 33,692
Non-Cash Investing Activities:				
Accrued Purchases of Property and Equipment	\$ 17,606	\$ 10,667	\$ (1,849)	\$ (395)
Notes Receivable from Sale of Assets Held for Sale	\$ -	\$ (2,000)	\$ -	\$ -

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED
STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY
(All amounts in thousands)

	Common Stock	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total
Balance at June 2, 2007	\$ -	\$ 454,935	\$ (74,465)	\$ 380,470
Net Loss			(48,970)	(48,970)
Adoption of ASC Topic No. 740	-	-	(9,687)	(9,687)
Stock Based Compensation	-	2,436	-	2,436
Dividend	-	-	(725)	(725)
Balance at May 31, 2008	-	457,371	(133,847)	323,524
Net Loss			(191,583)	(191,583)
Stock Based Compensation	-	6,124		6,124
Dividend	-	-	(3,000)	(3,000)
Balance at May 30, 2009	-	463,495	(328,430)	135,065
Net Income	-	-	18,653	18,653
Stock Based Compensation	-	994	-	994
Dividend	-	-	(212)	(212)
Balance at January 30, 2010	-	464,489	(309,989)	154,500
Net Income	-	-	30,998	30,998
Excess Tax Benefit of Stock Based Compensation	-	35	-	35
Stock Based Compensation	-	2,230	-	2,230
Dividend	-	-	(251)	(251)
Balance at January 29, 2011	\$ -	\$ 466,754	\$ (279,242)	\$ 187,512

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business and Current Conditions

As of January 29, 2011, Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company or Holdings) operated 460 stores in 44 states and Puerto Rico, selling apparel, shoes and accessories for men, women and children. A majority of those stores offer a home furnishing and linens department and a juvenile furniture department. As of January 29, 2011, the Company operated stores under the names "Burlington Coat Factory" (443 stores), "Cohoes Fashions" (two stores), "MJM Designer Shoes" (14 stores), and "Super Baby Depot" (one store). Cohoes Fashions offers products similar to that of Burlington Coat Factory. MJM Designer Shoes offers moderately priced designer and fashion shoes. The Super Baby Depot store offers baby clothing, accessories, furniture and other merchandise in the middle to higher price range. During Fiscal 2010, the Company opened 25 new Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse stores.

The primary subsidiary of the Company is Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation (BCFWC), which was initially organized in 1972 as a New Jersey corporation. In 1983, BCFWC was reincorporated in Delaware and currently exists as a Delaware corporation. The Company was incorporated in 2006 (and currently exists) as a Delaware corporation. In 2006, BCFWC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in a take private transaction (the Merger Transaction).

Prior to the Transition Period (as defined below under the caption "Fiscal Years"), the Company experienced recurring annual net losses since its formation in April 2006. These losses were primarily the result of impairment charges, as detailed in Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets," and increased interest expense associated with the Company's leveraged debt structure as detailed in Note 12 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Long Term Debt."

In the first quarter of Fiscal 2011, the Company completed the refinancing of its Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes. As a result of these transactions, the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, with carrying values at January 29, 2011 of \$302.0 million and \$99.3 million, respectively, have been repurchased. In addition, BCFWC completed the sale of \$450 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 (the Notes) at an issue price of 100%. Additionally, the Term Loan with a carrying value of \$777.6 million as of January 29, 2011 has been replaced with a \$1,000.0 million senior secured term loan facility (New Term Loan). Borrowings on the ABL Line of Credit related to the transaction were \$101.6 million. As a result of these transactions, the Company incurred various fees and charges of approximately \$73 million. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid to the equity holders of Parent on a pro rata basis.

Significant declines in the United States and international financial markets and the resulting impact of such events on macroeconomic conditions have impacted and are anticipated to continue to impact customer behavior and consumer spending at retailers which impacts the Company's sales trends. In response to these economic conditions, the Company implemented several initiatives to restructure its workforce and reduce its cost structure (refer to Note 16 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Restructuring and Separation Costs" for further

discussion). The Company continues to focus on a number of ongoing initiatives aimed at improving its comparative store sales and operating results. The Company believes it is also prudently managing its capital spending and operating expenses.

Despite the current trends in the retail environment and their negative impact on the Company's comparative store sales, the Company believes that cash generated from operations, along with its existing cash and its new debt facilities, as further described in Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events," will be sufficient to fund its expected cash flow requirements and planned capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months as well as the foreseeable future. However, there can be no assurance that, should the economy continue to decline, the Company would be able to continue to offset decreases in its comparative store sales with continued savings initiatives. At January 29, 2011, working capital was \$386.2 million, cash and cash equivalents were \$30.2 million and unused availability under the Company's ABL Senior Secured Revolving Facility (ABL Line of Credit) was \$180.0 million.

Fiscal Years

In order to conform to the predominant fiscal calendar used within the retail industry, on February 25, 2010 the Company's Board of Directors approved a change in the Company's fiscal year from a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to May 31 to a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. As a result, these Consolidated Financial Statements include the 52 week period ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010), the 35 week period ended January 30, 2010 (the Transition Period), the 52 week period ended May 30, 2009 (Fiscal 2009) and the 52 week period ended May 31, 2008 (Fiscal 2008). See Note 2 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Fiscal Year End Change" for the comparative Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Transition Period compared with the 35 week period ended January 31, 2009.

Basis of Presentation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company. The Company has no operations and its only asset is all of the stock in BCFWC. All discussions of operations in this report relate to BCFWC, which are reflected in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

Principles of Consolidation

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Company in which it has controlling financial interest through direct ownership. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The Company was incorporated in the State of Delaware on April 10, 2006. The Company's Certificate of Incorporation authorizes 1,000 shares of common stock, par value of \$0.01 per share. All 1,000 shares are issued and outstanding and Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. (Parent) is the only holder of record of this stock.

Use of Estimates

The Company's Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. Certain amounts included in the Consolidated Financial Statements are estimated based on historical experience, currently available information and management's judgment as to the outcome of future conditions and circumstances. While every effort is made to ensure the integrity of such estimates, actual results could differ from these estimates, and such differences could have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents represent cash and short-term, highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the time of purchase. Book cash overdrafts are reclassified to the line item "Accounts Payable" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets for financial reporting purposes.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable consists of credit card receivables, lease incentive receivables and other receivables. Accounts receivable are recorded at net realizable value, which approximates fair value. The Company provides for an allowance for doubtful accounts for amounts deemed uncollectible.

Inventories

Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of cost, on an average cost basis, or market, as determined by the retail inventory method. The Company records its cost of merchandise (net of purchase discounts and certain vendor allowances), certain merchandise acquisition costs (primarily commissions and import fees), inbound freight, distribution center outbound freight, and freight on internally transferred merchandise in the line item "Cost of Sales" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Costs associated with the Company's distribution, buying, and store receiving functions are included in the line items "Selling and Administrative Expenses" and "Depreciation and Amortization" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Distribution and purchasing costs included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" amounted to \$74.1 million, \$40.1 million, \$63.3 million, and \$63.7 million for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. Depreciation and amortization related to the distribution and purchasing functions for the same periods amounted to \$9.6 million, \$12.3 million, \$9.3 million, and \$9.5 million, respectively.

Assets Held for Disposal

Assets held for disposal represent assets owned by the Company that management has committed to sell in the near term. The Company has either identified or is actively seeking out potential buyers for these assets as of the balance sheet dates. The assets listed in the line item “Assets Held for Disposal” in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets are comprised of several plots of land and a building related to store operations, as of January 29, 2011.

Based on prevailing market conditions, the Company may determine that it is no longer advantageous to continue marketing certain assets and reclassify those assets out of the line item “Assets Held for Disposal” and into the respective asset category based on the lesser of their carrying value or fair value less cost to sell (refer to Note 5 to the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Assets Held for Disposal” for further details).

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, and depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are between 20 and 40 years for buildings, depending upon the expected useful life of the facility, and three to ten years for store fixtures and equipment. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term including any reasonably assured renewal options or the expected economic life of the improvement, whichever is less. Repairs and maintenance expenditures are expensed as incurred. Renewals and betterments, which significantly extend the useful lives of existing property and equipment, are capitalized. Assets recorded under capital leases are recorded at the present value of minimum lease payments and are amortized over the lease term. Amortization of assets recorded as capital leases is included in the line item “Depreciation and Amortization” in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The carrying value of all long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable, in accordance with ASC Topic No. 360 “Property, Plant, and Equipment” (Topic No. 360). An impairment charge is recorded when an asset’s carrying value exceeds its fair value. The Company recorded \$2.0 million, \$12.0 million, \$10.0 million, and \$6.5 million of impairment charges related to property and equipment during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. These amounts are recorded in the line item “Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets” in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Capitalized Computer Software Costs

The Company accounts for capitalized software in accordance with ASC Topic No. 350 “Intangibles – Goodwill and Other” (Topic No. 350). Topic No. 350 requires the capitalization of certain costs incurred in connection with developing or obtaining software for internal use. The Company capitalized \$22.9 million and \$7.2 million, relating to these costs during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, respectively.

Purchased and internally developed software is amortized on a straight line basis over the product’s estimated economic life, which is generally three to five years. The net carrying value of software is included in the line item “Property and Equipment – Net of Accumulated Depreciation” on the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets and software amortization is included in the line item “Depreciation and Amortization” on the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for intangible assets in accordance with Topic No. 350. The Company's intangible assets primarily represent tradenames and favorable lease positions. The tradename asset, Burlington Coat Factory, is expected to generate cash flows indefinitely and does not have an estimable or finite useful life and, therefore, is accounted for as an indefinite-lived asset not subject to amortization. The values of favorable and unfavorable lease positions are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease terms. Amortization of net favorable lease positions is included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Indefinite-lived intangible assets: The Company tests identifiable intangible assets with an indefinite life for impairment on an annual basis, or when a triggering event occurs, relying on a number of factors that include operating results, business plans and projected future cash flows. The impairment test consists of a comparison of the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset with its carrying amount. The Company determines fair value through multiple valuation techniques. During Fiscal 2009, the Company recorded impairment charges related to its tradenames of \$294.6 million. See Note 7 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Intangible Assets" for further discussion of impairment charges recorded as part of the Company's review.

Finite-lived intangible assets: Identifiable intangible assets that are subject to amortization are evaluated for impairment in accordance with Topic No. 360 using a process similar to that used to evaluate other long-lived assets as described in Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets." An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset. For the favorable lease positions, if the carrying amount exceeds the estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of the impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. The estimation of fair value is measured by discounting expected future cash flows using the Company's risk adjusted rate of interest. There were no charges related to identifiable intangible assets during Fiscal 2010. The Company recorded impairment charges related to identifiable intangible assets of \$34.6 million, \$26.1 million, and \$18.8 million during the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. These charges are recorded in the line item "Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the acquisition cost over the estimated fair value of tangible assets and other identifiable intangible assets acquired less liabilities assumed. Topic No. 350 replaces the amortization of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets with periodic tests for the impairment of these assets. Topic No. 350 requires a comparison, at least annually, of the carrying value of the assets and liabilities associated with a reporting unit, including goodwill, with the fair value of the reporting unit. The Company determines fair value through multiple valuation techniques. If the carrying value of the assets and liabilities exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, the Company would calculate the implied fair value of its reporting unit goodwill as compared with the carrying value of its reporting unit goodwill to determine the appropriate impairment charge. The Company estimates the fair value of its reporting unit using widely accepted valuation techniques. These techniques use a variety of assumptions including projected market conditions, discount rates and future cash flows. See Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Goodwill" for further discussion of the fair value of reporting unit goodwill.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for impaired long-lived assets in accordance with Topic No. 360. This Topic requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Also, long-lived assets and certain intangibles to be disposed of should be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. The Company considers historical performance and future estimated results in its evaluation of potential impairment and then compares the carrying amount of the asset to the estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of the impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. The estimation of fair value is either based on prices for similar assets or measured by discounting expected future cash flows by the Company's risk adjusted rate of interest. The Company recorded impairment charges related to long-lived assets of \$2.0 million, \$12.0 million, \$10.0 million, and \$6.5 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. These charges are recorded in the line item "Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). See Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion of the Company's measurement of impairment of long-lived assets.

Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of deferred financing fees, landlord owned store assets that the Company has paid for as part of its lease, purchased lease rights, notes receivable and the net accumulation of excess rent income, accounted for on a straight-line basis, over actual rental income receipts. Deferred financing fees are amortized over the life of the related debt facility using the interest method of amortization. Amortization of deferred financing fees is recorded in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Landlord owned assets represent leasehold improvements at certain stores where the landlord has retained title to such assets. These assets are amortized over the straight line rent period and the amortization is included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Purchased lease rights are amortized over the straight line rent period and the amortization is recorded in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Both landlord owned assets and purchased lease rights are assessed for impairment in accordance with Topic No. 360. During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, related to landlord owned assets and purchased lease rights. There were no such impairment charges in Fiscal 2008. These charges were recorded in the line item "Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). See Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion of the Company's measurement of impairment of long-lived assets.

Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities primarily consist of sales tax payable, customer liabilities, accrued payroll costs, self-insurance reserves, accrued operating expenses, payroll taxes payable, current portion of deferred rent expense and other miscellaneous items. Customer liabilities totaled \$30.2 million and \$33.2 million, as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively.

The Company has risk participation agreements with insurance carriers with respect to workers' compensation, general liability insurance and health insurance. Pursuant to these arrangements, the Company is responsible for paying individual claims up to designated dollar limits. The amounts included in costs related to these claims are estimated and can vary based on changes in assumptions or claims experience included in the associated insurance programs. An increase in workers' compensation claims by employees, health insurance claims by employees or general liability claims may result in a corresponding increase in costs related to these claims. Self insurance reserves were \$49.6 million and \$45.8 million, as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively. At January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, the portion of the self insurance reserve expected to be paid in the next twelve months of \$19.1 million and \$24.2 million, respectively, was recorded in the line item "Other Current Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining respective balances of \$30.5 million and \$21.6 million were recorded in the line item "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities primarily consist of deferred lease incentives, the net accumulation of excess straight-line rent expense over actual rental payments and tax liabilities associated with the uncertainty in income taxes recognized by the Company in accordance with ASC Topic No. 740 "Income Taxes" (Topic No. 740).

Deferred lease incentives are funds received or receivable from landlords used primarily to offset the costs of store remodeling. These deferred lease incentives are amortized over the expected lease term including rent holiday periods and option periods where the exercise of the option can be reasonably assured. Amortization of deferred lease incentives is included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). At January 29, 2011, deferred lease incentives were \$123.0 million.

Common Stock

The Company has 1,000 shares of common stock issued and outstanding, all of which are owned by Parent. Parent has 51,674,204 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share and 5,769,356 shares of Class L common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, authorized. As of January 29, 2011, 45,458,316 shares of Class A common stock and 5,050,924 shares of Class L common stock were outstanding. As of January 30, 2010, 45,669,546 shares of Class A common stock and 5,074,394 shares of Class L common stock were outstanding.

Revenue Recognition

The Company records revenue at the time of sale and delivery of merchandise, net of allowances for estimated future returns. The Company presents sales, net of sales taxes, in its Consolidated Statements of Operations and

Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company accounts for layaway sales and leased department revenue in compliance with ASC Topic No. 605 "Revenue Recognition" (Topic No. 605). Layaway sales are recognized upon delivery of merchandise to the customer. The amount of cash received upon initiation of the layaway is recorded as a deposit liability in the line item "Other Current Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Store value cards (gift cards and store credits issued for merchandise returns) are recorded as a liability at the time of issuance, and the related sale is recorded upon redemption. Prior to December 29, 2007, except where prohibited by law, after 13 months of non-use, a monthly dormancy service fee was deducted from the remaining balance of store value cards and recorded in the line item "Other Revenue" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

On December 29, 2007, the Company discontinued assessing a dormancy service fee on inactive store value cards and began estimating and recognizing store value card breakage income in proportion to actual store value card redemptions. Such income is recorded in the line item "Other Income, Net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company determines an estimated store value card breakage rate by continuously evaluating historical redemption data. Breakage income is recognized monthly in proportion to the historical redemption patterns for those store value cards for which the likelihood of redemption is remote.

Other Revenue

Other revenue consists of rental income received from leased departments; subleased rental income; layaway, alteration, dormancy and other service charges, inclusive of shipping and handling revenues (Service Fees); and other miscellaneous items.

	(in thousands)			
	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Years Ended May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Service Fees	\$ 12,453	\$ 8,183	\$ 9,517	\$ 10,529
Rental Income from Leased Departments	7,843	5,997	8,699	7,886
Subleased Rental Income and Other Miscellaneous Items	11,191	7,550	11,170	12,141
Total	\$ 31,487	\$ 21,730	\$ 29,386	\$ 30,556

Rental income from leased departments results from arrangements at some of the Company's stores where the Company has granted unaffiliated third parties the right to use designated store space solely for the purpose of selling such third parties' goods, including such items as fragrances and jewelry. The Company does not own or have any rights to any tradenames, licenses or other intellectual property in connection with the brands sold by such unaffiliated third parties.

Vendor Rebates and Allowances

Rebates and allowances received from vendors are accounted for in compliance with Topic No. 605, which specifically addresses whether a reseller should account for cash consideration received from a vendor as an adjustment of cost of sales, revenue, or as a reduction to a cost incurred by the reseller. Rebates and allowances received from vendors that are dependent on purchases of inventories are recognized as a reduction of cost of goods sold when the related inventory is sold or marked down.

Rebates and allowances that are reimbursements of specific expenses that meet the criteria of Topic No. 605 are recognized as a reduction of selling and administrative expenses when earned, up to the amount of the incurred cost. Any vendor reimbursement in excess of the related incurred cost is characterized as a reduction of inventory and is recognized as a reduction to cost of sales as inventories are sold. Reimbursements of expenses, exclusive of advertising rebates, amounted to \$1.9 million, \$1.3 million, \$2.6 million and \$2.0 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively.

Advertising Costs

The Company's net advertising costs consist primarily of television and newspaper costs. The production costs of net advertising are expensed as incurred. Net advertising expenses are included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, advertising expense was \$70.4 million, \$49.4 million, \$75.2 million and \$70.8 million, respectively.

The Company nets certain cooperative advertising reimbursements received from vendors that meet the criteria of Topic No. 605 against specific, incremental, identifiable costs incurred in connection with selling the vendors' products. Any excess reimbursement is characterized as a reduction of inventory and is recognized as a reduction to cost of sales as inventories are sold. Vendor rebates netted against advertising expenses were \$0.4 million, \$0.2 million, \$1.7 million and \$0.4 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively.

Barter Transactions

The Company accounts for barter transactions under ASC Topic No. 845 “Nonmonetary Transactions.” Barter transactions with commercial substance are recorded at the estimated fair value of the products exchanged, unless the products received have a more readily determinable estimated fair value. Revenue associated with barter transactions is recorded at the time of the exchange of the related assets. During Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, the Company did not enter into any new barter agreements. During Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company exchanged \$10.7 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, of inventory for certain advertising credits. To account for the exchange, the Company recorded “Sales” and “Cost of Sales” of \$10.7 million and \$5.2 million in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. The remaining advertising credits received of \$7.5 million are to be used over the four consecutive fiscal years following Fiscal 2010.

The following table summarizes the prepaid advertising expense in the line items “Prepaid and Other Current Assets” and “Other Assets” in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010:

	(in thousands)	
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	\$ 2,681	\$ 2,681
Other Assets	4,864	7,508
Total Prepaid Advertising Expense	\$ 7,545	\$ 10,189

The following table details barter credit usage for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

	(in thousands)			
	Fiscal Year Ended	35 Weeks Ended January	Fiscal Years Ended	
	January 29, 2011	30, 2010	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Barter Credit Usage	\$ 2,644	\$ 1,816	\$ 2,334	\$ 1,635

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with ASC Topic No. 740 "Income Taxes" (Topic No. 740). Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by tax laws. A valuation allowance against the Company's deferred tax assets is recorded when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. In determining the need for a valuation allowance, management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment, including forecasting future earnings, taxable income, and the mix of earnings in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. Management periodically assesses the need for a valuation allowance based on the Company's current and anticipated results of operations. The need for and the amount of a valuation allowance can change in the near term if operating results and projections change significantly.

On June 3, 2007, the Company adopted Topic No. 740. Adjustments related to the adoption of Topic No. 740 are reflected as an adjustment to retained earnings in Fiscal 2008. Topic No. 740 clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements, and prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Topic No. 740 requires the recognition in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements of the impact of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, if that position is "more likely than not" of being sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution. Additionally, Topic No. 740 provides guidance on de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. The Company records interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of income taxes.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net, consists of investment income gains and losses, breakage income, net losses from disposition of fixed assets, and other miscellaneous income items.

As noted above under the caption “Revenue Recognition” and the caption “Other Revenue,” the Company ceased recognizing dormancy fees in Fiscal 2008 and began recognizing breakage income related to store value cards. During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company recognized \$2.7 million, \$4.9 million, \$3.1 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, of breakage income in the line item “Other Income, Net” in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The Company presents comprehensive income (loss) on its Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) in accordance with ASC Topic No. 220 “Comprehensive Income.” During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, comprehensive income (loss) consisted of net income (loss).

Lease Accounting

The Company leases store locations, distribution centers and office space used in its operations. The Company accounts for these types of leases under the provisions of ASC Topic No. 840, “Leases” (Topic No. 840) and subsequent amendments, which require that leases be evaluated and classified as operating or capital leases for financial reporting purposes. Assets held under capital leases are included in the line item “Property and Equipment – Net of Accumulated Depreciation” in the Company’s Consolidated Balance Sheets. For leases classified as operating, the Company calculates rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lesser of the lease term including renewal options, if reasonably assured, or the economic life of the leased premises, taking into consideration rent escalation clauses, rent holidays and other lease concessions. The Company expenses rent during the store fixturing and merchandising phase of the leased property.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation in accordance with ASC Topic No. 718, “Stock Compensation” (Topic No. 718), which requires companies to record stock compensation expense for all non-vested and new awards beginning as of the adoption date. There are 730,478 units reserved under the 2006 Management Incentive Plan (as amended). Each unit consists of nine shares of Parent’s Class A common stock and one share of Parent’s Class L common stock. As of January 29, 2011, 489,499 options to purchase units and 98,367 units of restricted stock were outstanding and are being accounted for under Topic No. 718. During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company recognized non cash stock compensation expense of \$2.2 million, \$1.0 million, \$6.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively (refer to Note 13 to the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Stock Option and Award Plans and Stock Based Compensation” for further details).

Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of cash, cash equivalents and investments. The Company manages the credit risk associated with cash equivalents and

investments by investing with high-quality institutions and, by policy, limiting investments only to those which meet prescribed investment guidelines. The Company maintains cash accounts that, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company has not experienced any losses from maintaining cash accounts in excess of such limits. Management believes that it is not exposed to any significant risks on its cash and cash equivalent accounts.

2. Fiscal Year End Change

On February 25, 2010, the Company's Board of Directors resolved that the fiscal year that began on May 31, 2009, would end on the Saturday nearest January 31, 2010, and from and after that date, fiscal years would be the 52 or 53 week periods ending on the Saturday closest to January 31 of each successive year.

For comparative purposes, Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the 35 week periods ended January 30, 2010 and January 31, 2009 are presented as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	35 Weeks Ended	
	January 30, 2010	January 31, 2009 (Unaudited)
REVENUES:		
Net Sales	\$2,457,567	\$2,476,635
Other Revenue	21,730	20,277
Total Revenue	2,479,297	2,496,912
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization as Shown Below)	1,492,349	1,510,409
Selling and Administrative Expenses	759,774	761,062
Restructuring and Separation Costs (Note 16)	2,429	1,929
Depreciation and Amortization	103,605	106,823
Interest Expense (Inclusive of Gain/Loss on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	59,476	74,263
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	46,776	28,134
Impairment Charges – Tradenames	-	279,300
Other Income, Net	(15,335)	(4,698)
Total Costs and Expenses	2,449,074	2,757,222
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	30,223	(260,310)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	11,570	(104,667)
Net Income (Loss)	18,653	(155,643)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$18,653	\$(155,643)

3. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-11, “Derivatives and Hedging (Topic No. 815): Scope Exception Related to Embedded Credit Derivatives” (ASU 2010-11). ASU 2010-11 clarifies the only form of embedded credit derivative that is exempt from the embedded derivative bifurcation requirements is one that is related only to the subordination of one financial instrument to another. As a result, entities that have contracts containing an embedded credit derivative feature in a form other than such subordination may need to separately account for the embedded credit derivative feature. The amendments in this ASU were effective at the beginning of a reporting entity’s first fiscal quarter beginning after June 15, 2010. The adoption of ASU 2010-11 did not have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements.

4. Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents

At January 29, 2011, restricted cash and cash equivalents consisted of \$27.8 million of collateral in lieu of a letter of credit for certain insurance contracts and \$2.5 million restricted contractually for the acquisition and maintenance of a building related to a store operated by the Company. At January 30, 2010 restricted cash and cash equivalents consisted of \$2.6 million restricted contractually for the acquisition and maintenance of a building related to a store operated by the Company.

5. Assets Held for Disposal

Assets held for disposal represent assets owned by the Company that management has committed to sell in the near term. The Company either identified or was actively seeking out potential buyers for these assets as of the balance sheet dates. Included in the line item "Assets Held for Disposal" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 29, 2011 were three owned parcels of land adjacent to three of the Company's stores and an owned building which is currently vacant.

As of January 30, 2010, included in the line item "Assets Held for Disposal" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet was an owned parcel of land adjacent to one of the Company's stores.

Assets held for disposal are valued at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less cost to sell as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
Property and Equipment	\$ 2,156	\$ 521

6. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of:

	Useful Lives	(in thousands)	
		January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
Land	N/A	\$ 160,998	\$ 162,089
Buildings	20 to 40 Years	353,187	348,780
Store Fixtures and Equipment	3 to 10 Years	383,927	326,165
Software	3 to 5 Years	118,630	95,681
Leasehold Improvements	Shorter of lease term or useful life	358,976	331,746
Construction in Progress	N/A	6,104	23,414
		1,381,822	1,287,875
Less: Accumulated Depreciation		(524,233)	(431,726)
Total Property and Equipment, Net of Accumulated Depreciation		\$ 857,589	\$ 856,149

As of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$7.8 million, and \$6.1 million, respectively, held under capital leases amounted to approximately \$28.5 million and \$30.1 million, respectively, and are included in the line item "Buildings" in the foregoing table. Amortization expense related to capital leases is included in the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The total amount of depreciation expense during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 was \$112.2 million, \$80.4 million, \$125.7 million and \$133.1 million, respectively.

During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company recorded impairment charges related to Property and Equipment of \$2.0 million, \$12.0 million, \$10.0 million and \$6.5 million, respectively (refer to Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion).

Internally developed software is being amortized on a straight line basis over three to five years and is being recorded in the line item "Depreciation and Amortization" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Depreciation and amortization of internally developed software amounted to \$13.9 million, \$8.2 million, \$20.7 million and \$20.0 million, respectively, during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008.

7. Intangible Assets

The Company accounts for indefinite-lived intangible assets and finite-lived intangible assets in accordance with Topic No. 350 and Topic No. 360, respectively. In accordance with Topic No. 350, indefinite-lived intangible assets not subject to amortization shall be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual tests in certain circumstances. The Company typically performs this assessment in the beginning of May of the fiscal year. During Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, there were no triggering events that required the Company to perform its Topic No. 350 testing during other quarterly or annual periods. During Fiscal 2009, the Company concluded it was appropriate to test its indefinite-lived intangible assets for recoverability in the third fiscal quarter (refer to Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Goodwill" for further discussion regarding the Company's decision to accelerate impairment testing under Topic No. 350 in Fiscal 2009).

In accordance with Topic No. 360, the Company tests long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles (favorable leases) to be held and used by an entity for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company considers historical performance and future estimated results in its evaluation of potential impairment and then compares the carrying amount of the asset to the estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of the impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. The estimation of fair value is either based on prices for similar assets or measured by discounting expected future cash flows using the Company's risk adjusted interest rate (refer to Note 9 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Impairment of Long-Lived Assets" for further discussion regarding the Company's impairment testing under Topic No. 360).

Intangible assets at January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 consist primarily of tradenames and favorable lease positions as follows:

	(in thousands)					
	January 29, 2011			January 30, 2010		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Amount
Tradenames	\$ 238,000	\$ -	\$ 238,000	\$ 238,000	\$ -	\$ 238,000
Favorable Leases	\$ 521,561	\$ (131,575)	\$ 389,986	\$ 521,775	\$ (100,684)	\$ 421,091

Tradenames

The gross carrying amount of the Company's tradenames as of January 29, 2011 reflects no change in the balance from January 30, 2010. As part of the Company's annual assessment in accordance with Topic No. 350, the fair value of the Company's tradenames as of January 29, 2011 exceeded its carrying value indicating that the asset was not impaired.

The recoverability assessment with respect to the tradenames used in the Company's operations requires the Company to estimate the fair value of the tradenames as of the assessment date. Such determination is made using "relief from royalty" valuation method. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Future revenue and profitability projections associated with the tradenames;
- Estimated market royalty rates that could be derived from the licensing of the Company's tradenames to third parties in order to establish the cash flows accruing to the benefit of the Company as a result of its ownership of the tradenames; and
- A rate used to discount the estimated royalty cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value) based on the risk and nature of the Company's cash flows.

Favorable Leases

Fiscal 2010

The decrease in the gross carrying amount of the Company's favorable leases from January 30, 2010 to January 29, 2011 reflects a reduction of \$0.2 million cost adjustment recorded during Fiscal 2010 which represented certain favorable leases becoming fully amortized during the period.

Accumulated amortization of favorable leases as of January 29, 2011 reflects increased amortization expense of \$31.1 million, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.2 million related to a cost adjustment, as discussed above, which decreased both the carrying cost and accumulated amortization of the favorable leases.

The weighted average amortization period remaining for the Company's favorable leases is 16.9 years. Amortization expense of favorable leases for each of the next five fiscal years is estimated to be as follows:

Fiscal years:	(in thousands)
2011	\$ 29,854
2012	28,590
2013	27,972
2014	26,812
2015	25,698
Total	\$ 138,926

8. Goodwill

Goodwill totaled \$47.1 million as of both January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010. The Company accounts for goodwill in accordance with Topic No. 350. In accordance with Topic No. 350, goodwill shall be tested for impairment on an annual basis, and between annual tests in certain circumstances. The Company typically performs this testing during the beginning of May of each fiscal year. During Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period, there were no triggering events that required the Company to accelerate its Topic No. 350 impairment testing. During Fiscal 2009, the Company concluded that it was appropriate to test its goodwill for recoverability in connection with the preparation of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for the third quarter of Fiscal 2009 (the three month period ended February 28, 2009) in light of the following factors:

- Significant declines in the U.S. and international financial markets and the resulting impact of such events on current and anticipated future macroeconomic conditions and customer behavior;
- The determination that these macroeconomic conditions were impacting the Company's sales trends as evidenced by decreases in comparative store sales;
-

Decreased comparative store sales during the peak holiday and winter selling seasons which were significant to the Company's annual financial results;

- Declines in market valuation multiples of peer group companies used in the estimate of the Company's business enterprise value; and
- The Company's expectation that unfavorable comparative store sales trends would continue for an extended period.

The Company revised its business strategies to include a more moderate store opening plan which reduced future projections of revenue and operating results offset by initiatives that were implemented to reduce the Company's cost structure as discussed in Note 16 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Restructuring and Separation Costs." As a result of the review, the Company assessed that there was no goodwill impairment during Fiscal 2009.

The Company assesses the recoverability of goodwill using a combination of valuation approaches to determine the Company's business enterprise value including: (i) discounted cash flow techniques and (ii) a market approach using a guideline public company methodology. Inputs to the valuation model include:

- Estimated future cash flows;
- Growth assumptions for future revenues, which include net store openings as well as future gross margin rates, expense rates and other estimates;
- Rate used to discount the Company's estimated future cash flow projections to their present value (or estimated fair value); and
- Market values and financial information of similar publicly traded companies to determine market valuation multiples.

Based upon the Company's impairment analysis of recorded goodwill during Fiscal 2010, the Company determined that there was no goodwill impairment. The Company believes its estimates were appropriate based upon the then current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if the Company does not achieve its current cash flow, revenue and profitability projections or the weighted average cost of capital increases or market valuation multiples associated with peer group companies continue to decline. There have been no cumulative goodwill impairments to date.

9. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company accounts for impaired long-lived assets in accordance with Topic No. 360. This statement requires that long-lived assets and certain identifiable intangibles to be held and used by an entity be reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. This statement also requires that long-lived assets and certain intangibles to be disposed of should be reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. The Company considers historical performance and future estimated results in its evaluation of potential impairment and then compares the carrying amount of the asset to the estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset. If the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the estimated expected undiscounted future cash flows, the Company measures the amount of the impairment by comparing the carrying amount of the asset to its fair value. The estimation of fair value is either based on prices for similar assets or measured by discounting expected future cash flows using the Company's risk adjusted interest rate.

The recoverability assessment related to store-level assets requires judgments and estimates of future revenues, gross margin rates and store expenses. The Company bases these estimates upon its past and expected future performance. The Company believes its estimates are appropriate in light of current market conditions. However, future impairment charges could be required if the Company does not achieve its current revenue or cash flow projections. The impairment charges noted below are primarily related to a decline in revenues of the respective stores as a result of unfavorable weather conditions and the declining macroeconomic conditions that are negatively impacting the Company's current comparative store sales.

Impairment charges recorded during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 amounted to \$2.1 million, \$46.8 million, \$37.5 million and \$25.3 million, respectively. Impairment charges during these periods related to the following:

Asset Categories	(in thousands)			
	Fiscal Year January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Fiscal Year Ended May 30, 2009	Fiscal Year Ended May 31, 2008
Favorable Leases	\$ -	\$ 34,642	\$ 26,080	\$ 18,786
Leasehold Improvements	779	9,443	6,282	3,908
Furniture and Fixtures	1,148	2,284	2,086	2,026
Other Property and Equipment	93	291	1,624	536
Other Assets	60	116	1,426	-
Total	\$ 2,080	\$ 46,776	\$ 37,498	\$ 25,256

The impairment of store level assets related to nine of the Company's stores for Fiscal 2010, 33 of the Company's stores during the Transition Period, 37 of the Company's stores during Fiscal 2009, and 23 of the Company's stores for Fiscal 2008.

As noted above, long-lived assets are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis for purposes of calculating impairment using the fair value hierarchy of Topic No. 820. The nine stores that were impaired during Fiscal 2010 were 100% impaired and therefore have zero fair value as of January 29, 2011 and would be categorized as Level 3 – Significant Un-Observable Inputs.

10. Derivatives and Hedging Activities

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with ASC Topic No. 815 "Derivatives and Hedging" (Topic No. 815). Topic No. 815 provides disclosure requirements to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of: (i) How and why an entity uses derivative instruments; (ii) How derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Topic No. 815 and its related interpretations; and (iii) How derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The Company is exposed to certain risks relating to its ongoing business operations, including market risks relating to fluctuations in interest rates. The Company's senior secured credit facilities contain floating rate obligations and are subject to interest rate fluctuations. The Company uses interest rate cap agreements, which are designated as economic hedges, to manage interest rate risk associated with the Company's variable-rate borrowings and to minimize the negative impact of interest rate fluctuations on its earnings and cash flows, thus reducing the Company's exposure to variability in expected future cash flows attributable to the changes in LIBOR rates.

Topic No. 815 requires recognition of all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position. The Company does not monitor its interest rate cap agreements for hedge effectiveness and therefore does not designate its interest rate cap agreements as cash flow hedges of certain future interest payments on variable-rate debt. Instead, the interest rate cap agreements are adjusted to market on a quarterly basis. As a result, gains or losses associated with the interest rate cap agreements are recorded in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and in the line item "Interest Rate Cap Contract – Adjustment to Market" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

As of January 29, 2011, the Company was party to four outstanding interest rate cap agreements to manage the interest rate risk associated with future interest payments on variable-rate debt.

(in thousands)

		Fair Values of Derivative Instruments		
		Asset Derivatives		
		January 29, 2011		January 30, 2010
Derivatives Not Designated as	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value

Hedging Instruments
Under Topic No. 815

Interest Rate Cap Agreements	Other Assets	\$	3,279	Other Assets	\$	8,779
------------------------------	--------------	----	-------	--------------	----	-------

(in thousands)

Liability Derivatives

January 29, 2011

January 30, 2010

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under Topic No. 815

Balance Sheet Location

Fair Value

Balance Sheet Location

Fair Value

Interest Rate Cap Agreements

Other Liabilities

\$

-

Other Liabilities

\$

-

(in thousands)
(Gain)/Loss on Derivatives Instruments

Amount of Loss or (Gain) Recognized in Income on Derivatives

Year Ended 35 Weeks Ended Year Ended

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under Topic No. 815	Location of (Gain) or Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Year Ended May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008	
Interest Rate Cap Agreements	Interest Expense	\$ 5,550	\$	(455)	\$ (4,173)	\$ (70)

One of the four interest rate cap agreements became effective on May 12, 2006. It has a notional principal amount of \$300 million with a cap rate of 7.0% and terminates on May 31, 2011. Upon the effective date the Company determined that it would not monitor this interest rate cap agreement for hedge effectiveness. The Company adjusts this interest rate cap agreement to fair value on a quarterly basis and records all gains and losses associated with this contract in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

On December 20, 2007, the Company entered into an additional interest rate cap agreement to limit interest rate risk associated with its future long-term debt obligations. The agreement has a notional principal amount of \$600 million with a cap rate of 7.0% and terminates on May 31, 2011. The agreement became effective on May 29, 2009 upon the termination of an expiring \$700 million interest rate cap agreement. As of the effective date, the Company determined that it would not monitor this interest rate cap agreement for hedge effectiveness. Instead, the Company adjusts the interest rate cap to fair value on a quarterly basis and records all gains and losses associated with this contract in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

On January 16, 2009, the Company entered into two additional interest rate cap agreements to limit interest rate risk associated with its future long-term debt. Each agreement will be effective on May 31, 2011 upon termination of the Company's existing \$300 million and \$600 million interest rate cap agreements described above. Each agreement has a notional principal amount of \$450 million with a cap rate of 7.0% and terminates on May 31, 2015. The Company will determine prior to the effective date whether it will monitor these interest rate cap agreements for hedge effectiveness. Until the Company determines the accounting treatment that will be used, the Company will adjust the interest rate caps to fair value on a quarterly basis and as a result, gains or losses associated with these agreements will be included in the line item "Interest Expense" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and in the line item "Interest Rate Cap Contract – Adjustment to Market" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

11. Store Value Cards

Store value cards include gift cards and store credits issued from merchandise returns. Store value cards are recorded as a current liability upon purchase, and revenue is recognized when the store value card is redeemed for merchandise. Store value cards issued by the Company do not have an expiration date and are not redeemable for cash. Beginning in September of 2007 and continuing through December 29, 2007, if a store value card remained inactive for greater than 13 months, the Company assessed the recipient a monthly dormancy service fee, where allowed by law, which was automatically deducted from the remaining value of the card. Dormancy service fee income was recorded as part of the line item "Other Revenue" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Early in Fiscal 2008, the Company determined it had accumulated adequate historical data to determine a reliable estimate of the amount of gift cards that would not be redeemed. The Company formed a subsidiary in Virginia (BCF Cards, Inc.) to issue the Company's store value cards commencing on December 29, 2007. In connection with the establishment of BCF Cards, Inc., the Company recorded \$4.7 million of store value card breakage income in the line item "Other Income, Net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the year ended May 31, 2008, which included cumulative breakage income related to store value cards issued since the Company introduced its store value card program.

On December 29, 2007, the Company discontinued assessing dormancy service fees on inactive store value cards and began estimating and recognizing store value card breakage income in proportion to actual store value card redemptions. Such income is recorded in the line item "Other Income, Net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company now determines an estimated store value card breakage rate by continuously evaluating historical redemption data. Breakage income is recognized in proportion to the historical redemption patterns for those store value cards for which the likelihood of redemption is remote. During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company recorded \$2.7 million, \$4.9 million, \$3.1 million and \$5.3 million, respectively, of breakage income.

12. Long-Term Debt

Long-Term Debt consists of:

	(in thousands)	
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010
\$900,000 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, Libor plus 2.3% due in quarterly payments of \$2,250 from August 26, 2011 to May 28, 2013.	\$777,550	\$864,752
\$721,000 ABL Senior Secured Revolving Facility, Libor plus spread based on average outstanding balance, expires February 4, 2014 (a)	168,600	121,200
Senior Notes, 11.1% due at maturity on April 15, 2014, semi-annual interest payments from April 15, 2011 to April 15, 2014	301,997	301,264
Senior Discount Notes, 14.5% due at maturity on October 15, 2014, semi-annual interest payments from April 15, 2011 to October 15, 2014	99,309	99,309
Industrial Revenue Bonds, 6.1% due in semi-annual payments of various amounts from March 1, 2010 to September 1, 2010	-	1,210
Promissory Note, non-interest bearing, due in monthly payments of \$17 through January 1, 2012	200	400
Promissory Note, 4.4% due in monthly payments of \$8 through December 23, 2011	82	167
Capital Lease Obligations	24,547	25,051
Total debt	1,372,285	1,413,353
Less: current maturities	(14,264)	(14,201)
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$1,358,021	\$1,399,152

(a) The \$721 million ABL Line of Credit is effective through May 31, 2011, at which time the facility is reduced to a \$600 million ABL Line of Credit. The \$600 million ABL Line of Credit expires February 4, 2014.

Term Loan

As part of the financing of the Merger Transaction, the Company entered into agreements with several lenders to establish the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility (Term Loan). The \$900 million Term Loan was for a seven year period at an interest rate of LIBOR plus 2.3%. The loan was to be repaid in quarterly payments of \$2.3 million from

August 26, 2011 to May 28, 2013. The Company was also required to make an additional payment based on 50% of the available free cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement for the Term Loan) at the end of each fiscal year. This payment offset future mandatory quarterly payments.

In January 2011 and January 2010, the Company made prepayments in the amount of \$75.0 million and \$11.5 million, respectively, on its Term Loan. These prepayments offset the mandatory quarterly payments of \$2.3 million per quarter.

On February 25, 2010, the Company entered into a second amendment to the credit agreement governing the Term Loan. Among other things, the amendment provides that consolidated EBITDA (as defined in credit agreement governing the Term Loan) will be increased or decreased for any period to the extent necessary to eliminate the effects during such period of any increase or decrease in legal, auditing, consulting, and accounting related expenses for such period relating directly to the Company's change in fiscal year compared to the amount of such expenses that would have been incurred in such period had the fiscal year change not occurred. The amendment also provides that for purposes of any calculation of consolidated interest coverage ratio and consolidated leverage ratio, as of the last day of any fiscal quarter ending on or after January 30, 2010 and prior to the completion of the fiscal year ending the Saturday closest to January 31, 2011, consolidated EBITDA and consolidated interest expense will be determined for the most recent period of twelve consecutive fiscal months. Pursuant to the terms of the amendment, the Company paid a fee to each lender consenting to the amendment in the amount of 0.05% (or \$0.4 million in the aggregate) of the principal amount of such lender's outstanding loan under the credit agreement governing the Term Loan.

On February 24, 2011, the Company refinanced the Term Loan with the proceeds of a new \$1.0 billion senior secured term loan facility (New Term Loan Facility). Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for further details.

ABL Line of Credit

On January 15, 2010, the Company completed an amendment and restatement of the credit agreement governing the Company's ABL Line of Credit, which (among other things) extended the maturity date for consenting lenders constituting \$600 million of commitments to February 5, 2014. As part of the amendment and restatement, the Company eliminated the outstanding \$65 million A-1 tranche commitments, although the Company maintained the ability to restore up to \$65 million of the A-1 tranche with the consent of lenders holding the majority of outstanding commitments. The Company offered the banks in the terminated A-1 tranche the option to convert to the A tranche or opt out of the agreement altogether. This reduced the Company's total line of credit to \$721 million through May 31, 2011, after which the line of credit will be reduced to \$600 million through the new maturity date. The Company believes the \$600 million line of credit will provide adequate liquidity to support its operating activities.

The ABL Line of Credit carried an interest rate of LIBOR plus a spread which is determined by our annual average borrowings outstanding. Commitment fees of 0.75% to 1.0%, based on our usage of the line of credit, were charged on the unused portion of the facility and were included in the line item "Interest Expense" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

At January 29, 2011, the Company had \$180.0 million available under the ABL Line of Credit. The maximum borrowings under the ABL Line of Credit during Fiscal 2010 and the Transition Period were \$171.8 million and \$150.3 million, respectively. Average borrowings under the ABL Line of Credit amounted to \$10.5 million at an average interest rate of 2.7% during Fiscal 2010 and \$31.5 million at an average interest rate of 2.7% during the Transition Period. At January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, \$168.6 million and \$121.2 million, respectively, were outstanding under the ABL Line of Credit and were included in the line item "Long-Term Debt" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Borrowings as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 were due to the working capital management strategy in place at the end of the year which required increased borrowings in order to accelerate accounts payable payments in both years. Prior to the modification, commitment fees of 0.25% were charged on the unused portion of the facility and were included in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

At January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, the Company's borrowing rate related to the ABL Line of Credit was 5.1% and 5.3%, respectively. At January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, the Company's borrowing rates related to the Term Loan were 2.6% and 2.5%, respectively.

On February 24, 2011, the Company modified its ABL Line of Credit. Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for further details.

Both the Term Loan and the ABL Line of Credit are fully, jointly, and severally, guaranteed by all of the Company's subsidiaries. The ABL Line of Credit is collateralized by a first lien on the Company's inventory and receivables and a second lien on the Company's real estate and property and equipment. The Term Loan is collateralized by a first lien on the Company's real estate, favorable leases, and machinery and equipment and a second lien on the Company's inventory and receivables.

The Term Loan agreement contains financial, affirmative and negative covenants and requires that we, among other things; maintain on the last day of each fiscal quarter a consolidated leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure of our liquidity. Adjusted EBITDA, as defined in the credit agreement governing our Term Loan, starts with consolidated net income (loss) for the period and adds back (i) depreciation, amortization, impairments and other non-cash charges that were deducted in arriving at consolidated net income (loss), (ii) the provision for taxes, (iii) interest expense, (iv) advisory fees, and (v) unusual, non-recurring or extraordinary expenses, losses or charges as reasonably approved by the administrative agent for such period. Refer to Note 23 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for discussion of covenants under the New Term Loan.

Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes

In connection with the Merger Transaction, the Company and BCFWC, respectively, entered into agreements with several lenders to issue a \$305 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured notes (Senior Notes) and a \$99.3 million aggregate principal amount of senior unsecured discount notes (Senior Discount Notes). The \$305 million Senior Notes, issued at a \$5.9 million discount, accrued interest at a rate of 11.1% payable semi-annually on October 15th and April 15th of each year. The Senior Notes were scheduled to mature on April 15, 2014 and were guaranteed by Holdings and each of the Company's existing and future subsidiaries. The \$99.3 million Senior Discount Notes were issued at a substantial discount and generated gross proceeds of approximately \$75 million. The Senior Discount Notes accreted at a rate of 14.5%, compounded semi-annually up to the accreted value of \$99.3 million as of April 15, 2008. Interest was paid semi-annually on October 15th and April 15th, commencing on October 15, 2008 at a rate of 14.5%. The Senior Discount Notes were scheduled to mature on October 15, 2014 and were not guaranteed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries. Accretion, related to both the Senior Discount Notes and the Senior Notes, amounted to \$0.7 million, \$0.4 million, \$0.6 million, and \$11.9 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively. Accretion of the Senior Discount Notes is included in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and is included as an adjustment to net income (loss) in arriving at net cash provided by operating activities in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Upon maturity of the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, the payment of the accreted value of the notes was included as a cash flow used in financing activities within the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow.

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC completed its sale of \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% senior notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100% (the Notes). In connection with the offering of the Notes, the refinancing of the New Term Loan and the modification of the ABL Line of Credit, the Company repurchased the Senior Notes and the Senior Discount Notes. Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for further details.

As of January 29, 2011, the Company was in compliance with all of its financial debt covenants. The credit agreements regarding the ABL Line of Credit and the Term Loan, as well as the indentures governing the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, contain covenants that, among other things, limit the ability of the Company and its restricted subsidiaries to, among other things:

- pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase capital stock;
 - make investments and other restricted payments;
- incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock;
 - create liens;
- permit dividend or other payment restrictions on the Company's restricted subsidiaries;
- sell all or substantially all of the Company's assets or consolidate or merge with or into other companies; and
 - engage in transactions with affiliates.

Other Debt

The Industrial Revenue Bonds, which were paid in full during Fiscal 2010, were issued in connection with the construction of the Company's distribution center in Burlington, New Jersey. The bonds were secured by a first

mortgage on the distribution center. Payment of interest and principal was guaranteed under an irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$1.2 million. Refer to Note 20 entitled "Commitments and Contingencies" for further discussion regarding the Company's outstanding letters of credit.

On December 5, 2001, the Company borrowed \$2.0 million from the Burlington County Board of Chosen Freeholders. The proceeds were used for part of the acquisition and development costs of the Company's distribution facility in Edgewater Park, New Jersey. The loan is interest-free, matures on January 1, 2012 and is to be repaid in monthly installments of seventeen thousand dollars, which began on February 1, 2002. The loan balance at January 29, 2011 was \$0.2 million.

In January 2006, the Company purchased the ground lease and sublease related to one of its store locations. The Company financed this purchase partially through the issuance of a promissory note (the Note) in the principal amount of \$0.5 million. The Note bears interest at 4.4% per annum and matures on December 23, 2011. The outstanding principal balance of the loan amounted to \$0.1 million at January 29, 2011 and is to be repaid in equal monthly installments of eight thousand dollars, which began on February 23, 2006.

Scheduled maturities of the Company's long-term debt and capital lease obligations, as they exist as of January 29, 2011, in each of the next five fiscal years are as follows. Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for maturities of the Company's long-term debt based on the Company's debt refinancing.

Fiscal years ending in	(in thousands)		
	Long-Term Debt	Capital Lease Obligations	Total
2011	\$ 13,717	\$ 547	\$ 14,264
2012	355,675	706	356,381
2013	421,875	778	422,653
2014	559,474	868	560,342
2015 and Thereafter	-	21,648	21,648
Total	1,350,741	24,547	1,375,288
Less: Unamortized Discount	(3,003)	-	(3,003)
Total	1,347,738	24,547	1,372,285
Less: Current Portion	(13,717)	(547)	(14,264)
Long Term Debt	\$ 1,334,021	\$ 24,000	\$ 1,358,021

The capital lease obligations noted above are exclusive of interest charges of \$2.1 million, \$2.0 million, \$2.0 million, \$1.9 million and \$12.4 million for the fiscal years ended January 28, 2012, February 2, 2013, February 1, 2014, January 31, 2015 and thereafter, respectively.

The Company has \$29.2 million and \$40.3 million in deferred financing fees related to its long term debt instruments recorded in the line item "Other Assets" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively. Amortization of deferred financing fees amounted to \$12.3 million, \$8.2 million, \$10.3 million and \$10.3 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively, and is included in the line item "Interest Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During Fiscal 2010, the Company recognized \$1.2 million of additional deferred financing fees incurred as a result of the Company's modification of the ABL Line of Credit in January 2010. Amortization expense related to the deferred financing fees as they existed at January 29, 2011 for each of the next five fiscal years is estimated to be as follows:

Fiscal years	(in thousands)
--------------	----------------

2011	\$	12,357
2012		12,398
2013		3,761
2014		703
2015 and Thereafter		-
Total	\$	29,219

Deferred financing fees have a weighted average amortization period of approximately 2.5 years.

13. Stock Option and Award Plans and Stock-Based Compensation

On April 13, 2006, the Parent's Board of Directors (the Board) adopted the 2006 Management Incentive Plan (the Plan). The Plan provides for the granting of service-based and performance-based stock options, restricted stock and other forms of awards to directors, executive officers and other key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Awards made pursuant to the Plan are comprised of units of Parent's common stock. Each "unit" consists of nine shares of Class A common stock and one share of Class L common stock of the Parent. The shares comprising a unit are in the same proportion as the shares of Class A and Class L common stock held by all stockholders of the Parent. Options granted pursuant to the Plan are exercisable only for whole units and cannot be separately exercised for the individual classes of the Parent common stock. As of January 29, 2011, there were 730,478 units reserved under the Plan consisting of 6,574,302 shares of Class A common stock of Parent and 730,478 shares of Class L common stock of Parent.

On April 24, 2009, Parent's Board approved new forms of: (i) Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreements applicable to certain members of executive management and other members of management, both of which are substantially similar to the pre-existing form of the Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement with the exception that the new forms grant options to purchase units of Parent's common stock at two (instead of three) exercise prices, of which two-thirds of the options granted will be at an exercise price of \$90 per unit and one-third will be at an exercise price of \$180 per unit, whereas previously the options under an award were divided equally between exercise prices of \$100 or \$90 per unit, \$180 per unit and \$270 per unit; and (ii) Restricted Stock Grant Agreements applicable to certain members of executive management and other members of management, both of which are substantially similar to the pre-existing form of Restricted Stock Agreement except that:

- awards granted under the new agreements vest 50% on the second anniversary of the grant date and 50% on the third anniversary of the grant date (instead of vesting 100% on the first anniversary of the grant date); and
- the new agreements contain a mechanism by which recipients of awards granted thereunder may comply with certain of their income tax obligations relating to such awards.

In order to conform outstanding options to the new forms of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreements described above, on April 24, 2009, the Board also approved amendments to (i) then outstanding option agreements entered into prior to 2007 in order to lower the exercise price of options issued at an exercise price of \$270 per unit to \$90 per unit; provided, however, that the modified options commenced a new five year vesting period from and after the date of each amendment; and (ii) then outstanding option agreements entered into after 2006 in order to (a) re-price options issued at an exercise price of \$100 per unit to \$90 per unit; and (b) lower the exercise price of options issued at \$270 per unit to \$90 per unit, as stated above. The incremental compensation cost resulting from the modifications over the remaining vesting period of the options at the time of modification was \$1.2 million, which is expected to be recognized by the Company over the next 3.2 years from the date of modification. Incremental compensation expense recognized during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009 related to the modification was \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million, respectively.

Non-cash stock compensation expense during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 amounted to \$2.2 million, \$1.0 million, \$6.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively. The table below summarizes the types of stock compensation:

Type of Non-Cash Stock Compensation	(in thousands)			
	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Years Ended	
			May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Stock Compensation – Separation Costs	\$ -	\$ 56	(b) \$ 2,425	(a) \$ -
Stock Option Compensation (b)	1,378	180	3,448	2,436
Restricted Stock Compensation (b)	852	758	251	-
Total	\$ 2,230	\$ 994	\$ 6,124	\$ 2,436

(a) Included in the line item "Restructuring and Separation Costs" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(b) Included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expense" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The \$0.1 million and \$2.4 million, respectively, of stock compensation – separation costs during the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009 relate to the separation of certain executives from the Company during the Transition Period and the separation of the Company’s former President and Chief Executive Officer (Former CEO) from the Company during Fiscal 2009. These costs are related to the purchase of a portion of the former executives’ and the Former CEO’s restricted stock and the acceleration of certain options previously granted to the Former CEO, each pursuant to the former executive’s separation agreement (refer to Note 16 to the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements entitled “Restructuring and Separation Costs” for further information regarding the separation of the Former CEO from the Company).

Stock Options

Options granted during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008 were all service-based awards and were granted, or modified, at exercise prices of \$90 per unit and \$180 per unit.

With the exception of 3,999 options that were granted during the Transition Period and vested during Fiscal 2010, all options vest 40% on the second anniversary of the award with the remaining amount vesting ratably over the subsequent three years. The final exercise date for any option granted is the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

All options awarded pursuant to the Plan become exercisable upon a change of control. Unless determined otherwise by the plan administrator and except as otherwise set forth in the option holders’ agreement, upon cessation of employment, (1) options that have not vested will terminate immediately; (2) units previously issued upon the exercise of vested options will be callable at the Company’s option; and (3) unexercised vested options will be exercisable for a period of 60 days.

As of January 29, 2011, the Company had 489,499 options outstanding to purchase units, all of which are service-based awards. The Company accounts for awards issued under the Plan in accordance with Topic No. 718 using the modified prospective method, which requires companies to record stock compensation expense for all non-vested and new awards beginning as of the adoption date (June 4, 2006 for the Company).

During Fiscal 2010, the Company recognized non-cash stock option compensation expense of \$1.4 million (\$0.8 million after tax), net of a \$1.4 million forfeiture adjustment that was recorded as a result of actual forfeitures being higher than initially estimated. During the Transition Period, the Company recognized non-cash stock compensation expense of \$0.2 million (\$0.1 million after tax), net of a \$1.7 million forfeiture adjustment that was recorded as a result of actual forfeitures being higher than initially estimated.

During Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, the Company recognized non-cash stock option compensation expense of \$3.4 million (\$1.9 million after tax) and \$2.4 million (\$1.6 million after tax), net of \$1.2 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, of forfeiture adjustments that were recorded as a result of actual forfeitures being higher than initially estimated.

Non-cash stock option compensation expense is included in the line item “Selling and Administrative Expense” in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). As of January 29, 2011, there

was approximately \$6.2 million of unearned non-cash stock-based compensation that the Company expected to recognize as expense over the next 4.9 years. The service-based awards are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of 3 to 5 years. As of January 29, 2011, 33.8% of outstanding options to purchase units had vested.

Stock option transactions are summarized as follows:

	Number of Units	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Unit
Options Outstanding May 31, 2008	412,000	\$ 181.25
Options Issued	157,000	115.22
Options Forfeited	(68,000)	181.96
Options Cancelled	(12,500)	180.00
Options Outstanding May 30, 2009	488,500	\$ 123.62
Options Issued	52,000	120.00
Options Forfeited	(62,000)	120.00
Options Outstanding January 30, 2010	478,500	\$ 123.70
Options Issued	82,000	120.00
Options Forfeited	(71,001)	120.00
Options Outstanding January 29, 2011	489,499	\$ 123.62

Non-vested stock option unit transactions during Fiscal 2010 are summarized below:

	Number of Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Unit
Non-Vested Options Outstanding, January 30, 2010	361,500	\$ 36.50
Non-Vested Options Granted	82,000	44.68
Non-Vested Options Vested	(70,799)	38.18
Non-Vested Options Forfeited	(48,601)	35.16
Non-Vested Options Outstanding, January 29, 2011	324,100	\$ 38.28

The following table summarizes information about the options to purchase units that were outstanding under the Plan as well as options that were exercisable under the Plan as of January 29, 2011:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding At January 29, 2011	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number Exercisable at January 29, 2011	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$ 90.00	320,666	7.7	96,266	5.8
\$ 180.00	154,833	7.0	55,133	5.4
\$ 270.00	14,000	2.3	14,000	2.3
	489,499		165,399	

The following table summarizes information about the stock options vested and expected to vest during the contractual term:

Exercise Prices Vested and Expected to Vest as of January 29, 2011	Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 90.00	259,333	7.7	\$ 90.00
\$ 180.00	126,666	7.0	\$ 180.00
\$ 270.00	14,000	2.3	\$ 270.00
	399,999		

The fair value of each stock option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted average assumptions used for grants under the Plan during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

	Fiscal 2010	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
Risk-Free Interest Rate	1.8 – 3.4%	2.9 – 3.5%	2.5 – 2.8%	3.6 – 3.8 %
Expected Volatility	38.2%	46.6%	49.1%	35.0 %
Expected Life (years)	6.6 – 9.5	6.0 – 9.9	7.3-8.7	6.6 – 7.9
Contractual Life (years)	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Expected Dividend Yield	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0 %
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value of Options Issued at an exercise price of:				
\$ 90.00	\$ 49.80	\$ 26.31	\$ 21.77	\$ 73.85
\$ 180.00	\$ 34.45	\$ 24.24	\$ 26.24	\$ 46.81
\$ 270.00	\$ N/A	\$ N/A	\$ 25.38	\$ 36.83

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted has varied from period to period due to changes in the Company's business enterprise value resulting from changes in the Company's business forecast, market conditions and changes in the fair value and book value of the Company's debt. For additional information, refer to Note 8 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Goodwill."

Restricted Stock Awards

Under the Plan, the Company also has the ability to grant restricted stock awards (Awards).

During Fiscal 2010, the Company did not grant any Awards. During the Transition Period, the Company made one grant of 840 Awards of restricted stock at a weighted average fair value per Grant of \$56.36. This grant vests 50% on the second anniversary of the grant and 50% on the third anniversary of the grant. During Fiscal 2009, The Company granted 114,245 Awards at a weighted average fair value per Award of \$48.32. The fair value of each unit of restricted stock granted under the Plan is estimated on the date of grant using inputs that include the Company's business enterprise value, the book value of outstanding debt and the number of shares of common stock outstanding. All Awards of restricted stock granted to date under the Plan are service-based awards. Following a change of control, as defined by the Plan, all unvested Awards shall accelerate and vest as of the date of such change of control.

During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009, the Company recorded \$0.9 million, net of a \$0.2 million forfeiture adjustment related to actual forfeitures being higher than initially estimated, \$0.8 million, net of a \$0.1 million forfeiture adjustment related to actual forfeitures being higher than initially estimated, and \$0.3 million, respectively, of non-cash restricted stock compensation expense. There was no forfeiture adjustment during Fiscal 2009. These expenses were included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expense" on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). As of January 29, 2011, there was approximately \$1.2 million of unearned non-cash stock-based compensation that the Company expects to recognize as an expense over the next 1.4 years. Awards of restricted stock are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of three years. At January 29, 2011, 27,227 of the outstanding Awards of restricted stock were vested.

Grant Transactions for Fiscal 2010 are summarized below:

	Number of Awards
Awards Outstanding May 31, 2008	61,120
Awards Granted	114,245
Awards Forfeited	(33,333)
Awards Outstanding May 30, 2009	142,032
Awards Granted	840
Awards Forfeited	(22,813)
Awards Outstanding January 30, 2010	120,059
Awards Granted	-
Awards Forfeited	(21,692)
Awards Outstanding January 29, 2011	98,367

Non-vested Award transactions during Fiscal 2010 are summarized below:

	Number of Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Awards
Non-Vested Awards Outstanding, January 30, 2010	92,552	\$ 47.97
Awards Granted	-	-

Awards Vested	(2,500)	84.19
Awards Forfeited	(18,912)	45.80
Non-Vested Awards Outstanding, January 29, 2011	71,140	\$ 47.27

14. Lease Commitments

The Company leases stores, distribution facilities and office space under operating and capital leases that will expire principally during the next thirty years. The leases typically include renewal options and escalation clauses and provide for contingent rentals based on a percentage of gross sales.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments having an initial or remaining term in excess of one year:

Fiscal Years	(in thousands)	
	Operating Leases (a)	Capital Leases
2011	\$ 192,945	\$ 2,616
2012	194,148	2,724
2013	184,487	2,733
2014	157,634	2,755
2015 and Thereafter	555,183	34,054
Total Minimum Lease Payments	1,284,397	44,882
Amount Representing Interest	-	(20,335)
Total Future Minimum Lease Payments	\$ 1,284,397	\$ 24,547

a) Total future minimum lease payments include \$37.6 million related to options to extend lease terms that are reasonably assured of being exercised and also includes \$101.7 million of minimum lease payments for nine stores that the Company has committed to open during Fiscal 2011.

The above schedule of future minimum lease payments has not been reduced by future minimum sublease rental income of \$47.0 million relating to operating leases under non-cancelable subleases and other contingent rental agreements.

The following is a schedule of net rent expense for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

	(in thousands)			
	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Year Ended May 30, 2009	Year Ended May 31, 2008
Rent Expense:				
Minimum Rental Payments	\$ 182,473	\$ 117,737	\$ 170,134	\$ 150,979
Contingent Rental Payments	1,882	912	1,515	1,171
Straight-Line Rent Expense	10,639	4,196	7,358	6,768
Lease Incentives Amortization	(13,043)	(7,543)	(9,090)	(5,079)
Amortization of Purchased Lease Rights	857	560	956	140
Total Rent Expense	182,808	115,862	170,873	153,979
Less All Rental Income	(17,711)	(12,741)	(18,546)	(18,769)
Total Net Rent Expense	\$ 165,097	\$ 103,121	\$ 152,327	\$ 135,210

15. Employee Retirement Plans

The Company has a discretionary noncontributory profit-sharing plan covering employees who meet age and service requirements. The Company also provides additional retirement security to participants through a cash or deferred (salary deferral) feature qualifying under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (401(k) Plan). Participation in the salary deferral feature is voluntary. Employees may, up to certain prescribed limits, contribute to the 401(k) Plan and a portion of these contributions are matched by the Company (401(k) Plan Match).

During Fiscal 2010, the Company recorded \$2.4 million of 401(k) Plan Match expense. Under the Company's 401(k) Plan, the Company is able to utilize monies recovered through forfeitures to fund some or all of the annual 401(k) Plan Match expense. A forfeiture is the portion of the Company's matching contribution that is lost by a 401(k) Plan participant who terminates employment prior to becoming fully vested in such matching contribution. The Company used \$0.7 million of 401(k) Plan forfeitures during Fiscal 2010 to fund a portion of the 401(k) Plan Match for the 2010 401(k) Plan year, which ended on December 31, 2010.

During the Transition Period, the Company recorded \$0.3 million of 401(k) Plan Match expense. The Company used \$3.5 million of 401(k) Plan forfeitures during the Transition Period to fund the entire 401(k) Plan Match for the 2009 401(k) Plan year. The \$0.3 million of 401(k) expenses recorded during the Transition Period represents 401(k) Plan Match expense for the Company's 2010 401(k) Plan year which began on January 1, 2010.

During Fiscal 2009, the Company reversed \$1.4 million of previously recorded 401(k) Plan Match expense as a result of the Company's ability to offset 401(k) Plan Match expense with monies recovered through forfeitures. The Company used \$3.9 million of 401(k) Plan forfeitures during Fiscal 2009 to fund the entire 401(k) Plan match for the 2008 401(k) Plan year. During Fiscal 2008 the company recorded \$4.1 million of 401(k) Plan Match expense.

16. Restructuring and Separation Costs

The Company accounts for restructuring and separation costs in accordance with ASC Topic No. 420, "Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations" (Topic No. 420). In accordance with Topic No. 420, the Company recorded a liability for one-time benefit costs related to (i) the workforce reduction described in the following paragraph, and (ii) the separation of the Company's former President and Chief Executive Officer (Former CEO) from the Company during the fiscal year ended May 30, 2009.

In an effort to better align the Company's resources with its business objectives, during Fiscal 2009, the Company reviewed all areas of the business to identify efficiency opportunities to enhance the organization's performance. In light of the current challenging economic and retail sales environments, the Company executed the implementation of several initiatives, including some that resulted in the elimination of certain positions and the restructuring of certain other jobs and functions. These reductions, which continued through the Transition Period and, to a lesser extent, Fiscal 2010, resulted in severance and related payroll tax charges during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009 of \$2.2 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. There were no such charges prior to Fiscal 2009.

Additionally, on February 16, 2009, the Former CEO entered into a separation agreement with the Company. As part of his separation agreement, the Company paid the Former CEO's salary through May 30, 2009 at which time continuation payments and other benefits payable as provided in his separation agreement commenced. The continuation payments will be paid out in biweekly installments through May 30, 2011. The total amount of all continuation payments and other benefits payable to the Former CEO pursuant to the terms of his separation agreement is \$4.2 million, \$2.4 million of which is non-cash stock compensation.

The table below summarizes the charges incurred related to the Company's restructuring and separation costs, which are included in the line items "Other Current Liabilities" and "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet:

	(in thousands)					
	May 31, 2008	Charges	Adjustments	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Cash Payments	May 30, 2009
Severance-Restructuring	\$ -	3,035	(299)	-	(1,612)	\$ 1,124
	-	4,410	(194)	(2,426)	(182)	1,608

Severance-Separation

Cost						
Total	\$	-	7,445	(493)	(2,426)	(1,794)
						\$ 2,732

(in thousands)

	May 30, 2009	Charges	Cash Payments	January 30, 2010
Severance-Restructuring (a)	\$ 1,124	2,429	(1,993)	\$ 1,560
Severance-Separation Cost (b)	1,608	-	(696)	912
Total	\$ 2,732	2,429	(2,689)	\$ 2,472

(in thousands)

	January 30, 2010	Charges	Cash Payments	Other	January 29, 2011
Severance-Restructuring (a)	\$ 1,560	-	(1,444)	(110)	\$ 6
Severance-Separation Cost (b)	912	2,310	(1,991)	-	1,231
Total	\$ 2,472	2,310	(3,435)	(110)	\$ 1,237

(a) The balance as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 are recorded in the line item "Other Current Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(b) As of January 29, 2011 the balance is recorded in the line item "Other Current Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Approximately \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million of the balance as of January 30, 2010 are recorded in the line items "Other Current Liabilities" and "Other Liabilities," respectively, in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

17. Income Taxes

Earnings (loss) before income taxes are as follows for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

(in thousands)

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Years Ended May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Earnings (Loss) before income taxes	\$ 53,128	\$ 30,223	\$ (338,972)	\$ (74,274)

Income tax expense (benefit) is as follows for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

(in thousands)

	Year Ended January 29, 2011	35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010	Years Ended May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Current:				
Federal	\$ 11,229	\$ 27,191	\$ (2,889)	\$ 32,225
State and Other	10,015	4,194	(394)	15,441

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Subtotal	21,244	31,385	(3,283)	47,666
Deferred:				
Federal	3,241	(14,278)	(107,924)	(57,177)
State	(2,355)	(5,537)	(36,182)	(15,793)
Subtotal	886	(19,815)	(144,106)	(72,970)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 22,130	\$ 11,570	\$ (147,389)	\$ (25,304)

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

The tax rate reconciliations are as follows for Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008:

	Year Ended	35 Weeks Ended	Years Ended	
	January 29, 2011	January 30, 2010	May 30, 2009	May 31, 2008
Tax at statutory rate (%)	35.0%	35.0%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	8.9	1.2	(7.8)	(1.0)
Change in valuation allowance	(2.3)	(5.3)	0.7	-
Other charges (benefits)	0.5	6.7	(0.2)	0.5
Tax credits	(2.6)	(4.1)	(0.5)	(2.1)
Tax reserves	2.2	4.8	(0.7)	3.5
Effective tax rate (%)	41.7%	38.3%	(43.5)%	(34.1)%

The tax effects of temporary differences are included in deferred tax accounts as follows:

Period Ended	(in thousands)			
	January 29, 2011		January 30, 2010	
	Tax Assets	Tax Liabilities	Tax Assets	Tax Liabilities
Current deferred tax assets and liabilities:				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 69	\$ -	\$ 202	\$ -
Compensated absences	658	-	751	-
Inventory costs and reserves capitalized for tax purposes	11,990	-	12,930	-
Insurance reserves	9,576	-	8,768	-
Prepaid items deductible for tax purposes	-	9,433	-	7,981
Sales return reserves	3,037	-	3,859	-
Reserve for lawsuits	2,781	-	4,571	-
Accrued interest (IRS audit settlement)	323	-	277	-
Prepaid items taxable for tax purposes	501	-	143	-
Unrealized gain/loss on investments	-	-	-	-
Deferred revenue	1,779	-	3,796	-

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Incentive Compensation	4,939	-	4,268	-
Other	319	-	344	-
Valuation allowance (net of federal benefit)	(1,704)	-	(2,285)	-
Total Current deferred tax assets and liabilities	\$ 34,268	\$ 9,433	\$ 37,624	\$ 7,981

Non-Current deferred tax assets and liabilities:

			\$	\$
Property and equipment basis adjustments	\$ -	\$ 117,441	-	104,708
Deferred rent	22,716	-	19,119	-
Pre-opening costs	-	-	172	-
Intangibles – Long-Lived	-	150,438	-	162,401
Intangibles – Indefinite-Lived	-	93,916	-	93,994
Insurance reserves	9,283	-	8,517	-
Stock based compensation	4,968	-	4,108	-
State net operating losses (net of federal benefit)	9,286	-	11,212	-
Valuation allowance (net of federal -benefit)	(4,104)	-	(4,728)	-
Prepaid items taxable for tax purposes	764	-	1,566	-
Landlord allowances	28,692	-	28,584	-
Accrued interest	3,728	-	2,980	-
Other	7,183	-	6,340	-
Total non-current deferred tax assets and liabilities	\$ 82,516	\$ 361,795	\$ 77,870	\$ 361,103

The Company's net deferred tax position is a net deferred tax liability of \$254.4 million and \$253.6 million as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively.

Over the past three fiscal periods, the Company has generated a cumulative loss for financial statement purposes. As a result, management performed an analysis of the deferred tax assets to assess whether significant positive evidence exists to demonstrate that it is more likely than not that they will be realized and to determine the appropriate level of valuation allowance necessary. In performing this analysis, management considered the fact that the Company has historically been in a federal taxable position, projected future taxable income, the expected timing of the reversal of existing deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets, and the prior year operating results excluding non-recurring items. Based on the available evidence, management has determined that it is more likely than not that all of the recorded deferred tax assets, with the exception of certain state net operating losses, will be realized in future periods; therefore, no valuation allowances for federal income taxes are necessary.

As a result of the Merger Transaction in 2006, the Company incurred a change in ownership as defined by Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code. Section 382 imposes limitations on a corporation's ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards if it experiences an "ownership change." In general terms, an ownership change results

from transactions increasing the ownership of certain stockholders in the stock of a corporation by more than 50% over a three-year period. The Company's ability to utilize its state net operating loss carryforwards are subject to similar state income tax law restrictions.

The Company determined that, as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, a valuation allowance against a portion of the deferred tax assets associated with state net operating losses was appropriate. GAAP requires companies to weigh both positive and negative evidence in determining the need for a valuation allowance. Management determined that valuation allowances of \$5.8 million and \$7.0 million, were required against the \$9.2 million and \$11.2 million, of tax benefits associated with these state net operating losses. The decrease in the Company's valuation allowance was primarily attributable to a change in the Company's state net operating loss position which resulted in a reduction in the state net operating loss deferred tax asset and a corresponding reduction in the associated valuation allowance. The Company still believes that it is more likely than not that some amount of the benefit of the state net operating losses will not be realized. The state net operating losses have been generated in a number of taxing jurisdictions and are subject to various expiration periods ranging from five to twenty years beginning with the Company's 2010 fiscal year. Commencing during the Transition Period, the provisions of Topic No. 805 were effective for the Company, and any future tax benefits related to the recognition of any state tax net operating losses, where a valuation allowance has been established, will be recorded to the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation ("FIN") No. 48, "Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – An Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109," as codified in Topic No. 740, as of June 3, 2007. Topic No. 740 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return, and requires that the Company recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return, if that position is "more likely than not" of being sustained upon examination by the relevant taxing authority, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution. Additionally, Topic No. 740 provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition.

Upon adoption, the cumulative effect of applying the provisions of Topic No. 740 was an increase of approximately \$48.9 million in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and related interest and penalty, a \$39.2 million decrease in the deferred income tax liability and a \$9.7 million increase in the accumulated deficit.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits (exclusive of interest and penalties) is as follows:

	(in thousands)	
	Gross Unrecognized Tax Benefits, Exclusive of Interest and Penalties	
Ending balance at May 31, 2008	\$	38,003
Additions for tax positions of the current year		1,275
Additions for tax positions of prior years		147
Reduction for tax positions of prior years		(1,436)
Settlements		(12,706)
Lapse of statute of limitations		(155)
Ending balance at May 30, 2009	\$	25,128
Additions for tax positions of the current year		-

Additions for tax positions of prior years		-
Reduction for tax positions of prior years		(1,923)
Settlements		-
Lapse of statute of limitations		-
Ending balance at January 30, 2010	\$	23,205
Additions for tax positions of the current year		-
Additions for tax positions of prior years		1,590
Reduction for tax positions of prior years		(1,524)
Settlements		-
Lapse of statute of limitations		-
Ending balance at January 29, 2011	\$	23,271

As of January 29, 2011, the Company reported total unrecognized benefits of \$ 23.3 million, of which \$9.1 million would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. As a result of previous positions taken, the Company recorded \$1.8 million of interest and penalties during Fiscal 2010 in the line item "Income Tax Expense (Benefit)" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Cumulative interest and penalties of \$12.6 million have been recorded in the line item "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 29, 2011. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of income taxes. Within the next twelve months, the Company does not expect a material change in its Topic No. 740 liability.

As of January 30, 2010, the Company reported total unrecognized benefits of \$ 23.2 million, of which \$9.1 million would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. As a result of previous positions taken, the Company recorded \$1.4 million of interest and penalties during the Transition Period in the line item "Income Tax Expense (Benefit)" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Cumulative interest and penalties of \$10.8 million have been recorded in the line item "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of January 30, 2010.

As of May 30, 2009, the Company reported total unrecognized benefits of \$25.1 million, of which \$9.1 million would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. As a result of previous positions taken, the Company recorded a reduction of \$7.2 million of interest and penalties during Fiscal 2009 in the line item "Income Tax (Benefit)" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Cumulative interest and penalties of \$9.3 million have been recorded in the line item "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of May 30, 2009.

As of May 31, 2008, the Company reported total unrecognized benefits of \$38.0 million, of which \$8.3 million would affect the Company's effective tax rate if recognized. As a result of previous positions taken, the Company recorded \$4.0 million of interest and penalties during Fiscal 2008 in the line item "Income Tax (Benefit)" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Cumulative interest and penalties of \$16.6 million have been recorded in the line item "Other Liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of May 31, 2008.

The Company files tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state jurisdictions. The Company is open to audit by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") for fiscal years 2006 through 2010, which includes the Transition Period, under the applicable statutes of limitations. The Company or its subsidiaries' state income tax returns are open to audit for the fiscal years 2006 through 2010, which includes the Transition Period, under the applicable statutes of limitations. The Company's federal income tax returns for Fiscal 2006 and Fiscal 2007 are currently under examination by the IRS. The Company does not expect that the results of this examination will have a material effect on our financial condition or results of operations. The IRS and the Company agreed to a settlement related to audits of the Company's Fiscal 2004 and Fiscal 2005 years in the amount of \$10.4 million plus interest of \$3.1 million that was paid in January 2010.

The Small Business Jobs Act of 2010 and The Tax Relief, Unemployment Insurance Reauthorization and Job Creation Act of 2010 ("2010 Tax Relief Act") extended 50% bonus depreciation for qualifying property through 2012 and created a new 100% bonus depreciation for qualifying property placed in service between September 9, 2010 and December 31, 2011. The impact on cash flow for FYE 01/29/2011 is approximately \$7.7 million, which represents an acceleration of tax benefits that would have otherwise been deductible over the life of the qualifying assets. The cash

flow benefit of 100% bonus depreciation for the period 01/30/2011 - 01/28/2012 has not yet been determined.

18. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, as codified under Topic No. 820, which defines fair value, establishes a framework for measurement and expands disclosure about fair value measurements. Topic No. 820 defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (exit price), and classifies the inputs used to measure fair value into the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3: Pricing inputs that are unobservable for the assets and liabilities and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the assets and liabilities.

The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation.

Financial Assets

The Company's financial assets as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 include cash equivalents, interest rate cap agreements and a note receivable. The Company's financial liabilities are discussed below. The carrying value of cash equivalents approximates fair value due to its short-term nature. The fair value of the interest rate cap agreements are determined using quotes that are based on models whose inputs are observable LIBOR forward interest rate curves. To comply with the provisions of Topic No. 820, the Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both the Company's non-performance risk and the respective counterparty's non-performance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of the Company's interest rate cap agreements for the effect of non-performance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees. As a result, the Company has determined that the inputs used to value this investment fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the note receivable is based on a discounted cash flow analysis whose inputs are unobservable, and therefore it falls within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its interest rate cap agreements fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with the Company's interest rate cap agreements utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default. As of January 29, 2011, the Company has recorded credit valuation adjustments of \$0.1 million to the overall valuation of the Company's interest rate cap agreements. The credit valuation adjustment is not considered significant to the valuation of each of the individual interest rate cap agreements and as a result, the Company has determined that its interest rate cap agreement valuations in their entirety are classified as Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of the Company's financial assets and the hierarchy of the level of inputs are summarized below:

	(in thousands)	
	Fair Value Measurements at January 29, 2011	Fair Value Measurements at January 30, 2010
Assets:		
Level 1		
Cash equivalents (including restricted cash)	\$ 30,331	\$ 2,758
Level 2		
Interest rate cap agreements (a)	\$ 3,279	\$ 8,779
Level 3		
Note Receivable (b)	\$ 1,090	\$ 1,407

- (a) Included in "Other Assets" within the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets (refer to Note 10 of the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements, entitled "Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" for further discussion regarding the Company's interest rate cap agreements).
- (b) Included in "Prepaid and Other Current Assets" and "Other Assets" on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The change in the fair value of our Level 3 note receivable is related to the Company receiving a partial payment in the amount of \$0.5 million, which was partially offset by unrealized gains in the amount of \$0.2 million.

Financial Liabilities

The fair values of the Company's financial liabilities are summarized below:

	(in thousands)			
	January 29, 2011		January 30, 2010	
	Carrying Amount (3)	Fair Value (3)	Carrying Amount (3)	Fair Value (3)
\$900,000 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, Libor plus 2.3% due in quarterly payments of \$2,250 from August 26, 2011 to May 28, 2013.	\$ 777,550	\$ 773,986	\$ 864,752	\$ 804,219
\$721,000 ABL Senior Secured Revolving Facility, Libor plus spread based on average outstanding balance. (1)	168,600	168,600	121,200	121,200
Senior Notes, 11.1% due at maturity on April 15, 2014, semi-annual interest payments from October 15, 2008 to April 15, 2014	301,997	313,322	301,264	310,051
Senior Discount Notes, 14.5% due at maturity on October 15, 2014, semi-annual interest payments from October 15, 2008 to October 15, 2014	99,309	104,274	99,309	98,812
Other Debt (2)	282	282	1,777	1,777
Total debt	\$ 1,347,738	\$ 1,360,464	\$ 1,388,302	\$ 1,336,059

(1) The carrying value of the ABL Line of Credit approximates its fair value due to its short term nature (borrowings are typically done in 30 day increments) and its variable interest rate.

(2) Other debt includes the industrial revenue bonds and both promissory notes, as further described in Note 12 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Long-Term Debt."

(3) Capital lease obligations are excluded from the table above.

As of January 29, 2011, the fair value of the Company's debt, exclusive of capital leases, was \$1,360.5 million compared with the carrying value of \$1,347.7 million. The fair values presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of the respective year end dates. Although management is not aware of any factors that could significantly affect the estimated fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since that date, and current estimates of fair value may differ from amounts presented herein.

Due to the short term nature of the Company's accounts receivable and accounts payable, the recorded value approximates fair value.

19. Segment Information

The Company reports segment information in accordance with ASC Topic No. 280 "Segment Reporting" (Topic No. 280). The Company has identified operating segments at the store level. However, each stores' operating performance has been aggregated into one reportable segment. Each store meets the aggregation criteria set forth in Topic No. 280. The Company's operating segments are aggregated for financial reporting purposes because they are similar in each of the following areas: economic characteristics, class of consumer, nature of products, nature of production processes and distribution methods. Revenues from customers are derived from merchandise sales and the Company does not rely on any major customers as a source of revenue.

20. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal

The Company establishes reserves for the settlement amounts, as well as reserves relating to legal claims, in connection with litigation to which the Company is party from time to time in the ordinary course of business. The aggregate amount of such reserves was \$6.9 million and \$11.6 million as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively. The Company believes that potential liabilities in excess of those recorded will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements. However, there can be no assurances to this effect.

We are party to various litigation matters, in most cases involving ordinary and routine claims incidental to our business. We cannot estimate with certainty our ultimate legal and financial liability with respect to such pending litigation matters. However, we believe, based on our examination of such matters, that our ultimate liability will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

A putative class action lawsuit, entitled *May Vang, and all others similarly situated, v. Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation*, Case No. 09-CV-08061-CAS, was filed in the Superior Court of the State of California on September 17, 2009 and was amended and refiled on November 16, 2009 in the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California – Western Division. The named plaintiff purports to assert claims on behalf of all current, former, and future employees in the United States and the State of California for the relevant statutory time period. The amended complaint asserts claims for failure to pay all earned hourly wages in violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), failure to pay all earned hourly wages in violation of the California Labor Code, providing compensatory time off in lieu of overtime pay, forfeiture of vacation pay, failure to provide meal and rest periods, secret payment of lower wages than that required by statute or contract, failure to provide accurate, written wage statements, and unfair competition. The complaint seeks certification as a class with respect to the FLSA claims, certification of a class with respect to California law claims, appointment of class counsel and class representative, civil penalties, statutory penalties, declaratory relief, injunctive relief, actual damages, liquidated damages, restitution, pre-judgment interest, costs of suit and attorney's fees. On March 7, 2011, the United States District Court for the Central District of California – Western Division granted preliminary approval to a settlement agreement pursuant to which the Company will pay class members an immaterial amount in settlement of claims on a class basis. The court rescheduled a hearing for final approval on June 27, 2011. This settlement is included in our \$6.9 million legal reserve discussed above.

Lease Agreements

The Company enters into lease agreements during the ordinary course of business in order to secure favorable store locations. As of January 29, 2011, the Company committed to nine new lease agreements (exclusive of one relocation) for locations at which stores are expected to be opened in Fiscal 2011. The nine new stores are expected to have minimum lease payments of \$3.8 million, \$7.9 million, \$8.2 million, \$8.3 million and \$73.5 million during the fiscal years ended January 28, 2012, February 2, 2013, February 1, 2014, January 31, 2015, and January 30, 2016 and subsequent years thereafter, respectively.

Lease Guarantees

During Fiscal 2007, we sold lease rights for three store locations that were previously operated by us. In the event of default by the assignee, we could be liable for obligations associated with these real estate leases which have future lease related payments (not discounted to present value) of approximately \$4.0 million through the end of our fiscal year ending February 1, 2014, and which are not reflected in the table above. The scheduled future aggregate minimum rentals for these leases over the three consecutive fiscal years following Fiscal 2010 are \$1.6 million, \$1.6 million, and \$0.8 million, respectively. We believe the likelihood of a material liability being triggered under these leases is remote, and no liability has been accrued for these contingent lease obligations as of January 29, 2011.

Letters of Credit

The Company had irrevocable letters of credit in the amounts of \$39.6 million and \$79.6 million as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively. Based on the terms of the credit agreement relating to the ABL Line of Credit, the Company had available letters of credit of \$180.0 million as of January 29, 2011.

Letters of credit outstanding as of January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010 amounted to \$30.4 million and \$68.5 million, respectively, guaranteeing performance under various lease agreements, insurance contracts, and utility agreements. The Company also had a letter of credit amounting to \$1.2 million at January 30, 2010, guaranteeing the Company's Industrial Revenue Bonds. The Company also had outstanding letters of credit arrangements in the aggregate amount of \$9.2 million and \$9.9 million at January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, respectively, related to certain merchandising agreements.

Severance and Separation

During Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009, the Company entered into certain severance and separation agreements which require it to make payments to certain former employees. These obligations resulted in a charge during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period and Fiscal 2009 of approximately \$2.2 million, \$2.4 million and \$7.0 million, respectively. All \$2.4 million of the charge recorded during the Transition Period and \$2.8 million of the charge during Fiscal 2009 related to the reduction of the Company's workforce at its corporate office and stores. Additionally, \$4.2 million of the charge recorded during the year ended May 30, 2009 relates to the separation of the Former CEO from the Company (\$2.4 million of which represents non-cash stock compensation incurred by the Company). As of January 29, 2011, \$0.2 million of this liability remains to be paid, all of which will be paid by May 30, 2011.

Purchase Commitments

The Company had \$491.2 million of purchase commitments related to goods or services that were not received as of January 29, 2011. The Company expects to settle over 98.5% of this amount during Fiscal 2011.

Death Benefits

In November of 2005, the Company entered into agreements with three of the Company's former executives whereby upon each of their deaths, the Company will pay \$1.0 million to the respective designated beneficiary.

21. Related Party Transactions

In connection with the purchase of the Company by Bain Capital in April of 2006, the Company entered into an advisory agreement with Bain Capital (the Advisory Agreement) pursuant to which Bain Capital provides management, consulting, financial and other advisory services. Pursuant to the agreement, Bain Capital is paid a periodic fee of \$1.0 million per fiscal quarter plus reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket fees, and a fee equal to 1% of the transaction value of certain financing, acquisition, disposition or change of control or similar transaction by or involving the Company. Fees paid to Bain Capital amounted to \$4.3 million, \$2.9 million, \$4.7 million and \$4.3 million during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively, and are included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Advisory Agreement has a 10-year initial term, and is thereafter subject to automatic one-year extensions unless the Company or Bain Capital provides written notice of termination, except that the agreement terminates automatically upon an initial public offering or a change of control of the Company. If the Advisory Agreement is terminated early, Bain Capital will be entitled to receive all unpaid fees and unreimbursed out-of-pocket fees and expenses, as well as the present value of the periodic fee that would otherwise have been payable through the end of the 10-year term.

As of both January 29, 2011 and January 30, 2010, the Company had \$0.7 million of prepaid advisory fees related to the Advisory Agreement recorded within the line item "Prepaid and Other Current Assets" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

22. Dividends

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries may declare or pay cash dividends or make other distributions of property to any affiliate unless such dividends are used for certain specified purposes including, among others, to pay general corporate and overhead expenses incurred by Holdings or Parent in the ordinary course of business, or the amount of any indemnification claims made by any director or officer of Holdings or Parent, to pay taxes that are due and payable by Holdings or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries, pay interest on Holdings Senior Discount Notes or other eligible distributions, provided that no event of default under BCFWC's debt agreements has occurred or will occur as the result of such interest payment.

Dividends equal to \$0.3 million, \$0.2 million, \$3.0 million and \$0.7 million were paid during Fiscal 2010, the Transition Period, Fiscal 2009 and Fiscal 2008, respectively, to Parent in order to repurchase capital stock of the

Parent from executives who left the Company, which are permissible under our debt agreements. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid on a pro rata basis to the equity holders of Parent. Refer to Note 23 to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements entitled "Subsequent Events" for further discussions related to dividend payments.

23. Subsequent Events

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC completed the refinancing of its Term Loan, Senior Notes, and Senior Discount Notes, and a dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid on a pro rata basis, to the equity holders of Parent. The results of these transactions are noted in the table below and are further described following the table:

New Borrowings	(in thousands)
New Term Loan (a)	\$ 990,000
New Senior Notes	450,000
ABL Facility	101,630
Total	\$ 1,541,630

Repayments	(in thousands)
Term Loan	\$ 777,550
Senior Notes	301,997
Senior Discount Notes	99,309
Total	\$ 1,178,856

(a) As further described below, the New Term Loan is a \$1,000.0 million facility with a \$10.0 million original issue discount which the Company will accrete up to the \$1,000.0 million over the life of the facility.

Scheduled maturities of the Company's long-term debt and capital lease obligations, as they exist at January 29, 2011, giving consideration to the refinancing, in each of the next five fiscal years are as follows:

Fiscal years ending in	(in thousands)		
	Long-Term Debt	Capital Lease Obligations	Total
2011	\$ 10,282	\$ 547	\$ 10,829
2012	10,000	706	10,706
2013	10,000	778	10,778
2014	280,230	868	281,098
2015 and Thereafter	1,410,000	21,648	1,431,648
Total	1,720,512	24,547	1,745,059
Less: Unamortized Discount	(10,000)	-	(10,000)

Total	1,710,512	24,547	1,735,059
Less: Current Portion	(10,282)	(547)	(10,829)
Long Term Debt	\$ 1,700,230	\$ 24,000	\$ 1,724,230

The capital lease obligations noted above are exclusive of interest charges of \$2.1 million, \$2.0 million, \$2.0 million, \$1.9 million and \$12.4 million for the fiscal years ended January 28, 2012, February 2, 2013, February 1, 2014, January 31, 2015 and thereafter, respectively.

Senior Notes Offering

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC completed its sale of \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100% (the Notes) in a private offering that is exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act), to qualified institutional buyers in accordance with Rule 144A and to persons outside of the United States pursuant to Regulation S under the Securities Act. The Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated February 24, 2010 (the Indenture), among BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and Wilmington Trust FSB, governing the Notes.

The Notes are senior unsecured obligations of BCFWC and are guaranteed on a senior basis by BCFWC, the Company and each of BCFWC's U.S. subsidiaries to the extent such guarantor is a guarantor of BCFWC's obligations under the New Term Loan Facility (as defined below). Interest is payable on the Notes on each February 15 and August 15, commencing August 15, 2011. BCFWC may redeem some or all of the Notes at any time prior to February 15, 2015 at a price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Notes redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, and an applicable make-whole premium. On or after February 15, 2015, BCFWC may redeem some or all of the Notes at redemption prices set forth in the Indenture. In addition, at any time prior to February 15, 2014, BCFWC may redeem up to 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes, at a specified redemption price with the net cash proceeds of certain equity offerings.

The Indenture contains covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of BCFWC and the ability of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries to: incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness; pay dividends or redeem or repurchase capital stock; make other restricted payments; incur liens; redeem debt that is junior in right of payment to the Notes; sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries; enter into mergers or consolidations; and enter into transactions with affiliates. These covenants are subject to a number of exceptions and qualifications.

BCFWC used the net proceeds from the offering of the Notes, together with borrowings under the New Term Loan Facility and the ABL Line of Credit, to (i) repurchase any and all of the outstanding Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes (collectively the Existing Notes), pursuant to cash tender offers commenced by BCFWC and the Company on February 9, 2011, and to redeem any Existing Notes that remain outstanding after the completion of the cash tender offers, and pay related fees and expenses, including tender or redemption premiums and accrued interest on the Existing Notes, (ii) to repay existing indebtedness and (iii) to pay a special cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate to the equity holders of the Parent on a pro rata basis, and to pay related fees and expenses.

Tender Offer and Redemption

In connection with the offering of the Notes, the application of proceeds therefrom and the previously announced early settlement of the cash tender offers of BCFWC and the Company for any and all of the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, respectively, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC entered into a Second Supplemental Indenture, dated February 24, 2011 between BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and Wilmington Trust FSB, relating to an Indenture (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the BCF Indenture), dated April 13, 2006, between BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto and the Wilmington Trust FSB (as successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.), and the Company entered into a First Supplemental Indenture, dated February 24, 2011 (the "First Supplemental Indenture"), between the Company and Wilmington Trust FSB, relating to an Indenture, dated April 13, 2006 (as amended, supplemented or otherwise modified, the Holdings Indenture), between the Company and the

Wilmington Trust FSB (as successor trustee to Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.), to eliminate substantially all of the restrictive covenants, certain affirmative covenants, certain events of default and substantially all of the restrictions on the ability of BCFWC or the Company, as applicable, to merge, consolidate or sell all or substantially all of their properties or assets contained in each indenture and the related Existing Notes.

In addition, in connection with the early tender and settlement of 100% of the Senior Discount Notes by the noteholders of the Senior Discount Notes on February 24, 2011, the Company satisfied and discharged its obligations under the Holdings Indenture and with respect to the Senior Discount Notes.

Further, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC delivered a notice of redemption for the remaining principal amount not purchased in the early tender and settlement of the Senior Notes, and irrevocably deposited with Wilmington Trust FSB an amount of funds sufficient to pay the redemption price of the Senior Notes to satisfy and discharge its obligations under the BCF Indenture and with respect to the Senior Notes. On April 15, 2011, BCFWC will redeem the remaining principal amount outstanding of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 102.781% of the aggregate principal amount of the Senior Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest on the Senior Notes to the redemption date.

New Term Loan

In connection with the offering of the Notes, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC refinanced the Term Loan with the proceeds of a new \$1.0 billion senior secured term loan facility (the New Term Loan Facility).

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC and the Company and the U.S. and Puerto Rican subsidiaries of BCFWC from time to time party thereto, as facility guarantors (collectively, the Term Loan Guarantors) entered into a new credit agreement (the New Term Loan Credit Agreement) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent (in such capacity, the Term Loan Administrative Agent) and as collateral agent, the lenders party thereto, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC, as joint bookrunners and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, Goldman Sachs Lending Partners LLC, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as joint arrangers, governing the terms of the New Term Loan Facility.

Like the Existing Term Loan Facility, the New Term Loan Facility is secured by (a) a perfected first priority lien on substantially all real and personal property of BCFWC and the Term Loan Guarantors and (b) a perfected second priority lien on all inventory, accounts and personal property related to inventory and accounts of BCFWC and the Term Loan Guarantors, in each case subject to various limitations and exceptions. The New Term Loan Facility requires BCFWC to maintain a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio and a maximum consolidated leverage ratio (each measured quarterly) and contains limitations on BCFWC's ability to, among other things, incur indebtedness and liens, make investments, capital expenditures and restricted payments, sell assets and prepay certain indebtedness. The New Term Loan Facility also requires BCFWC to prepay the loans thereunder with a portion of its excess cash flow (commencing with the fiscal year ending January 28, 2012), the proceeds of certain indebtedness and, subject to certain re-investment rights, the proceeds of certain asset sales of certain casualty or other insured events. The New Term Loan Facility contains customary events of default including for failure to make payments under the New Term Loan Facility, materially incorrect representations, breaches of covenants (subject to a 30 day grace period after notice in the case of certain covenants), cross-default to other material indebtedness, material unstayed judgments, certain ERISA, bankruptcy and insolvency events, failure of guarantees or security to remain in full force and effect, change of control, certain uninsured losses to any material portion of the collateral, any undismissed felony indictment of any Term Loan Guarantors or BCFWC or the imposition of orders or stays having a material adverse effect.

The interest rates for the New Term Loan Facility are based on: (i) for LIBO rate loans for any interest period, at a rate per annum equal to (a) the greater of (x) the LIBO rate as determined by the Term Loan Administrative Agent, for such interest period multiplied by the Statutory Reserve Rate (as defined in the New Term Loan Credit Agreement) and (y) 1.50% (the Term Loan Adjusted LIBO Rate), plus an applicable margin; and (ii) for prime rate loans, a rate per annum equal to the highest of (a) the variable annual rate of interest then announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. at its head office as its "prime rate," (b) the federal funds rate in effect on such date plus 0.50% per annum, and (c) the Term Loan Adjusted LIBO Rate for the applicable class of term loans for one-month plus 1.00%, plus, in each case, an applicable margin.

In addition, the New Term Loan Facility provides for an uncommitted incremental term loan facility of up to \$150.0 million that is available subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions.

The New Term Loan Facility has a six year maturity, except that term loans made in connection with the incremental term loan facility or extended in connection with the extension mechanics of the New Term Loan Facility have the maturity dates set forth in the amendments applicable to such term loans.

ABL Facility

In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Existing Term Loan Facility, on February 24, 2011, BCFWC entered into a first amendment (the First Amendment) to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated January 15, 2010 (as amended, supplemented and otherwise modified, the Amended ABL Credit Agreement), among BCFWC, as lead borrower, the borrowers party thereto, the facility guarantors party thereto, Bank of America, N.A. as administrative agent and collateral agent, the lenders party thereto, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC and Regions Bank as co-syndication agents, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and UBS Securities LLC as co-documentation agents and General Electric Capital Corporation, US Bank, National Association and SunTrust Bank as senior managing agents, governing the ABL Line of Credit to permit BCFWC to, among other things, (i) issue and guarantee the Notes, (ii) incur additional indebtedness in connection with the refinancing of the Existing Term Loan Facility by increasing the limitation on term loan indebtedness from \$900.0 million to \$1.0 billion, (iii) have additional flexibility to make investments, capital expenditures, and dividends and other distributions with respect to equity interests and (iv) make a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate to the equity holders of Parent, on a pro rata basis.

As a result of these transactions, the Senior Notes and Senior Discount Notes, with carrying values at January 29, 2011 of \$302.0 million and \$99.3 million, respectively, have been eliminated and replaced with a \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100%. Additionally, the Term Loan with a carrying value of \$777.6 million at January 29, 2011 has been replaced with the \$1,000.0 million New Term Loan Facility. Borrowings on the ABL Line of Credit related to the transaction were \$101.6 million. As a result of these transactions, the Company incurred various fees and charges of approximately \$73 million. In connection with the offering of the Notes and the refinancing of the Term Loan facility, a cash dividend of approximately \$300.0 million in the aggregate was paid to the equity holders of Parent, on a pro rata basis.

The aggregate impact of these transactions is expected to result in a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$36 million - \$40 million, which will be recorded in the line item "Gain/Loss on the Extinguishment of Debt" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) during the first quarter of Fiscal 2011.

24. Consolidated Guarantor Data

On April 13, 2006, BCFWC issued \$305 million aggregate principal amount of 11.125% Senior Notes due in 2014. The notes were issued under an indenture issued on April 13, 2006. Holdings and subsidiaries of BCFWC have fully and unconditionally guaranteed these notes. In addition, Holdings and certain subsidiaries of BCFWC fully and unconditionally guarantee BCFWC's obligations under the \$721 million ABL Line of Credit and \$900 million Term Loan. These guarantees are both joint and several. The following consolidating financial statements present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of Holdings, BCFWC, exclusive of subsidiaries (referred to herein as "BCFW"), and the guarantor subsidiaries. The Company has one non-guarantor subsidiary that is not wholly-owned and is considered to be "minor" as defined in Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries may declare or pay cash dividends or make other distributions of property to any affiliate unless such dividends are used for certain specified purposes including, among others, to pay general corporate and overhead expenses incurred by Holdings or Parent in the ordinary course of business, or the amount of any indemnification claims made by any director or officer of Holdings or Parent, to pay taxes that are due and payable by Holdings or any of its direct or indirect subsidiaries, or to pay interest on Holdings Senior Discount Notes, provided that no event of default under BCFWC's debt agreements has occurred or will occur as the result of such interest payment.

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(All amounts in thousands)

	As of January 29, 2011				
	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$-	\$7,168	\$23,046	\$-	\$ 30,214
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	27,800	2,464	-	30,264
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	19,691	30,184	-	49,875
Merchandise Inventories	-	-	644,228	-	644,228
Deferred Tax Assets	-	10,144	14,691	-	24,835
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	-	12,617	23,492	-	36,109
Prepaid Income Taxes	-	13,934	2,513	-	16,447
Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	2,156	-	2,156
Total Current Assets	-	91,354	742,774	-	834,128
Property and Equipment—Net of Accumulated Depreciation					
Property and Equipment—Net of Accumulated Depreciation	-	68,181	789,408	-	857,589
Tradenames	-	238,000	-	-	238,000
Favorable Leases—Net of Accumulated Amortization					
Favorable Leases—Net of Accumulated Amortization	-	-	389,986	-	389,986
Goodwill	-	47,064	-	-	47,064
Other Assets	187,512	1,431,147	52,800	(1,580,218)	91,241
Total Assets	\$187,512	\$1,875,746	\$1,974,968	\$(1,580,218)	\$ 2,458,008
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$-	\$190,460	\$-	\$-	\$ 190,460
Income Taxes Payable	-	4,344	85	-	4,429
Other Current Liabilities	-	127,763	80,752	-	208,515
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	-	-	14,264	-	14,264
Total Current Liabilities	-	322,567	95,101	-	417,668
Long Term Debt	-	1,248,147	109,874	-	1,358,021
Other Liabilities	-	28,442	197,086	(10,000)	215,528
Deferred Tax Liability	-	89,078	190,201	-	279,279
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-

Stockholder's Equity:

Common Stock	-	-	-	-	-
Capital in Excess of Par Value	466,754	466,754	663,151	(1,129,905)	466,754
Accumulated Deficit	(279,242)	(279,242)	719,555	(440,313)	(279,242)
Total Stockholder's Equity	187,512	187,512	1,382,706	(1,570,218)	187,512
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$187,512	\$1,875,746	\$1,974,968	\$(1,580,218)	\$2,458,008

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(All amounts in thousands)

As of January 30, 2010

ASSETS	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
Current Assets:					
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ -	4,176	20,574	\$ -	\$ 24,750
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	2,605	-	2,605
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Accounts Receivable	-	19,886	11,392	-	31,278
Merchandise Inventories	-	540	612,755	-	613,295
Deferred Tax Assets	-	10,001	19,643	-	29,644
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	-	12,959	16,484	-	29,443
Prepaid Income Taxes	-	3,870	971	-	4,841
Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	521	-	521
Total Current Assets	-	51,432	684,945	-	736,377
Property and Equipment—Net of Accumulated Depreciation					
Tradenames	-	238,000	-	-	238,000
Favorable Leases—Net of Accumulated Amortization	-	-	421,091	-	421,091
Goodwill	-	47,064	-	-	47,064
Other Assets	154,500	1,441,062	37,792	(1,538,041)	95,313
Total Assets	\$ 154,500	\$ 1,830,084	\$ 1,947,451	\$ (1,538,041)	\$ 2,393,994
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Current Liabilities:					
Accounts Payable	\$ -	139,802	-	\$ -	\$ 139,802
Income Taxes Payable	-	10,628	3,595	-	14,223
Other Current Liabilities	-	125,839	89,975	-	215,814
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	-	12,202	1,999	-	14,201
Total Current Liabilities	-	288,471	95,569	-	384,040
Long Term Debt	-	1,275,014	124,138	-	1,399,152

Edgar Filing: BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY WAREHOUSE CORP - Form 10-K

Other Liabilities	-	23,374	159,693	(10,000)	173,067
Deferred Tax Liability	-	88,725	194,510	-	283,235
Commitments and Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-
Stockholder's Equity:					
Common Stock	-	-	-	-	-
Capital in Excess of Par Value	464,489	464,489	836,784	(1,301,273)	464,489
Accumulated Deficit	(309,989)	(309,989)	536,757	(226,768)	(309,989)
Total Stockholder's Equity	154,500	154,500	1,373,541	(1,528,041)	154,500
Total Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	\$ 154,500	\$ 1,830,084	\$ 1,947,451	\$(1,538,041)	\$ 2,393,994

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(All amounts in thousands)

	For the Year Ended January 29, 2011				
	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES:					
Net Sales	\$ -	\$ 862	\$ 3,668,740	\$ -	\$ 3,669,602
Other Revenue	-	477	31,010	-	31,487
Total Revenue		1,339	3,699,750	-	3,701,089
COSTS AND EXPENSES:					
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization)	-	825	2,251,521	-	2,252,346
Selling and Administrative Expenses	-	165,450	991,163	-	1,156,613
Restructuring and Separation Costs	-	1,256	944	-	2,200
Depreciation and Amortization	-	18,159	128,600	-	146,759
Interest Expense	-	82,302	17,007	-	99,309
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	-	61	2,019	-	2,080
Impairment Charges - Tradenames	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income, Net	-	(6,541)	(4,805)	-	(11,346)
Equity in (Earnings) Loss of Subsidiaries	(30,998)	(182,798)	-	213,796	-
Total Costs and Expenses	(30,998)	78,714	3,386,449	213,796	3,647,961
Income (Loss) Before Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax	30,998	(77,375)	313,301	(213,796)	53,128
(Benefit from) Provision for Income Tax	-	(108,373)	130,503	-	22,130
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 30,998	\$ 30,998	\$ 182,798	\$ (213,796)	\$ 30,998

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(All amounts in thousands)

For the 35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010

	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES:					
Net Sales	\$ -	\$ 1,135	\$ 2,456,432	\$ -	\$ 2,457,567
Other Revenue	-	452	21,278	-	21,730
Total Revenue		1,587	2,477,710	-	2,479,297
COSTS AND EXPENSES:					
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization)	-	965	1,491,384	-	1,492,349
Selling and Administrative Expenses	-	108,364	651,410	-	759,774
Restructuring and Separation Costs	-	2,032	397	-	2,429
Depreciation and Amortization	-	10,885	92,720	-	103,605
Interest Expense	-	47,975	11,501	-	59,476
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	-	197	46,579	-	46,776
Impairment Charges - Tradenames	-	-	-	-	-
Other Income, Net	-	(7,772)	(7,563)	-	(15,335)
Equity in (Earnings) Loss of Subsidiaries	(18,653)	(118,055)	-	136,708	-
Total Costs and Expenses	(18,653)	44,591	2,286,428	136,708	2,449,074
Income (Loss) Before Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax	18,653	(43,004)	191,282	(136,708)	30,223
Provision for (Benefit from) Income Tax	-	(61,657)	73,227	-	11,570
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 18,653	\$ 18,653	\$ 118,055	\$ (136,708)	\$ 18,653

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(All amounts in thousands)

	For the Year Ended May 30, 2009				
	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES:					
Net Sales	\$ -	\$ 3,012	\$ 3,538,969	\$ -	\$ 3,541,981
Other Revenue	-	(319)	29,705	-	29,386
Total Revenue	-	2,693	3,568,674	-	3,571,367
COSTS AND EXPENSES:					
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization)	-	3,036	2,196,730	-	2,199,766
Selling and Administrative Expenses	-	153,436	961,812	-	1,115,248
Restructuring and Separation Costs	-	3,259	3,693	-	6,952
Depreciation and Amortization	-	26,859	132,748	-	159,607
Interest Expense	-	85,518	17,198	-	102,716
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	-	-	37,498	-	37,498
Impairment Charges - Tradenames	-	294,550	-	-	294,550
Other Income, Net	-	(5,452)	(546)	-	(5,998)
Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Subsidiaries	191,583	(124,082)	-	(67,501)	-
Total Costs and Expenses	191,583	437,124	3,349,133	(67,501)	3,910,339
(Loss) Income Before (Benefit from)					
Provision for Income Tax	(191,583)	(434,431)	219,541	67,501	(338,972)
(Benefit from) Provision for Income Tax	-	(242,848)	95,459	-	(147,389)
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (191,583)	\$ (191,583)	\$ 124,082	\$ 67,501	\$ (191,583)

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(All amounts in thousands)

For the Year Ended May 31, 2008

	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUES:					
Net Sales	\$ -	\$ 3,890	\$ 3,389,527	\$ -	\$ 3,393,417
Other Revenue	-	470	30,086	-	30,556
Total Revenue	-	4,360	3,419,613	-	3,423,973
COSTS AND EXPENSES:					
Cost of Sales (Exclusive of Depreciation and Amortization)	-	2,550	2,092,814	-	2,095,364
Selling and Administrative Expenses	-	147,701	943,128	-	1,090,829
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	-	24,754	141,912	-	166,666
Interest Expense	-	115,605	17,388	-	132,993
Impairment Charges – Long-Lived Assets	-	-	25,256	-	25,256
Other Income, Net	-	(4,782)	(8,079)	-	(12,861)
Equity in Earnings (Loss) of Subsidiaries	48,970	(136,603)	-	87,633	-
Total Costs and Expenses	48,970	149,225	3,212,419	87,633	3,498,247
(Loss) Income Before(Benefit from)					
Provision for Income Tax	(48,970)	(144,865)	207,194	(87,633)	(74,274)
(Benefit from) Provision for Income Tax	-	(95,895)	70,591	-	(25,304)
Net (Loss) Income	\$ (48,970)	\$ (48,970)	\$ 136,603	\$ (87,633)	\$ (48,970)

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(All amounts in thousands)

	For the Year Ended January 29, 2011				
	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net Cash Provided by Operations	\$ -	\$ 109,416	\$ 99,288	\$ -	\$ 208,704
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	-	(37,533)	(94,598)	-	(132,131)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(27,659)	-	-	(27,659)
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	(38)	-	(38)
Lease Acquisition Costs	-	-	(422)	-	(422)
Redemption of Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	240	-	240
Other	-	48	-	-	48
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(65,144)	(94,818)	-	(159,962)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	204,200	-	-	204,200
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt	-	-	(1,998)	-	(1,998)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – Term Loan	-	(87,202)	-	-	(87,202)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	(156,800)	-	-	(156,800)
Debt Issuance Cost	-	(1,227)	-	-	(1,227)
Payment of Dividends	(251)	(251)	-	251	(251)
Receipt of Dividends	251	-	-	(251)	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	-	(41,280)	(1,998)	-	(43,278)

Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	2,992	2,472	-	5,464
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	-	4,176	20,574	-	24,750
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ -	\$ 7,168	\$ 23,046	\$ -	\$ 30,214

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(All amounts in thousands)

	For the 35 Weeks Ended January 30, 2010				
	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net Cash Provided by Operations	\$ -	\$ 69,188	\$ 34,339	\$ -	\$ 103,527
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	-	(18,074)	(41,961)	-	(60,035)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	17	-	17
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	1,062	-	1,062
Redemption of Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	4,844	-	4,844
Other	-	38	-	-	38
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(18,036)	(36,038)	-	(54,074)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	444,315	-	-	444,315
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt	-	-	(1,537)	-	(1,537)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – Term Loan	-	(5,998)	-	-	(5,998)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	(473,422)	-	-	(473,422)
Debt Issuance Cost	-	(13,659)	-	-	(13,659)
Payment of Dividends	(212)	-	(212)	212	(212)
Receipt of Dividends	212	-	-	(212)	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	-	(48,764)	(1,749)	-	(50,513)

Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	2,388	(3,448)	-	(1,060)
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	-	1,788	24,022	-	25,810
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ -	\$ 4,176	\$ 20,574	\$ -	\$ 24,750

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(All amounts in thousands)

For the Year Ended May 30, 2009

	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net Cash Provided by Operations	\$ -	\$ 74,536	\$ 97,760	\$ -	\$ 172,296
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	-	(31,025)	(98,932)	-	(129,957)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	70	-	70
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Disposal	-	-	369	-	369
Lease Acquisition Costs	-	-	(3,978)	-	(3,978)
Redesignation of Cash Equivalents to Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	(56,294)	-	(56,294)
Redemption of Investment in Money Market Fund	-	-	50,637	-	50,637
Purchase of Tradenames Rights	-	(6,250)	-	-	(6,250)
Other	-	123	-	-	123
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(37,152)	(108,128)	-	(145,280)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	857,051	-	-	857,051
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt	-	-	(1,597)	-	(1,597)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – Term Loan	-	(2,057)	-	-	(2,057)
Principal Payments on Long-Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	(888,344)	-	-	(888,344)
Purchase of Interest Rate Cap Contract	-	(3,360)	-	-	(3,360)
Payment of Dividends	(3,000)	(3,000)	-	3,000	(3,000)
Receipt of Dividends	3,000	-	-	(3,000)	-
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	-	(39,710)	(1,597)	-	(41,307)
Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(2,326)	(11,965)	-	(14,291)

Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	-	4,114	35,987	-	40,101
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ -	\$ 1,788	\$ 24,022	\$ -	\$ 25,810

Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(All amounts in thousands)

For the Year Ended May 31, 2008

	Holdings	BCFW	Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Net Cash Provided by Operations	\$ -	\$ 4,136	\$ 93,841	\$ -	\$ 97,977
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	-	(30,012)	(65,603)	-	(95,615)
Change in Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	61	-	61
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale	-	-	2,429	-	2,429
Lease Acquisition Costs	-	-	(7,136)	-	(7,136)
Issuance of Notes Receivable	-	(72)	-	-	(72)
Other	-	20	-	-	20
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	-	(30,064)	(70,249)	-	(100,313)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from Long Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	685,655	-	-	685,655
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt	-	-	(1,448)	-	(1,448)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt – Term Loan	-	(11,443)	-	-	(11,443)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt – ABL Line of Credit	-	(663,056)	-	-	(663,056)
Purchase of Interest Rate Cap Contract	-	(424)	-	-	(424)
Payment of Dividends	(725)	(725)	-	725	(725)
Receipt of Dividends	725	-	-	(725)	-
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	-	10,007	(1,448)	-	8,559
Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	(15,921)	22,144	-	6,223
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	-	20,035	13,843	-	33,878

Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$	-	\$	4,114	\$	35,987	\$	-	\$	40,101
--	----	---	----	-------	----	--------	----	---	----	--------

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts and Reserves
 (All amounts in thousands)

Description	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged to Costs & Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts (1)	Accounts Written Off or Deductions (2)	Balance at End of Period
Year ended January 29, 2011					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 513	\$ 2,098	\$ -	\$ 2,436	\$ 175
Sales reserves	\$ 2,275	\$ (224)	\$264,585	\$ 264,213	\$ 2,423
35 weeks ended January 30, 2010					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 629	\$ 1,995	\$ -	\$ 2,111	\$ 513
Sales reserves	\$ 6,161	\$ (3,498)	\$177,393	\$ 177,781	\$ 2,275
Year ended May 31, 2009					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 634	\$ 2,832	\$ -	\$ 2,837	\$ 629
Sales reserves	\$ 6,400	\$ -	\$239,511	\$ 239,750	\$ 6,161
Year ended May 31, 2008					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 969	\$ 2,977	\$ -	\$ 3,312	\$ 634
Sales reserves	\$ 5,500	\$ -	\$223,336	\$ 222,436	\$ 6,400

Notes:

- (1) Charged to merchandise sales.
- (2) Actual returns and allowances.

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

None.

Item 9A.Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management team, under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), as of the last day of the fiscal period covered by this report, January 29, 2011. The term disclosure controls and procedures means our controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our principal executive and principal financial officer, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on this evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of January 29, 2011.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and Rule 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the issuer's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the issuer's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP and includes those policies and procedures that:

- pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the issuer;
- provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the issuer are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the issuer; and
- provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the issuer's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

In accordance with the internal control reporting requirement of the SEC, management completed an assessment of the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting as of January 29, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control-Integrated Framework.

Based on this assessment and the criteria in the COSO framework, management has concluded that, as of January 29, 2011, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During our last fiscal quarter, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

Part III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

Identification of Our Directors

Set forth below is the biographical information for each of our current directors, including age (as of April 1, 2011), business experience, memberships on committees of our Board of Directors (Board of Directors), the date when each director first became a member of our Board of Directors, and the experience, qualifications, attributes or skills that caused the Board of Directors to conclude that the person should serve as a director.

Joshua Bekenstein — Director. Mr. Bekenstein, 52, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since the closing of the Merger Transaction on April 13, 2006 and currently serves as a member of our Compensation Committee. Mr. Bekenstein is currently a Managing Director of Bain Capital, having joined the firm at its inception in 1984. Mr. Bekenstein serves as a board member of Bombardier Recreational Products, Bright Horizons Family Solutions, Dollarama, Gymboree Corp, Michaels Stores, Toys “R” Us and Waters Corporation. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Bekenstein spent two years as a consultant at Bain & Company. Mr. Bekenstein received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. from Yale University. Mr. Bekenstein possesses valuable financial expertise, including extensive experience with capital markets transactions and investments in both public and private companies. Mr. Bekenstein’s service as a member of the boards of directors of several other companies provides him with substantial knowledge of a full range of corporate and board functions.

Jordan Hitch — Director. Mr. Hitch, 44, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since the closing of the Merger Transaction on April 13, 2006 and currently serves as a member of our Compensation Committee. Mr. Hitch is currently a Managing Director of Bain Capital, having joined the firm in 1997. Mr. Hitch serves as a board member of Bombardier Recreational Products, Guitar Center, Gymboree Corp and Bright Horizons Family Solutions. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Hitch was a consultant at Bain & Company where he worked in the financial services, healthcare and utility industries. Mr. Hitch received an M.B.A., with distinction, from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business and a B.S. in Mechanical Engineering from Lehigh University. Mr. Hitch possesses valuable financial expertise, including extensive experience with capital markets transactions and investments in both public and private companies.

David Humphrey — Director. Mr. Humphrey, 33, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since September 2009 and currently serves as a member of our Audit Committee. Mr. Humphrey is currently a Principal in the Private Equity group of Bain Capital, having joined the firm in 2001. Mr. Humphrey serves on the board of directors of Bright Horizons Family Solutions and Skillsoft plc. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Humphrey was an investment banker in the mergers and acquisitions group at Lehman Brothers from 1999 to 2001. Mr. Humphrey received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.A. from Harvard University. Mr. Humphrey has substantial knowledge of the capital markets from his experience as an investment banker and is valuable to the Board of Directors’ discussions of our capital and liquidity needs.

Thomas A. Kingsbury — President, Chief Executive Officer and Director. Mr. Kingsbury, 58, has served as our President and Chief Executive Officer, and on our Board of Directors, since December 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Kingsbury served as Senior Executive Vice President—Information Services, E-Commerce, Marketing and Business Development of Kohl’s Corporation from August 2006 to December 2008. Prior to joining Kohl’s, Mr. Kingsbury served in various management positions with The May Department Stores Company commencing in 1976 and as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Filene’s division since February 2000. Mr. Kingsbury received a B.B.A.

degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Mr. Kingsbury's day-to-day leadership and experience as our President and Chief Executive Officer gives him unique insights into our challenges, opportunities and operations.

Jay Margolis — Director. Mr. Margolis, 62, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since December 2009. Mr. Margolis most recently served as CEO of Limited Corporation where he oversaw operations of Limited Brands' Apparel Division (Express and Limited Stores) and was responsible for revamping the product line as well as operations. Mr. Margolis has served as President or Chief Executive Officer of seven retail apparel corporations. Prior to Limited Corporation, Mr. Margolis served as President, Chief Operating Officer & Director of Reebok International Ltd. and as Chief Executive Officer & Chairman of the Board of Esprit de Corporation, USA. He also held senior executive positions at Tommy Hilfiger Inc., Liz Claiborne Inc., Cluett Peabody, Inc., Ron Chereskin Menswear and Bidermann Industries. Mr. Margolis currently serves on the Board of Directors of Boston Beer Company and Godiva Chocolatier, Inc. He earned his B.A. degree from Queens College, part of The City University of New York. Mr. Margolis has extensive executive experience within the retail industry and brings a unique and valuable perspective to the Board of Directors.

Mark Verdi — Director. Mr. Verdi, 44, has served as a member of our Board of Directors since October 2007 and currently serves as a member of our Audit Committee. Mr. Verdi is currently a Managing Director in the Portfolio Group of Bain Capital, having joined the firm in 2004. Mr. Verdi serves on the board of managers of OSI Restaurant Partners and Styron Luxco S.à r.l. Prior to joining Bain Capital, Mr. Verdi worked at IBM Global Services from 2001 to 2004. From 1996 to 2001, Mr. Verdi served as Senior Vice President of Finance and Operations and a member of the board of directors of Mainspring, Inc., a publicly held strategy consulting firm. From 1988 to 1996, Mr. Verdi held various positions at PricewaterhouseCoopers. Mr. Verdi received an M.B.A. from Harvard Business School and a B.S. from the University of Vermont. Mr. Verdi possesses valuable financial expertise, including extensive experience in corporate finance and accounting and extensive experience providing strategic advisory services to numerous organizations.

The directors named above also currently serve as directors of Parent and BCFWC. Other than the provisions of the Stockholders Agreement described below under the caption entitled "Governance of the Company," we do not know of any arrangements or understandings between any of our directors and any other person pursuant to which a director was or is to be selected as a director, other than any arrangements or understandings with our directors acting solely in their capacities as such.

Governance of the Company

Our business, property and affairs are managed by, or under the direction of, our Board of Directors. In connection with the Merger Transaction, Parent entered into a Stockholders Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, with its stockholders, including funds associated with Bain Capital and certain management personnel (Stockholders Agreement). Pursuant to the Stockholders Agreement, each holder of Management Shares and Investor Shares (as each term is defined in the Stockholders Agreement) agrees to cast all votes to which such holder is entitled in respect of such shares:

- To fix the number of members of Parent's board of directors at such number as may be specified from time to time by the holders of a majority of the Investor Shares; and
 - To elect members of Parent's board of directors as follows:
 - o one individual nominated by Bain Capital Fund IX, LLC; and
 - o for the remaining members of Parent's board of directors, such individuals nominated by the holders of a majority of the Investor Shares.

The Stockholders Agreement additionally provides that Parent will cause our Board of Directors and the board of directors of BCFWC to consist at all times of the same members as Parent's board of directors.

Our Board of Directors currently consists of six members. Each director shall hold office until a successor is duly elected and qualified or until his earlier death, resignation or removal as provided in our By-Laws. Directors may be removed at any time, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares then entitled to vote at an election of directors. Our Board of Directors currently has two standing committees: an Audit Committee and a Compensation Committee.

Nominees to Board of Directors

Since the date of the Stockholders Agreement there have been no material changes to the procedures by which security holders may recommend nominees to our Board of Directors.

Audit Committee

Our Board of Directors has a separately designated audit committee consisting of Messrs. Verdi and Humphrey. Our Board of Directors has determined that each of its members is financially literate. However, as we are now privately held and controlled by affiliates of Bain Capital, our Board of Directors has determined that it is not necessary to designate one or more of our Audit Committee members as an "audit committee financial expert" at this time.

Identification of Our Executive Officers

Our executive officers have been elected to their respective offices by our Board of Directors. Set forth below is the biographical information for each of our current executive officers (other than Mr. Kingsbury, our President and Chief Executive Officer, and a member of our Board of Directors, whose biographical information is set forth above under the caption entitled "Identification of Our Directors"), including age (as of April 1, 2011) and business experience:

Fred Hand — Executive Vice President of Stores. Mr. Hand, 47, has served as our Executive Vice President of Stores since February 2008. Prior to joining us, Mr. Hand served as Senior Vice President, Group Director of Stores of Macy's, Inc. from March 2006 to February 2008. From 2001 to 2006, Mr. Hand served as Senior Vice President, Stores and Visual Merchandising of Filene's Department Stores. Mr. Hand held various other positions at the May Department Stores Company from 1991 to 2001, including Area Manager, General Manager, and Regional Vice President.

Marc Katz — Executive Vice President, Merchandising Support and Information Technology.. Mr. Katz, 46, has served as our Executive Vice President, Merchandising Support and Information Technology since April 3, 2011. From December 2009 through April 3, 2011, Mr. Katz served as our Executive Vice President of Merchandise, Planning and Allocation. From the commencement of his employment with us in July 2008 through December 2009, Mr. Katz served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer. Prior to joining us, Mr. Katz served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of A.C. Moore Arts & Crafts, Inc., a specialty retailer of arts, crafts and floral merchandise, from September 2006 to June 27, 2008. From May 2003 to September 2006, Mr. Katz was Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Foot Locker, Inc., a specialty retailer of athletic footwear, apparel and related items. Mr. Katz served as Vice President and Chief Information Officer of Foot Locker from July 2002 to May 2003. From 1997 to 2002, Mr. Katz served in the following capacities at the financial services center of Foot Locker: Vice President and Controller from July 2001 to July 2002; Controller from December 1999 to July 2001; Retail Controller from October 1997 to December 1999; and Director of Inventory Control from June 1997 to October 1997. Prior to his employment with Foot Locker, Mr. Katz served for eight years in various financial positions at The May Department Stores Company, an operator of department store chains. Mr. Katz received an M.B.A. from Saint Louis University and a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration from the University of Missouri—St. Louis.

Joyce Manning Magrini — Executive Vice President – Human Resources. Ms. Magrini, 56, has served as our Executive Vice President – Human Resources since November 2009. Prior to joining us, Ms. Magrini served as Executive Vice President—Administration of Finlay Jewelry since June 2005. From March 1999 to June 2005, Ms. Magrini served as Senior Vice President of Human Resources of Finlay Jewelry and from January 1995 to February 1999, Ms. Magrini was Vice President of Human Resources of Finlay Jewelry. Ms. Magrini held various human resources and customer service positions at Macy's from 1978 through December 1994. Ms. Magrini holds a B.A. degree from Montclair State University and a J.D. degree from Seton Hall University.

Todd Weyhrich — Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Weyhrich, 47, has served as our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2007. From the commencement of his employment with us in August 2007 through November 2007, Mr. Weyhrich served as our Chief Accounting Officer and interim Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining us, Mr. Weyhrich served as Chief Financial Officer of Arby's Restaurant Group, Inc. from May 2004 to June 2006. From February 2003 to April 2004, he served as Senior Vice President—Merger Integration of The Sports Authority and served as Senior Vice President—Chief Accounting Officer and Logistics of The Sports Authority from February 2001 to February 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Weyhrich was Senior Vice President – Finance from 2000 to 2001 and Vice President— Controller from 1995 to 2000 of Pamida Holdings Corporation, which became a wholly-owned subsidiary of ShopKo Stores, Inc. in July 1999. Prior to that, Mr. Weyhrich served in various capacities, most recently as Audit Senior Manager, with Deloitte & Touche LLP from 1985 to 1995. Mr. Weyhrich received a Bachelors Degree in Business Administration from Wayne State College in Wayne, Nebraska.

We do not know of any arrangements or understandings between any of our executive officers and any other person pursuant to which he or she was or is to be selected as an officer, other than any arrangements or understandings with our officers acting solely in their capacities as such.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a written Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (Code of Business Conduct) which applies to all of our directors, officers and other employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and controller. In addition, we have adopted a written Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers (Code of Ethics) which applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, controller and

other designated members of our management. We will provide any person, without charge, upon request, a copy of our Code of Business Conduct or Code of Ethics. Such requests should be made in writing to the attention of our Corporate Counsel at the following address: Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, 1830 Route 130 North, Burlington, New Jersey 08016.

Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance

As we do not have a class of equity securities registered pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act, none of our directors, officers or stockholders were subject to the reporting requirements of Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act during the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011 (Fiscal 2010).

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

The following Compensation Discussion and Analysis describes the material elements of compensation for our most highly compensated executive officers as of January 29, 2011 (collectively our named executive officers). The specific amounts paid or payable to our named executive officers are disclosed in the tables and narrative following this Compensation Discussion and Analysis. The following discussion cross-references those specific tabular and narrative disclosures where appropriate.

Setting Named Executive Officer Compensation

Currently comprised of Messrs. Hitch and Bekenstein, the Compensation Committee (Committee) of our Board of Directors is tasked with discharging our Board of Directors' responsibilities related to oversight of the compensation of our named executive officers and ensuring that our executive compensation program meets our corporate objectives.

The Committee (and, in some cases, our entire Board of Directors) makes decisions regarding salaries, annual incentive awards and long-term equity incentives for our named executive officers. The Committee is also responsible for reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our named executive officers, as well as evaluating their performance in light of those goals and objectives. Based on this review and evaluation, as well as on input from our chief executive officer regarding the performance of our other named executive officers and his recommendations as to their compensation, the Committee, as authorized by our Board of Directors, determines and approves our named executive officers' compensation. Our named executive officers do not play a role in their own compensation determinations.

Objectives of Our Compensation Program

Our overall objective is to have a compensation program that will allow us to attract and retain executive officers of a caliber and level of experience necessary to effectively manage our business and motivate such executive officers to increase our value. We believe that, in order to achieve that objective, our program must:

- provide each named executive officer with compensation opportunities that are competitive with the compensation opportunities available to executives in comparable positions at companies with whom we compete for talent;
 - tie a significant portion of each named executive officer's compensation to our financial performance; and
- promote and reward the achievement of objectives that our Board of Directors believes will lead to long-term growth in shareholder value.

New Members of Our Management Team

Mr. Geraghty and Ms. Magrini joined us during the 35 week period commencing on May 31, 2009 and ended January 30, 2010 (Transition Period) in line with our overall goal of attracting superior talent. Consequently, the process for determining the compensation of Ms. Magrini and Mr. Geraghty was significantly influenced by our need to attract new and additional talent.

Prior to hiring a new executive officer to fill a vacant or a newly created position, we typically described the responsibilities of the position and the skills and level of experience required for the position to one or more national executive search firms. The search firm(s) informed us about the compensation ranges of executives in positions with similar responsibilities at comparable companies, and provided us with guidance as to how different skills and levels of experience impact those compensation ranges. By using the information obtained from the search firms, as well as information obtained from compensation surveys, the Committee determined target compensation ranges for the positions we were seeking to fill, taking into account the individual candidates' particular skills and levels of experience. In specific circumstances, when making an offer to a new executive officer, the Committee also considered other factors such as the amount of unvested compensation that the executive officer had with his former employer.

By using information provided by one or more search firms, the Committee sought to ensure that the compensation information considered was both comprehensive and reliable. The Committee would most likely use a similar benchmarking process in seeking to fill new executive officer positions, as it has enabled us to attract superior individuals for key positions by providing for reasonable and competitive compensation.

Elements of Compensation

Our executive compensation program utilizes three primary integrated elements to accomplish the objectives described above:

- base salary;
- annual incentive awards; and
- long-term equity incentives.

We believe that we can meet the objectives of our executive compensation program by achieving a balance among these three elements that is competitive with our industry peers and creates appropriate incentives for our named executive officers. Actual compensation levels are a function of both corporate and individual performance as described under each compensation element below. In making compensation determinations, the Committee considers, among other things, the competitiveness of compensation both in terms of individual pay elements and the aggregate compensation package.

Mix of Total Compensation

In regard to the allocation of the various pay elements within the total compensation program, no formula or specific weightings or relationships are used. Cash compensation includes base salary and annual incentive awards which, for our named executive officers, are targeted to a percentage of base salary to emphasize performance-based compensation, rather than salaries or other forms, which are fixed compensation. Perquisites and other types of non-cash benefits are used on a limited basis and, other than certain relocation and temporary living expenses reimbursed by us, represent only a small portion of total compensation for our named executive officers. Equity compensation includes long-term incentives, which provide a long-term capital appreciation element to our executive compensation program and are not performance-based.

Base Salary

We provide our named executive officers with base salary in the form of fixed cash compensation to compensate them for services rendered during the fiscal year. The base salary of each of our named executive officers is reviewed for adjustment annually by the Committee. Generally, in making a determination of whether to make base salary adjustments, the Committee considers the following factors:

- our success in meeting our strategic operational and financial goals;
 - each named executive officer's individual performance;
 - length of service to us of such named executive officer;
- changes in scope of responsibilities of such named executive officer; and
- competitive market compensation paid by other companies for similar positions.

In addition, the Committee considers internal equity within our organization and, when reviewing the base salaries of our named executive officers, their current aggregate compensation.

Mr. Geraghty and Ms. Magrini were hired by us during the Transition Period, Messrs. Kingsbury and Katz were hired by us during Fiscal 2009, and Messrs. Hand and Weyhrich were hired by us during Fiscal 2008. Accordingly, their initial base salaries were determined through the "executive search firm" process described above under the caption entitled "New Members of Our Management Team." Effective as of November 2007, Mr. Weyhrich received an increase in salary of \$100,000 from \$350,000 to \$450,000 to reflect his promotion to Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Weyhrich was appointed as our Chief Financial Officer in November 2007 after having served as our interim Chief Financial Officer since the commencement of his employment with us in August 2007. The base salaries of each of our named executive officers in fiscal years after the fiscal year in which they were hired are subject to annual review by the Committee.

The Committee reviewed the annual base salary rates for Messrs. Kingsbury, Katz, Hand and Weyhrich and, pursuant to its review, increased each named executive officer's salary by 2.5% for Fiscal 2010. As Mr. Geraghty and Ms. Magrini were hired by us during the Transition Period, neither of them was eligible for a base salary increase in connection with the Committee's review.

Annual Incentive Awards

Annual incentive awards are an important part of the overall compensation we pay our named executive officers. Unlike base salary, which is fixed, annual incentive awards are paid only if specified performance levels are achieved. We believe that annual incentive awards encourage our named executive officers to focus on specific short-term business and financial goals. Our named executive officers are eligible to receive annual cash incentive awards under our annual Management Incentive Bonus Plan (Bonus Plan).

Under our Bonus Plan, each named executive officer has an annual incentive target expressed as a percentage of his or her base salary as follows: 100% for Mr. Kingsbury and 50% for each named executive officer other than Mr. Kingsbury. As described below, each named executive officer's annual incentive award is based on a combination of our Adjusted EBITDA results (Financial Component) and his or her personal performance (Performance Component). We believe that this methodology more closely aligns the named executive officer's interests with our stockholders' interests (as we believe that Adjusted EBITDA is a more accurate indicator of our financial performance) while also rewarding each of the named executive officers for his or her individual performance. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA, for this purpose, as earnings (loss) before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization with certain adjustments.

Subject to adjustment based on the Performance Component determination discussed in the following paragraph, (i) achievement at the target Adjusted EBITDA would result in a potential payout at the target level; (ii) if Adjusted EBITDA performance is less than the established Adjusted EBITDA target but greater than a predetermined threshold Adjusted EBITDA, each named executive officer would be eligible for an incentive bonus equivalent to a fractional share of his or her target bonus determined by the proportion of the Adjusted EBITDA achieved in relation to target Adjusted EBITDA; and (iii) if Adjusted EBITDA is greater than target Adjusted EBITDA, each named executive officer would be eligible for his or her target bonus plus an additional bonus payment equivalent to a percentage of every dollar above the Adjusted EBITDA target (not subject to any maximum amount). If Adjusted EBITDA is less than the threshold Adjusted EBITDA, no bonus would be payable.

Once the Committee assesses the Financial Component, specific payments to each named executive officer depend on the Committee's rating of his or her personal performance. A rating of "Meets Expectations" means that the named executive officer has generally met his or her individual performance objectives for the year and would be eligible to receive up to 100% of his or her target bonus. A rating of "Exceeds Expectations" means that a named executive officer has exceeded his or her individual performance objectives and would be eligible to receive up to 110% of his or her target bonus. Finally, a rating of "Outstanding" means that a named executive officer has substantially exceeded his or her individual performance objectives and would be eligible to receive up to 125% of his or her target bonus. Where a named executive officer is rated below "Meets Expectations," no bonus would be payable. Notwithstanding the foregoing formulas, the Committee has the discretion to pay more or less than the formula amount to any named executive officer.

On February 25, 2010, our Board of Directors approved a change in our fiscal year from a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to May 31 to a fiscal year comprised of the twelve consecutive fiscal months ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Notwithstanding this fiscal year change, which commenced with the Transition Period, the Committee determined that the Bonus Plan applicable to the Transition Period should be administered based on our prior fiscal calendar such that awards were established with reference to performance for the twelve months ending on May 29, 2010 (Prior Bonus Period). The portion of the Prior Bonus Period commencing on May 31, 2009 and ending on January 30, 2010 is referred to in this Annual Report as the “Transition Bonus Period” and the portion of the Prior Bonus Period commencing on January 31, 2010 and ending on May 29, 2010 is referred to in this Annual Report as the “Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period.” The Committee determined that the Bonus Plan applicable to the period following the Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period through the end of Fiscal 2010 (referred to in this Annual Report as the “Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period”) should be administered solely with reference to performance during the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period.

Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period

As disclosed in our Form 8-K filed on July 9, 2010, following the conclusion of the Prior Bonus Period, the Committee assessed the Performance Component and the Financial Component applicable to such period. The Committee assigned each named executive officer a rating of “Meets Expectations.” Additionally, our actual Adjusted EBITDA for the Prior Bonus Period exceeded our Adjusted EBITDA target of \$325 million for the Prior Bonus Period. After giving effect to the Committee’s assessment, we made awards under the Bonus Plan to our named executive officers on July 2, 2010. The Bonus Plan awards earned in the Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period by each named executive officer are reported in the “Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation” column of the Summary Compensation Table. Such amounts represent a portion of each named executive officer’s award earned during the Prior Bonus Period prorated for the number of days included in the Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period.

Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period

As the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period relates to two-thirds of Fiscal 2010, each named executive officer’s annual incentive target under the Bonus Plan applicable to the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period is multiplied by two-thirds. Following the conclusion of the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period, the Committee assessed the Financial Component. Although, our actual Adjusted EBITDA for the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period exceeded our Adjusted EBITDA target of \$245.2 million for the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period, the Committee’s rating of each named executive officer’s personal performance during the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period has not yet been completed. Accordingly, Bonus Plan awards that may be earned with respect to the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period are not calculable as of the date of this Annual Report.

Long-Term Incentives

We believe that long-term incentives are a component of compensation that helps us to attract and retain our named executive officers. These incentives also align the financial rewards paid to our named executive officers with our long-term performance, thereby encouraging our named executive officers to focus on long-term goals. We offer long-term incentives under our 2006 Management Incentive Plan (Incentive Plan) which Parent adopted concurrently with the Merger Transaction. Under the Incentive Plan, named executive officers (as well as other key employees) are eligible to receive restricted common stock of Parent or stock options to purchase Parent’s common stock. Awards of restricted stock and stock options under the Incentive Plan generally are expressed in terms of “units.” Each unit consists of nine shares of Class A Common Stock of Parent (Class A Stock) and one share of Class L Common Stock of Parent (Class L Stock). Awards granted under the Incentive Plan are exercisable only for whole units and cannot

be separately exercised for the individual classes of Parent common stock. More detail about the stock options and restricted stock granted to our named executive officers (including the vesting provisions related to these grants) are set out in the tables that follow this discussion.

Options

Upon commencement of their employment with us, Ms. Magrini and Messrs. Kingsbury, Weyhrich, Hand, Geraghty and Katz received options to purchase 10,000, 100,000, 12,500, 10,000, 12,000 and 10,000 units under the Incentive Plan, respectively. As provided for under his employment agreement with us, Mr. Weyhrich received options to purchase an additional 7,500 units concurrently with his elevation to Chief Financial Officer in November 2007. On April 13, 2009, Mr. Hand received options to purchase an additional 10,000 units, and on July 22, 2009, Mr. Katz received options to purchase an additional 10,000 units.

The amounts of each named executive officer's option awards were based on their position with us and the total target compensation packages deemed appropriate for their positions. The Committee concluded that these awards were reasonable and consistent with the nature of the individuals' responsibilities.

Options granted to our named executive officers prior to April 2009 under the Incentive Plan are exercisable in three tranches; options granted to our named executive officers from and after April 2009 under the Incentive Plan are exercisable in two tranches. Grants are made at or above fair market value, and the tranche structure of the option awards, with increasing exercise prices in each tranche, is designed to encourage long-term performance by tying the value of the options to long-term increases in the value of Parent's common stock. Option awards granted to (i) Mr. Geraghty were scheduled to vest 33.34% on the first anniversary of the grant date, 33.33% on the second anniversary of the grant date, and 33.33% on the day immediately preceding the third anniversary of the grant date, and (ii) each named executive officer other than Mr. Geraghty vest 40% on the second anniversary of the award with the remaining options vesting ratably over the subsequent three years. All options become exercisable upon a change of control and, unless determined otherwise by the plan administrator, upon cessation of employment, options that have not vested will terminate immediately (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose option agreement provides a formula for calculating a number of options which will vest in the event that Mr. Kingsbury's employment is terminated without cause or Mr. Kingsbury resigns with good reason), units issued upon the exercise of vested options will be callable under our Stockholders Agreement, and unexercised vested options will be exercisable for a period of 60 days. The final exercise date for any option granted is the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

As a result of his resignation as our Chief Operating Officer on January 28, 2011, Mr. Geraghty's then unvested options were immediately forfeited as of such date and his then vested options remain exercisable through April 30, 2011.

On April 24, 2009, our Board of Directors approved amendments to all outstanding option agreements between us and our employees, including certain of our named executive officers, to exchange eligible options on a one-for-one basis for replacement options and re-price certain options to a lower exercise price. All then-current employees who previously received options were permitted to exchange options with an exercise price of \$270 per unit for an equal number of options with an exercise price of \$90 per unit and a new five year vesting schedule commencing on April 24, 2009. In addition, all then-current employees with options having an exercise price of \$100 per unit were eligible to have the exercise price of such options re-priced to \$90 per unit with no loss of vesting. These amendments were designed to create better incentives for employees to remain with us and contribute to achieving our business objectives.

Restricted Stock

Upon commencement of his employment with us, Mr. Kingsbury received an award of 7,500 units of restricted stock. In the judgment of the Committee, this grant was appropriate for Mr. Kingsbury's position and was instrumental to our successful recruiting of Mr. Kingsbury as our President and Chief Executive Officer.

On April 24, 2009, our Board of Directors granted one-time awards of units of restricted stock to certain of our management employees, including certain of our named executive officers as follows: Mr. Kingsbury – 3,611; Mr. Weyhrich – 4,444; and Mr. Hand – 5,111, and Mr. Katz – 4,000. The amount of each named executive officer's restricted stock award was based on his position with us and the total target compensation package deemed appropriate for his position. The Committee concluded that these awards were reasonable and consistent with the nature of the named executive officer's responsibilities.

Units of restricted stock granted (i) on April 24, 2009 to each of our named executive officers will vest 50% on April 24, 2011 and 50% on April 24, 2012 and (ii) to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008 will vest one-third on December 2, 2011. Two-thirds of the units of restricted stock granted to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008 were vested as of December 2, 2010. Except as otherwise noted:

- units of restricted stock vest only in the event that the recipient remains continuously employed by us on each vesting date;
- all unvested units of restricted stock will remain unvested following any change of control, provided, however, that 100% of such units will vest if, following a change of control, the recipient's employment is terminated by us without cause or the recipient resigns with good reason (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose restricted stock agreements provide that all unvested units of restricted stock will accelerate and vest as of the date of a change of control);
 - all unvested units of restricted stock will vest if the recipient's employment is terminated prior to vesting as a result of the recipient's death or disability;
- all unvested units of restricted stock will automatically be forfeited (and will not vest) if the recipient's employment with us terminates for any reason (other than if, following a change of control, recipient's employment is terminated by us without cause or the recipient resigns with good reason) prior to the vesting date (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose restricted stock agreements include a formula for calculating a number of units of restricted stock which will vest in the event that Mr. Kingsbury's employment is terminated without cause or Mr. Kingsbury resigns with good reason);
 - all vested units of restricted stock are callable under the Stockholders Agreement; and
- holders of unvested restricted units have the right to vote such units but cannot dispose of them until such units have vested.

Benefits and Perquisites

Benefits

We maintain broad-based benefits that are provided to all full-time employees, including health, dental, life and disability insurance. Certain of these benefits require employees to pay a portion of the premium. Except with respect to life insurance (our named executive officers all receive life insurance in an amount equal to three times their annual base salary) and participation in an executive medical reimbursement plan (pursuant to which our named executive officers receive a certain amount per year, to offset the cost of covered medical expenses), these benefits are offered to our named executive officers on the same basis as all other employees. We also maintain a savings plan in which our named executive officers who have at least one year of employment with us are eligible to participate, along with a substantial majority of our employees. The savings plan is a traditional 401(k) plan, under which we match 100% of the first 3% of the named executive officer's compensation that is deferred and 50% of the next 2% of the named executive officer's compensation that is deferred, up to the Internal Revenue Code limit for each respective year in which the named executive officer participates in the plan.

Perquisites or Other Personal Benefits

Although our named executive officers are entitled to few perquisites or other personal benefits that are not otherwise available to all of our employees, we do provide our named executive officers with perquisites that the Committee believes are reasonable and consistent with the perquisites that would be available to them at companies with whom we compete for experienced senior management. We provide each of our named executive officers with the use of a company car, company paid car maintenance, and reimbursement of gas and insurance expenses. Additionally, certain of our newly hired named executive officers have received reimbursement of certain relocation and temporary living expenses (subject to clawback in the event of termination on the conditions specified in each such named executive officer's employment agreement).

Other than certain relocation and temporary living expenses reimbursed by us, these perquisites or other personal benefits represent a relatively modest portion of each named executive officer's total compensation. The cost of these perquisites or other personal benefits to us is set forth below in the Summary Compensation Table below under the column "All Other Compensation," and detail about each element is set forth in the footnote table following the Summary Compensation Table.

Tax and Accounting Considerations

We structure our compensation program in a manner that is consistent with our compensation philosophy and objectives. However, in the course of making decisions about executive compensation, the Committee takes into account certain tax and accounting considerations. For example, they take into account Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code regarding non-qualified deferred compensation. In making decisions about executive compensation, they also consider how various elements of compensation will affect our financial reporting. For example, they consider the impact of FASB ASC Topic 718 – Stock Compensation, which requires us to recognize the cost of employee services received in exchange for awards of equity instruments based upon the grant date fair value of those awards.

While it is the general intention of the Committee to design the components of our executive compensation program in a manner that is tax efficient for both us and our named executive officers, there can be no assurance that they will always approve compensation that is advantageous for us from a tax perspective.

Termination Based Compensation

Severance arrangements applicable to our named executive officers are set forth in each of their respective employment agreements. We believe these arrangements play an important role in protecting our highly competitive business by restricting our executive officers from working for a competitor during the specified severance period. Additionally, each named executive officer's option grant agreement and restricted stock agreement (if applicable) contains terms regarding vesting in connection with the termination of employment and changes in control. A detailed discussion of compensation payable upon termination or a change in control is provided below under the caption entitled "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control."

Compensation Committee Report

We, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc., have reviewed and discussed the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" set forth above with management and, based on such review and discussions, recommended to the Board of Directors that the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" set forth above be included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors:

Jordan Hitch

Joshua Bekenstein

The preceding Compensation Committee Report shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing made by us under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, notwithstanding any general statement contained in any such filing incorporating this report by reference, except to the extent we incorporate such report by specific reference.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth summary information concerning the compensation of our named executive officers:

Name and Principal Position	Fiscal Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock	Option	Non-Equity	All Other	Total (\$)
				Awards (\$)(6)	Awards (\$)(7)	Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(8)	Compensation (\$)(10)	
Thomas A. Kingsbury, President and Chief Executive Officer	2010	884,920	500,000	–	–	479,430	43,029	1,907,379
	5/31/09-1/30/2010	556,260	(9)	–	–	915,441	4,250	1,475,951
	2009	422,381	–	769,809	3,169,250	451,128	357,477	5,170,045
			–					
Todd Weyhrich, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2010	457,486	–	–	–	126,909	14,784	599,179
	5/31/09-1/30/2010	294,396	–	–	–	242,322	15,969	552,687
	2009	508,942	–	203,535	52,430	241,245	12,402	1,018,554
	2008	335,654	212,000	–	1,049,918	–	565,356	2,162,928
			(1)					
Michael Geraghty, Chief Operating Officer (2)	2010	499,000	–	–	–	137,099	69,273	705,372
	5/31/09-1/30/2010	28,846	35,000	–	500,200	29,672	14,250	607,968
			(3)					
Joyce Manning Magrini, Executive Vice President – Human Resources	2010	348,657	–	–	–	94,200	71,099	513,956
	5/31/09-1/30/2010	90,386	150,000	–	263,400	69,235	24,273	597,294
			(3)					
Marc Katz, Executive Vice President, Merchandise Support and Information	2010	409,807	–	–	–	112,808	18,255	540,870
	5/31/09-1/30/2010	261,688	–	–	245,967	215,397	13,869	736,921
	2009	358,461	300,000	183,200	281,869	214,440	39,666	1,377,636
			(5)					

Technology (4)

Fred Hand, Executive Vice President – Stores	2010	512,260	–	–	–	134,122	19,952	666,334
--	------	---------	---	---	---	---------	--------	---------

(1) Represents a bonus in lieu of direct participation in the Bonus Plan for the first year of employment pursuant to the terms of Mr. Weyhrich’s employment agreement.

(2) Mr. Geraghty resigned from his position as our Chief Operating Officer effective January 28, 2011 due to personal reasons. In order to receive an award under the Bonus Plan, a participant must be actively employed by us at the time we make payment of awards under the Bonus Plan. Accordingly, Mr. Geraghty is not eligible to receive an award under the Bonus Plan for the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period.

(3) Represents a sign-on bonus pursuant to the terms of the named executive officer's employment agreement.

(4) Effective as of April 3, 2011, Mr. Katz assumed the role of Executive Vice President, Merchandising Support and Information Technology. Effective as of December 22, 2009, Mr. Katz assumed the role of Executive Vice President of Merchandise Planning and Allocation of the Company and ceased serving as the Company's Principal Accounting Officer.

(5) Represents, pursuant to the terms of Mr. Katz's employment agreement, a repair bonus in the amount of \$300,000 to recompense Mr. Katz for bonuses from his prior employer which were forfeited by reason of Mr. Katz's employment with us.

(6) Represents the aggregate grant date fair value of awards of restricted units of Parent's common stock. Each unit consists of nine shares of Class A Stock and one share of Class L Stock. The amounts shown were calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of certain forfeiture assumptions, and are based on a number of key assumptions described in Note 13 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The vesting terms and conditions of restricted stock awards to our named executive officers are described below under the table entitled "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End."

(7) Represents the aggregate grant date fair value of awards of options to purchase units of Parent's common stock. With respect to each of Messrs. Kingsbury, Weyhrich and Katz, the amount shown in Fiscal 2009 includes the incremental value (calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718) of the repriced and exchanged options described below under the caption entitled "Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table" and the table entitled "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End." Each unit consists of nine shares of Class A Stock and one share of Class L Stock. The amounts shown were calculated in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718, excluding the effect of certain forfeiture assumptions, and are based on a number of key assumptions described in our Consolidated Financial Statements. The amount of compensation, if any, actually realized by a named executive officer from the exercise and sale of vested options will depend on numerous factors, including the continued employment of the named executive officer during the vesting period of the award and the amount by which the unit price on the day of exercise and sale exceeds the option exercise price. The vesting terms and conditions of option awards to our named executive officers are described below under the table entitled "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End."

(8) The amounts reported in this column for Fiscal 2010 represent Bonus Plan awards earned by each named executive officer with respect to the Initial Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period. As described above under the caption entitled "Annual Incentive Awards," the award actually earned by each named executive officer pursuant to the Bonus Plan for the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period, if any, is not calculable as of the filing of this report.

(9) Represents a special one-time bonus award for Mr. Kingsbury for his performance during Fiscal 2010.

(10) The amounts reported in this column for Fiscal 2010 represent the following:

Name	Relocation Expenses (\$)(a)	Company Matching 401(k) Contributions (\$)	Automobile Reimbursement (\$)(b)	Tax Reimbursements (\$)(c)	Other Perquisites or Contractual Arrangements (\$)(d)	Total (\$)
Thomas A. Kingsbury	–	9,800	5,937	24,223	3,069	43,029
Todd Weyhrich	–	9,800	3,939	–	1,045	14,784
Michael Geraghty	48,208	–	17,851	–	3,214	69,273
Joyce Manning Magrini	29,500	9,800	17,296	14,198	305	71,099
Marc Katz	–	9,800	5,116	–	3,339	18,255
Fred Hand	–	9,800	8,555	–	1,597	19,952

(a) Consists of payment for certain temporary housing accommodations.

(b) Consists of the following incremental costs to us associated with the provision of the use of a company car: (i) the value of the use of the company car purchased in the Transition Period for Mr. Geraghty (\$13,250) and Ms. Magrini (\$12,750); (ii) \$1,241 of automobile insurance costs incurred by each named executive officer; (iii) fuel expenses in the following amounts: Mr. Kingsbury: \$2,157; Mr. Weyhrich - \$2,170; Mr. Geraghty - \$2,361; Ms. Magrini - \$2,921; Mr. Katz - \$1,843; and Mr. Hand - \$3,477; and (iv) maintenance expenses in the following amounts: Mr. Kingsbury: \$2,539; Mr. Weyhrich - \$528; Mr. Geraghty - \$999; Ms. Magrini - \$384; Mr. Katz - \$2,032; and Mr. Hand - \$3,837. We incurred the following costs to purchase new cars for each of the following named executive officers in prior fiscal years: Mr. Weyhrich - \$62,171 (Fiscal 2008); Mr. Hand - \$47,715 (Fiscal 2008); Mr. Kingsbury - \$50,324 (Fiscal 2009); Mr. Katz - \$32,931 (Fiscal 2009).

(c) Represents reimbursement of income taxes related to temporary housing (\$13,405) and out of pocket expenses (\$10,818) for Mr. Kingsbury, and temporary housing expenses (\$14,198) for Ms. Magrini.

(d) Represents amounts reimbursed by us to each named executive officer as part of participation in our executive medical reimbursement plan.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table sets forth information regarding our grants of plan-based awards to our named executive officers during Fiscal 2010:

Estimated Future Payouts Under
Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards
(1)

Name	Grant Date	Threshold (\$)	Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)(2)	All Other Stock Awards: Number of Units (#)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Underlying Securities (#)	Exercise or Base Price of Option (\$/Unit)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)
Thomas A. Kingsbury	N/A	292,012	584,025	—	—	—	—	—
Todd Weyhrich	N/A	77,297	154,595	—	—	—	—	—
Michael Geraghty(3)	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Joyce Manning Magrini	N/A	58,654	117,308	—	—	—	—	—
Marc Katz	N/A	68,709	137,418	—	—	—	—	—
Fred Hand	N/A	85,886	171,772	—	—	—	—	—

(1) The amounts shown reflect the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period and represent the threshold and target payments the named executive officer will be eligible to receive under our Bonus Plan in the event that the named executive officer “Meets Expectations” pursuant to the Performance Component. As discussed in more detail under the section above entitled “Annual Incentive Awards,” the amounts that may be earned in the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period under the Bonus Plan are not calculable through the date of this report.

(2) Under the Bonus Plan, each named executive officer is eligible for his or her target bonus plus an additional bonus payment equivalent to a percentage of every dollar above the Adjusted EBITDA target in the event that actual Adjusted EBITDA is greater than target Adjusted EBITDA (subject to adjustment based on the Performance Component determination discussed under the section above entitled “Annual Incentive Awards”). Accordingly, the Bonus Plan provides for unlimited potential awards and, as such, this column contains no maximum values. For additional information regarding the Bonus Plan, please refer to the section above entitled “Annual Incentive Awards.”

(3) In order to receive an award under the Bonus Plan, a participant must be actively employed by us at the time we make payment of awards under the Bonus Plan. Accordingly, Mr. Geraghty is not eligible to receive an award under the Bonus Plan for the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

We have written employment agreements with each of our named executive officers that provide for, among other things, the payment of base salary, reimbursement of certain costs and expenses, and for each named executive officer's participation in our Bonus Plan and employee benefit plans. Additionally, we have written agreements with each named executive officer pursuant to which we have granted them units of restricted stock and/or options to purchase units under our Incentive Plan. For additional information regarding such grants, please refer to the section above entitled "Long Term Incentives."

In addition, each employment agreement specifies payments and benefits that would be due to such named executive officer upon the termination of his or her employment with us. For additional information regarding amounts payable upon termination to each of our named executive officers, see the discussion below under the caption entitled "Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change in Control."

On April 24, 2009, our Board of Directors approved amendments to all outstanding option agreements between us and our employees, including certain of our named executive officers, to exchange eligible options on a one-for-one basis for replacement options and re-price certain options to a lower exercise price. All then-current employees who previously received options were permitted to exchange options with an exercise price of \$270 per unit for an equal number of options with an exercise price of \$90 per unit and a new five year vesting schedule commencing on April 24, 2009. In addition, all then-current employees with options having an exercise price of \$100 per unit were eligible to have the exercise price of such options re-priced to \$90 per unit with no loss of vesting.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

The following table sets forth information with respect to the outstanding stock options and units of unvested restricted stock held by each named executive officer as of January 29, 2011:

Name	Grant Date	Option Awards				Stock Awards	
		Number of Units Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Units Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable (1)	Option Exercise Price (\$/Unit)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Units That Have Not Vested (#) (5)	Market Value Of Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$) (6)
Thomas A. Kingsbury	12/2/2008	–	–	–	–	2,500	175,150
	12/2/2008	20,000	30,000 (2)	90	12/2/2018	–	–
	12/2/2008	10,000	15,000	180	12/2/2018	–	–
	12/2/2008	–	25,000 (3)	90	12/2/2018	–	–
	4/24/2009	–	–	–	–	3,611	252,987
Todd Weyhrich	8/21/2007	2,499	1,667	90	8/21/2017	–	–
	8/21/2007	2,500	(2)	180	8/21/2017	–	–
	8/21/2007	–	1,667	90	8/21/2017	–	–
	11/5/2007	1,500	4,167 (3)	90	11/5/2017	–	–
	11/5/2007	1,500	1,000 (2)	180	11/5/2017	–	–
	11/5/2007	–	1,000	90	11/5/2017	–	–
	4/24/2009	–	2,500 (3)	–	–	4,444	311,347
			–				
Michael Geraghty (4)	1/4/2010	2,666	–	90	4/30/2011	–	–
	1/4/2010	1,333	–	180	4/30/2011	–	–
Joyce Manning Magrini	11/2/2009	–	6,667	90	11/2/2019	–	–
	11/2/2009	–	3,333	180	11/2/2019	–	–
Marc Katz	7/9/2008	1,333	2,000 (2)	90	7/9/2018	–	–
	7/9/2008	1,333	2,000	180	7/9/2018	–	–
	7/9/2008	–	3,334 (3)	90	7/9/2018	–	–
	4/24/2009	–	–	–	–	4,000	280,240
	7/22/2009	–	6,667	90	7/22/2019	–	–
	7/22/2009	–	3,333	180	7/22/2019	–	–

Fred Hand	2/11/2008	1,333		2,000	90	2/11/2018	–	–
	2/11/2008	1,333	(2)		180	2/11/2018	–	–
	2/11/2008	–		2,000	90	2/11/2018	–	–
	4/13/2009	–		3,334	90	4/13/2019	–	–
	4/13/2009	–	(3)		180	4/13/2019	–	–
	4/24/2009	–		6,667	–	–	5,111	358,077
				3,333				
				–				

(1) Unless otherwise noted, all options vest 40% on the second anniversary of the grant date, 20% on the third anniversary of the grant date, 20% on the fourth anniversary of the grant date and 20% on the fifth anniversary of the grant date.

(2) Pursuant to an amendment to the named executive officer's option agreement on April 24, 2009, the exercise price of these options was modified to be \$90 per unit.

(3) Pursuant to an amendment to the named executive officer's option agreement on April 24, 2009, these options were replaced on a one-for-one basis for replacement options with (i) an exercise price of \$90 per unit, and (ii) a new five-year vesting period commencing from and after such date, such that 40% of these options shall vest on April 24, 2011, and then one-third of the remaining 60% shall vest on April 24, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(4) In connection with his employment with us, Mr. Geraghty received options to purchase 12,000 units vesting as follows: 33.34% on the first anniversary of the grant date, 33.33% on the second anniversary of the grant date, and 33.33% on the day immediately preceding the third anniversary of the grant date. Mr. Geraghty resigned as our Chief Operating Officer on January 28, 2011 and, as a result (i) Mr. Geraghty's unvested options were immediately forfeited as of such date, and (ii) Mr. Geraghty's vested options remain exercisable through April 30, 2011.

(5) Provided, in each case, that the named executive officer remains continuously employed by us on such date, the units of restricted stock granted to (i) each of the named executive officers on April 24, 2009 will vest 50% on April 24, 2011 and 50% on April 24, 2012; and (ii) Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008 will vest one-third on December 2, 2011. One-third of the units of restricted stock granted to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008 vested on December 2, 2009 and one-third of the units of restricted stock granted to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008 vested on December 2, 2010.

(6) The amounts set forth in this column represent the fair market value of the unvested shares of restricted stock held by the named executive officer using a price of \$70.06 per unit, which was the fair market value of each unit at the end of Fiscal 2010.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table sets forth information regarding the vesting of our named executive officers' restricted stock during Fiscal 2010. None of our named executive officers exercised stock options during Fiscal 2010.

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Units Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized on Exercise	Number of Units Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$) (1)
Thomas A. Kingsbury	–	–	2,500	175,150
Todd Weyhrich	–	–	–	–
Michael Geraghty	–	–	–	–
Joyce Manning Magrini	–	–	–	–
Marc Katz	–	–	–	–
Fred Hand	–	–	–	–

(1) The value realized is equal to the fair market value of \$70.06 per unit on the day of vesting multiplied by the number of units that vested. Mr. Kingsbury's units of restricted stock vested on December 2, 2010.

Pension Benefits

None of our named executive officers participate in or have account balances in qualified or non-qualified defined benefit plans sponsored by us.

Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

None of our named executive officers participate in or have account balances in any defined contribution or other plan that provides for the deferral of compensation on a basis that is not tax-qualified.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

The following is a discussion of payments and benefits that would be due to each of our named executive officers upon the termination of his or her employment with us, including termination in connection with a change of control. The amounts in the table below assume that each termination was effective as of January 28, 2011, the last business day of Fiscal 2010, and are merely illustrative of the impact of a hypothetical termination of each executive's employment. The amounts to be payable upon an actual termination of employment can only be determined at the time of such termination based on the facts and circumstances then prevailing.

Mr. Geraghty was entitled to receive only the benefits described below under the caption entitled "Termination for Any Other Reason" in connection with his resignation on January 28, 2011.

Employment Agreements

We maintain employment agreements with each of our named executive officers that provide certain benefits upon termination of employment.

Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason

Each named executive officer's employment agreement provides that he will be entitled to receive the following in the event that (i) his or her employment is terminated by us without "cause" or by him or her for "good reason" (as those terms are defined below), or (ii) the term of his or her employment expires on the expiration date specified in his or her employment agreement (as applicable):

- all previously earned and accrued but unpaid base salary and vacation and unpaid business expenses up to the date of such termination;
 - as applicable, any unpaid guaranteed bonuses or unreimbursed permitted relocation expenses;
- a pro-rated portion of the then current year's annual target performance bonus under the Bonus Plan through the date of termination, based on actual results (Bonus Payment);
- a severance payment (Severance Payment) equal to his or her then current base salary (in Mr. Kingsbury's case, two times his then current base salary); and
- full continuation of his hospital, health, disability, medical and life insurance benefits during the one-year period commencing on the date of termination (in Mr. Kingsbury's case, a two year period commencing on the date of termination) (Healthcare Continuation).

Each named executive officer shall only be entitled to receive the Bonus Payment, Severance Payment and Healthcare Continuation in the event that he or she:

- executes a release of claims in respect of his employment with us; and
- has not breached, as of the date of termination or at any time during the period for which such payments or services are to be made, certain restrictive covenants (Restrictive Covenants) contained in his or her employment agreement regarding (i) confidentiality, (ii) intellectual property rights, and (iii) non-competition and non-solicitation (each of which extend for a period of one year (or two years, in the case of Mr. Kingsbury) following termination of employment).

Our obligation to make such payments or provide such services will terminate upon the occurrence of any such breach during such period. Payments in connection with a termination without cause or for good reason shall be (unless otherwise provided) paid by us in regular installments in accordance with our general payroll practices.

For purposes of each named executive officer's employment agreement,

- "cause" means the named executive officer (i) is convicted of a felony or other crime involving dishonesty towards us or material misuse of our property; (ii) engages in willful misconduct or fraud with respect to us or any of our customers or suppliers or an intentional act of dishonesty or disloyalty in the course of his or her employment; (iii) refuses to perform his or her material obligations under his or her employment agreement which failure is not cured within 15 days after written notice to him or her; (iv) misappropriates one or more of our material assets or business opportunities; or (v) breaches a Restrictive Covenant which breach, if capable of being cured, is not cured within 10 days of written notice to him or her; and

“good reason” means the occurrence of any of the following events without the written consent of the named executive officer: (i) a material diminution of his or her duties or the assignment to him or her of duties that are inconsistent in any substantial respect with the position, authority or responsibilities associated with his or her position; (ii) our requiring him or her to be based at a location which is 50 or more miles from his or her principal office location on the date he or she commences employment with us; or (iii) a material breach by us of our obligations pursuant to his or her employment agreement (which breach goes uncured after notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure). No such condition is deemed to be “good reason” unless (i) we are notified within 30 days of the initial existence of such condition and are provided with a period of at least 30 days from the date of notice to remedy the condition, and (ii) (a) with respect to each named executive officer other than Mr. Kingsbury, within 10 days after the expiration of such period (but in no event later than 120 days after the initial existence of the condition), the named executive officer actually terminates his or her employment with us by providing written notice of resignation for our failure to remedy the condition; or (b) with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, at any time during the period commencing 10 days after the expiration of such period and ending 180 days after Mr. Kingsbury’s knowledge of the initial existence of the condition (but in all events within two years after the initial existence of said condition), Mr. Kingsbury actually terminates his employment with us by providing written notice of resignation for our failure to remedy the condition.

Termination for Any Other Reason

In the event that he or she is terminated for any other reason, including as a result of his death, disability, voluntary resignation for other than good reason or by resolution of our Board of Directors for cause, each named executive officer's employment agreement provides that he shall only be entitled to receive all previously earned and accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation and unpaid business expenses up to the date of such termination.

Change-in-Control

None of our named executive officers are entitled to receive any payments upon a change-in-control pursuant to the terms of his or her employment agreement.

Option and Restricted Stock Agreements

Pursuant to the terms of the option agreements with each of our named executive officers, all options become exercisable upon a change of control and, unless determined otherwise by the plan administrator, upon cessation of employment and subject to the terms of the Incentive Plan,

- options that have not vested will terminate immediately (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose option agreement provides a formula for calculating a number of options which will vest in the event that Mr. Kingsbury's employment is terminated by us without cause or Mr. Kingsbury resigns with good reason);
 - units issued upon the exercise of vested options will be callable under our Stockholders Agreement; and
 - unexercised vested options will be exercisable for a period of 60 days;

Pursuant to the terms of the restricted stock agreements with each of our named executive officers and subject to the terms of the Incentive Plan,

- all unvested units of restricted stock will remain unvested following any change of control, provided, however, that 100% of such units will vest if, following a change of control, the recipient's employment is terminated by us without cause or the recipient resigns with good reason (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose restricted stock agreements provide that all unvested units of restricted stock will accelerate and vest as of the date of a change of control);
- all unvested units of restricted stock will vest if the recipient's employment is terminated prior to vesting as a result of the recipient's death or disability;
- all unvested units of restricted stock will automatically be forfeited (and will not vest) if the recipient's employment with us terminates for any reason (other than if, following a change of control, recipient's employment is terminated by us without cause or the recipient resigns with good reason) prior to the vesting date (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose restricted stock agreements include a formula for calculating a number of units of restricted stock which will vest in the event that Mr. Kingsbury's employment is terminated without cause or Mr. Kingsbury resigns with good reason); and

- all vested units of restricted stock are callable under the Stockholders Agreement.

Name	Base Salary (\$)(1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(2)	Health Benefits (\$) (3)	Other Payments (\$) (4)	Termination Without Cause or for Good Reason			Restricted Stock Acceleration Upon Change of Control, Death or Disability (\$)(7)
					Option and Restricted Stock Acceleration (\$)(4)	Termination for Any Other Reason (\$)(5)	Option Acceleration Upon Change of Control (\$)(6)	
Thomas A. Kingsbury	1,742,500	584,025	18,080	–	518,958	–	–	428,137
Todd Weyhrich	461,250	154,595	9,040	–	–	–	–	311,347
Michael Geraghty	500,000	–	7,139	–	–	–	–	–
Joyce Manning Magrini	350,000	117,308	9,040	–	–	–	–	–
Marc Katz	410,000	137,417	9,040	–	–	–	–	280,240
Fred Hand	512,500	171,772	9,040	–	–	–	–	358,077

(1) The amount set forth in this column (i) reflects the severance pay the named executive officers would be entitled to receive based upon salaries in effect as of January 28, 2011, (ii) with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, assumes that the severance pay will be provided for a period of two years in accordance with the terms of his employment agreement; and (iii) with respect to each named executive officer other than Mr. Kingsbury, assumes that the severance pay will be provided for a period of one year in accordance with the terms of his or her employment agreement.

(2) The amounts set forth in this column for each of the named executive officers reflect the award that would be received pursuant to the Bonus Plan with respect to the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period assuming that our Adjusted EBITDA performance equals the established Adjusted EBITDA target and the named executive officer “Meets Expectations” pursuant to the Performance Component of the Bonus Plan. As discussed in more detail under the

section above entitled "Annual Incentive Awards," the amounts that may be earned during the Subsequent Fiscal 2010 Bonus Period under the Bonus Plan are not calculable through the date of this report.

(3) The amounts set forth in this column have been calculated based upon the health coverage rates and elections in effect as of as January 28, 2011 for each of the named executive officers, and assumes that coverage will be provided (i) for a period of two years for Mr. Kingsbury; and (ii) for a period of one year with respect to each named executive officer other than Mr. Kingsbury.

(4) As described above, upon cessation of employment and subject to the terms of the Incentive Plan, options and restricted stock that have not vested will terminate immediately (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose option and restricted stock agreements contain a formula for calculating a number of options and restricted stock which will vest in the event that Mr. Kingsbury's employment is terminated without cause or if Mr. Kingsbury resigns with good reason). Because units of our capital stock are not publicly traded, the value of our stock is only available when a valuation is performed. The units were valued at \$70.06 per unit (Valuation Price) as of December 2, 2010. The dollar value in this column with respect to Mr. Kingsbury represents the product obtained by multiplying the number of accelerated units of restricted stock (calculated pursuant to the formula contained in Mr. Kingsbury's restricted stock agreements and assuming withholding tax obligations due in connection with the restricted stock are satisfied by a cash payment to us) by the Valuation Price. As the Valuation Price is less than the exercise price of Mr. Kingsbury's accelerated options, Mr. Kingsbury would not receive any payment relating to such accelerated options.

(5) Under our employment agreement with each named executive officer, in the event that such named executive officer is terminated for any reason other than by us without cause or by him or her for good reason, including as a result of death, disability, voluntary resignation for other than good reason or by resolution of our Board of Directors for cause, he or she shall only be entitled to receive all previously earned and accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation and unpaid business expenses up to the date of such termination. Mr. Geraghty resigned as our Chief Operating Officer effective as of January 28, 2011 and, as a result, received only his previously earned and accrued but unpaid base salary, vacation and unpaid business expenses up to such date.

(6) As described above, all outstanding options fully vest upon a change-in-control. As the Valuation Price is less than the exercise price of each vested option, no values are reflected in this column.

(7) As described above, all unvested units of restricted stock will remain unvested following any change of control, provided, however, that 100% of such units will vest if, following a change of control, the named executive officer's employment is terminated by us without cause or the named executive officer resigns with good reason (except with respect to Mr. Kingsbury, whose restricted stock agreements provide that all unvested units of restricted stock will accelerate and vest as of the date of a change of control). In all cases, unvested units of restricted stock will vest if the named executive officer's employment is terminated prior to vesting as a result of the named executive officer's death or disability. Accordingly, the amount set forth in this column represents (assuming withholding tax obligations due in connection with the restricted stock are satisfied by a cash payment to us), (i) with respect to Mr. Kingsbury in the event of a change of control or his death or disability, the product obtained by multiplying the number of unvested units of restricted stock by the Valuation Price; and (ii) with respect to each named executive officer other than Mr. Kingsbury, the product obtained by multiplying the number of unvested units of restricted stock by the Valuation Price in the event (a) of such named executive officer's death or disability, or (b) the employment of such named executive officer is terminated by us without cause or he or she resigns with good reason following a change of control.

Share Repurchase Rights

Under the Stockholders Agreement, upon termination of a named executive officer's employment for any reason, Parent has the option to purchase all or any portion of the named executive officer's (i) fully vested units of restricted stock at the fair market value of the units; and (ii) units issued upon the exercise of options held by such named executive officer at the fair market value of the units (provided that in the event such termination was by us for cause or following such termination of employment (for any reason) the executive has breached any non-competition obligation he has to us under any agreement, the per unit purchase price will be equal to the lesser of the exercise price paid by the executive to obtain the unit and the fair market value of the units). If Parent elects to purchase the named executive officer's units, it must deliver notice to the named executive officer no later than 180 days after the later of

(i) the date of termination or (ii) the exercise of any option originally granted to the executive. The fair market value of the units shall be determined as of the later of (i) the 181st day after the exercise of the applicable option or after such unit has vested pursuant to the terms of the restricted stock grant, as applicable, and (ii) the date on which Parent's notice is delivered.

Compensation of Directors

Other than Mr. Margolis, the members of our Board of Directors are not separately compensated for their services as directors. Compensation provided to Mr. Kingsbury in his capacity as an executive officer is provided in the Summary Compensation Table above. All directors, however, are entitled to receive reimbursement for out-of-pocket expenses incurred in connection with rendering such services.

Mr. Margolis receives an annual fee of \$30,000 as compensation for his services as a director, which is payable in equal quarterly installments (and pro-rated for partial quarters). In addition, Mr. Margolis received options to purchase 2,000 units under the Incentive Plan in connection with his election to our Board of Directors on December 15, 2009. These options vest 40% on December 15, 2011, 20% on December 15, 2012, 20% on December 15, 2013 and 20% on December 15, 2014.

The table below summarizes the compensation paid to Mr. Margolis during Fiscal 2010:

Name	Fees Earned Or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
Jay Margolis	27,500	–	–	–	–	–	27,500

As of January 29, 2011, the aggregate number of options outstanding for Mr. Margolis was 2,000.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

Messrs. Bekenstein and Hitch served at all times during Fiscal 2010, and continue to currently serve, on the Committee. Neither of these individuals (i) has ever been an officer or an employee of ours, nor (ii) except as otherwise set forth herein, has any relationship that is required to be disclosed pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission. In addition, none of our executive officers serve (or served at any time during Fiscal 2010) as a member of the Board of Directors or Compensation Committee of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving as a member of our Board of Directors or the Committee.

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

Security Ownership of Our Directors, Executive Officers, and 5% Beneficial Owners

As a result of the Merger Transaction, all of BCFWC's outstanding capital stock is beneficially owned by us, and all of our outstanding capital stock is beneficially owned by Parent. The following table shows information about the beneficial ownership of Parent's Class A Stock and Class L Stock as of April 1, 2011 by:

- Each person we know to be the beneficial owner of at least five percent of Parent's common stock;
 - Each current director;
 - Each of our named executive officers; and
 - All current directors and executive officers as a group.

The table also sets forth ownership information for these persons regarding unvested stock options for which these persons are not deemed to beneficially own the underlying shares of common stock.

The percentages of shares outstanding provided in the table below are based upon 5,050,557 shares of Class L Stock of and 45,455,013 shares of Class A Stock outstanding as of April 1, 2011.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner(1)	Amount and Nature of Class L Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Class	Amount and Nature of Class A Stock Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Class	Options to Purchase Units Not Exercisable Within the Next 60 Days
Affiliates of Bain Capital, LLC (2)	4,944,444	97.9%	44,499,996	97.9%	—
Jay Margolis (3)	—	—	—	—	2,000
Todd Weyhrich (4)	15,110	*	135,990	*	9,334
Joyce Manning Magrini (5)	—	—	—	—	10,000
Thomas Kingsbury (6)	51,111	1.0%	459,999	1.0%	60,000
Michael Geraghty (7)	3,999	*	35,991	*	—
Fred Hand (8)	14,445	*	130,005	*	10,666
Marc Katz (9)	8,000	*	72,000	*	16,000
Joshua Bekenstein (10)	—	—	—	—	—
Jordan Hitch (10)	—	—	—	—	—
Mark Verdi (10)	—	—	—	—	—
David Humphrey (11)	—	—	—	—	—
Executive Officers and Directors as a Group (10 persons) (12)	88,666	1.7%	797,994	1.7%	108,000

* Less than 1%

(1) A “beneficial owner” of a security is determined in accordance with Rule 13d-3 under the Exchange Act and generally means any person who, directly or indirectly, through any contract, arrangement, understanding, relationship, or otherwise, has or shares:

- voting power which includes the power to vote, or to direct the voting of, such security; and/or
- investment power which includes the power to dispose, or to direct the disposition of, such security.

Unless otherwise indicated, each person named in the table above has sole voting and investment power, or shares voting and investment power with his spouse (as applicable), with respect to all shares of stock listed as owned by that person. Shares issuable upon the exercise of options exercisable on April 1, 2011 or within 60 days thereafter are considered outstanding and to be beneficially owned by the person holding such options for the purpose of computing such person’s percentage beneficial ownership, but are not deemed outstanding for the purposes of computing the percentage of beneficial ownership of any other person. The address of our named executive officers and Mr. Margolis is c/o Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, 1830 Route 130 North, Burlington, New Jersey 08016.

(2) Includes shares beneficially owned, and with respect to which sole power to vote and sole power of disposition are held, by each of Bain Capital Integral Investors, LLC (Integral), Bain Capital Fund IX, LLC (Fund IX), BCIP TCV, LLC (BCIP TCV) and BCIP Associates - G (BCIP-G) as follows:

Name of Fund	Class L Stock	Class A Stock
Integral	2,523,111	23,077,824
Fund IX	2,361,567	21,254,078
BCIP TCV	58,596	157,560
BCIP-G	1,170	10,534

Bain Capital Fund IX, L.P. (“Fund IX LP”) is the sole member of Fund IX. Bain Capital Partners IX, L.P. (“Partners IX”) is the general partner of Fund IX LP. Bain Capital Investors, LLC (“BCI”) is the administrative member of each of Integral and BCIP TCV, the managing partner of BCIP-G, and the general partner of Partners IX. BCI, by virtue of the relationships described above, may be deemed to beneficially own the shares held by Integral, BCIP TCV, and BCIP-G. BCI disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of its pecuniary interest therein. Fund IX LP, Partners IX, and BCI, by virtue of the relationships described above, may be deemed to beneficially own the shares held by Fund IX LLC. Fund IX LP, Partners IX, and BCI disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The address of each entity referenced in this footnote is 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199.

(3) Mr. Margolis received options to purchase 2,000 units under the 2006 Management Incentive Plan of Parent (the “Incentive Plan”) in connection with his election to our Board of Directors on December 15, 2009. These

options vest 40% on December 15, 2011, 20% on December 15, 2012, 20% on December 15, 2013 and 20% on December 15, 2014.

(4) Mr. Weyhrich's Class L Stock is comprised of (i) 4,444 shares that were granted to Mr. Weyhrich on April 24, 2009, (ii) vested options to purchase 7,999 shares; and (iii) options to purchase 2,667 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011. Mr. Weyhrich's Class A Stock is comprised of (i) 39,996 shares that were granted to Mr. Weyhrich on April 24, 2009, (ii) vested options to purchase 71,991 shares; and (iii) options to purchase 24,003 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011.

(5) Ms. Magrini received options to purchase 10,000 units under the Incentive Plan in connection with the commencement of her employment on November 2, 2009. These options vest 40% on November 2, 2011, 20% on November 2, 2012, 20% on November 2, 2013 and 20% on November 2, 2014.

(6) Mr. Kingsbury's Class L Stock is comprised of (i) 7,500 shares that were granted to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008; (ii) 3,611 shares that were granted to Mr. Kingsbury on April 24, 2009; (iii) vested options to purchase 30,000 shares; and (iv) options to purchase 10,000 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011. Mr. Kingsbury's Class A Stock is comprised of (i) 67,500 shares that were granted to Mr. Kingsbury on December 2, 2008; (ii) 32,499 shares that were granted to Mr. Kingsbury on April 24, 2009; (iii) vested options to purchase 270,000 shares; and (iv) options to purchase 90,000 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011.

(7) In connection with his employment with us, Mr. Geraghty received options to purchase 12,000 units. Mr. Geraghty resigned as our Chief Operating Officer on January 28, 2011. In accordance with the terms of his option agreement, Mr. Geraghty's 8,001 unvested options were immediately forfeited as of such date and Mr. Geraghty's 3,999 vested options remain exercisable through April 30, 2011.

(8) Mr. Hand's Class L Stock is comprised of (i) 5,111 shares that were granted to Mr. Hand on April 24, 2009; (ii) vested options to purchase 4,000 shares; (iii) options to purchase 4,000 shares that will vest on April 13, 2011; and (iv) options to purchase 1,334 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011. Mr. Hand's Class A Stock is comprised of (i) 45,999 shares that were granted to Mr. Hand on April 24, 2009; (ii) vested options to purchase 36,000 shares; (iii) options to purchase 36,000 shares that will vest on April 13, 2011; and (iv) options to purchase 12,006 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011.

(9) Mr. Katz's Class L Stock is comprised of (i) 4,000 shares that were granted to Mr. Katz on April 24, 2009; (ii) vested options to purchase 2,666 shares; and (iii) options to purchase 1,334 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011. Mr. Katz's Class A Stock is comprised of (i) 36,000 shares that were granted to Mr. Katz on April 24, 2009; (ii) vested options to purchase 23,994 shares that vested on July 9, 2010; and (iii) options to purchase 12,006 shares that will vest on April 24, 2011.

(10) Messrs. Bekenstein, Hitch and Verdi are managing directors of BCI and, accordingly, may be deemed to beneficially own the shares owned by BCI. Messrs. Bekenstein, Hitch and Verdi disclaim beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of their pecuniary interest therein. The address of Messrs. Bekenstein, Hitch and Verdi is c/o Bain Capital Partners, LLC, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts 02199.

(11) David Humphrey is a general partner, and BCI is the managing partner, of each of BCIP Associates III ("BCIP III"), BCIP Associates III-B ("BCIP III-B"), BCIP Trust Associates III ("BCIP Trust III") and BCIP Trust Associates III-B ("BCIP Trust III-B"), and accordingly Mr. Humphrey may be deemed to beneficially own the shares owned by BCIP Associates III, LLC ("BCIP III LLC"), BCIP Associates III-B, LLC ("BCIP III-B LLC"), BCIP T Associates III, LLC ("BCIP T III LLC") and BCIP T Associates III-B, LLC ("BCIP T III-B LLC").

BCIP III LLC may be deemed to hold 1,107,809 shares of Class A Stock and 79,985 shares of Class L Stock by virtue of its membership in Integral. BCIP III is the sole member of BCIP III LLC. BCIP III-B LLC may be deemed to hold 60,481 shares of Class A Stock and 8,736 shares of Class L Stock by virtue of its membership in Integral. BCIP III-B is the sole member of BCIP III-B LLC. BCIP T III LLC may be deemed to hold 129,086 shares of Class A Stock and 57,449 shares of Class L Stock by virtue of its membership in BCIP TCV. BCIP Trust III is the sole member of BCIP T III LLC. BCIP T III-B LLC may be deemed to hold 28,474 shares of Class A Stock and 1,147 shares of Class L Stock by virtue of its membership in BCIP TCV. BCIP Trust III-B is the sole member of BCIP T III-B LLC.

Mr. Humphrey disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares except to the extent of his pecuniary interest therein. The address of Mr. Humphrey, as well as each of the entities referenced in this footnote, is c/o Bain Capital Partners, LLC, 111 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, 02199.

(12) Includes our current directors (Messrs. Kingsbury, Margolis, Bekenstein, Hitch, Humphrey and Verdi) and our current executive officers (Ms. Magrini and Messrs. Kingsbury, Weyhrich, Hand and Katz).

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth, as of January 29, 2011, information concerning equity compensation plans under which Parent's securities are authorized for issuance. The table does not reflect grants, awards, exercises, terminations or expirations since that date.

Plan Category	(A) Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(B) Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights	(C) Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding securities reflected in column (A))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders	(1)	\$ 123.62	(2)
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Security Holders	-	-	-
Total	(1)	\$ 123.62	(2)

(1) As of January 29, 2011, 4,405,491 shares of Class A Stock and 489,499 shares of Class L Stock were issuable pursuant to outstanding options under our Incentive Plan.

(2) As of January 29, 2011, 888,453 shares of Class A Stock and 98,717 shares of Class L Stock may be issued pursuant to future issuances under our Incentive Plan.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

2006 Management Incentive Plan

In connection with the Merger Transaction, Holdings adopted the Incentive Plan, which provides for grants of awards to designated employees subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Incentive Plan. 730,478 shares of Class L stock and 6,574,302 shares of Class A stock are currently reserved for issuance under the Incentive Plan.

Stockholders Agreement

In connection with the Merger Transaction, Parent entered into the Stockholders Agreement with its stockholders, including funds associated with Bain Capital, which among other things establishes the composition of our Board of Directors (as discussed in further detail in Item 10, Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance, under the caption entitled “Governance of the Company”), provides certain restrictions and rights with respect to sale and issuance of Parent’s common stock and provides for limited approval rights in favor of Bain Capital. In particular, the Stockholders Agreement provides that no stockholder may transfer his or her common stock except to permitted transferees and except in compliance with certain restrictions on transfer. Parent’s stockholders have the right to sell a pro rata portion of their common stock if funds associated with Bain Capital elect to sell all or a portion of its common stock. The holders of a majority of Parent’s outstanding common stock (and in some cases funds associated with Bain Capital acting alone) also have the right to cause a sale of the Company to occur and to require the other holders of our common stock to participate in such a sale. If Parent or any affiliate of Parent proposes to issue new equity securities, each holder of Parent’s common stock will have the right to purchase its pro rata share of such new securities. In addition, under the Stockholders Agreement, funds associated with Bain Capital and other holders of common stock will have the ability to cause Parent to register their shares of common stock and to participate in registrations by us of Holdings’ or any other affiliate’s common stock. We will be responsible for paying expenses of holders of Parent’s common stock in connection with any such registration.

Advisory Agreement

In connection with the Merger Transaction, we entered into an advisory agreement with Bain Capital pursuant to which Bain Capital provides us with management and consulting services and financial and other advisory services. Pursuant to the agreement, we pay Bain Capital a periodic fee of \$1 million per fiscal quarter plus reimbursement for reasonable out-of-pocket fees, and a fee equal to 1% of the transaction value of each financing, acquisition, disposition or change of control or similar transaction by or involving us. Bain Capital received a fee of approximately \$21 million in consideration for financial advisory services related to the Merger Transaction. The advisory agreement has a 10-year initial term, and thereafter is subject to automatic one-year extensions unless we or Bain Capital provides written notice of termination, except that the agreement terminates automatically upon an initial public offering or a change of control. If the agreement is terminated early, then Bain Capital will be entitled to receive all unpaid fees and unreimbursed out-of-pocket fees and expenses, as well as the present value of the periodic fee that would otherwise have been payable through the end of the term. The agreement includes customary indemnities in favor of Bain Capital.

Merchandise Purchases

Jim Magrini, brother-in-law of Ms. Magrini, is an independent sales representative of one of our suppliers of merchandise inventory. This relationship predated the commencement of Ms. Magrini’s employment with us. We have determined that the dollar amount of purchases through such supplier represents an insignificant amount of our inventory purchases.

Indemnification

The Merger Agreement provides that, after the Merger, Parent and BCFWC will, jointly and severally, and Parent will cause BCFWC to, indemnify and hold harmless the individuals who are now, or have been at any time prior to the execution of the Merger Agreement or who become such prior to the effective time of the Merger, our directors or officers or any of our subsidiaries, or our employees or any of its subsidiaries providing services to or for such a director or officer in connection with the Merger Agreement or any of the transactions contemplated by the Merger

Agreement, against costs and liabilities incurred in connection with any pending, threatened or completed claim, action, suit, proceeding or investigation arising out of or pertaining to (i) the fact that such individual is or was an officer, director, employee, fiduciary or agent of BCFWC or any of its subsidiaries, or (ii) matters occurring or existing at or prior to the effective time of the Merger (including acts or omissions occurring in connection with the Merger Agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby), whether asserted or claimed prior to, at or after the effective time of the Merger.

The Merger Agreement provides that we will provide, for a period of six years after the Merger becomes effective, directors' and officers' liability insurance for the benefit of those persons covered under our officers' and directors' liability insurance policy on terms with respect to coverage and amounts no less favorable than those of the policy in effect as of the execution of the Merger Agreement, provided that, subject to certain exceptions, the surviving corporation will not be obligated to pay premiums in excess of 300% of the annualized policy premium based on a rate as of the execution of the Merger Agreement. Notwithstanding the foregoing, prior to the effective time of the Merger we are permitted to purchase prepaid "tail" policies in favor of such indemnified persons with respect to the matters referred to above (provided that the annual premium for such tail policy may not exceed 300% of the annualized policy premium based on a rate as of the execution of the Merger Agreement), in which case Parent has agreed to maintain such tail policies in effect and continue to honor the obligations under such policies.

Parent and BCFWC have also agreed (i) to continue in effect for at least six years after the effective time of the Merger all rights to indemnification existing in favor of, and all exculpations and limitations of the personal liability of, the directors, officers, employees, fiduciaries and agents of BCFWC and its subsidiaries in our certificate of incorporation as of the effective time of the Merger with respect to matters occurring at or prior to the effective time of the Merger and (ii) to honor our indemnification agreements with our directors (including one former director, Harvey Morgan) and with certain officers. Each such indemnification agreement provides, among other things, that we will indemnify such indemnified person to the fullest extent permitted by the Delaware General Corporation Law (DGCL), including advancement of legal fees and other expenses incurred by the indemnified person in connection with any legal proceedings arising out the indemnified person's service as director and/or officer, subject to certain exclusions and procedures set forth in the indemnification agreement.

In addition, our officers and directors under our Certificate of Incorporation and Bylaws are indemnified and held harmless against any and all claims alleged against any of them in their official capacities to the fullest extent authorized by the DGCL as it exists today or as it may be amended but only to the extent that such amendment permits the Company to provide broader indemnification rights than previously permitted.

Review, Approval or Ratification of Transactions with Related Persons

Under our Code of Business Conduct, which was approved by our Board of Directors, employees are asked to avoid potential, or the appearance of, conflicts of interest, and if the avoidance of such conflict of interest is not possible, then the employee is required to make full written disclosure of the proposed transaction for review by the employee's immediate supervisor who should in turn bring it to the attention of our Corporate Compliance Officer in appropriate circumstances. Our Code of Business Conduct specifically discusses standards applicable to certain prohibited conflicts of interest including, but not limited to, the following:

- Employment by, directorship with or financial interests in any competitor, customer, distributor, vendor, or supplier where such employment, directorship or financial interest would influence, or appear to influence, action on our behalf;
 - Loans to, and guarantees of obligations of, employees or directors incurred for personal reasons;
- Supervision, review or influence on the job evaluation or salary of persons with whom employees have a family or close relationship;
- Dealings with businesses which provide or seek to provide goods or services to us in which immediate family members or close relationships of employees have an ownership interest in or work in a managerial or executive capacity for;
 - Dealings with charitable or community organizations in individual capacities rather than our behalf;
 - Solicitation or distribution activities not relating to our business;
- Lobbying activities (or even the appearance of lobbying any governmental body or public official) as our representative;
 - Appropriation of the benefit of certain business ventures, opportunities or potential opportunities; and
 - Acceptance of gifts and commercial bribery.

Director Independence

Although we do not currently have securities listed on a national securities exchange or on an inter-dealer quotation system, prior to the Merger Transaction our Board of Directors utilized director independence standards designed to satisfy the corporate governance requirements of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) when determining whether or not members of our Board of Directors were independent. Under such standards, none of the current members of our Board of Directors other than Mr. Margolis would be considered independent. In making this determination, our Board of Directors did not consider any related party transactions that are not described in this Item 13.

Under NYSE rules, we are considered a “controlled company” because more than 50% of Parent’s voting power is held by affiliates of Bain Capital. Accordingly, even if we were a listed company, we would not be required by NYSE rules to maintain a majority of independent directors on our Board of Directors, nor would we be required to maintain a compensation committee or a nominating/corporate governance committee comprised entirely of independent directors. We do not maintain a nominating/corporate governance committee and our compensation committee does not include any independent directors.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Fees Paid to the Principal Accountant

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed to us by Deloitte & Touche LLP (D&T), the member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu and their respective affiliates, our independent registered public accounting firm, for Fiscal 2010, the transition period ended January 30, 2010 and Fiscal 2009:

	Fiscal Year Ended January 29, 2011	Transition Period Ended January 30, 2010	Fiscal Year Ended May 30, 2009
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 1,990,420	\$ 1,732,612	\$ 1,822,000
Audit-Related Fees (2)	\$ 317,363	\$ 95,000	\$ 86,000
Tax Fees (3)	\$ 651,928	\$ 550,475	\$ 878,000
All Other Fees	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Total	\$ 2,959,711	\$ 2,378,087	\$ 2,786,000

- (1) Audit Fees — represents aggregate fees for the audit of our annual financial statements and review of our interim financial statements.
- (2) Audit-Related Fees - represents fees for services that are normally provided by our independent registered public accounting firm in connection with statutory and regulatory filings.
- (3) Tax Fees – represents fees incurred in connection with a strategic tax review, the filing of tax returns, and other tax consulting services.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditors

In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors must pre-approve all audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by D&T. In its review of non-audit service fees, the Audit Committee considers, among other things, the possible effect of the performance of such services on the independence of D&T. All services provided by D&T during the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011, the transition period ended January 30, 2010, and the fiscal year ended May 30, 2009 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

- (a) Documents Filed as Part of this Report

- (1) Financial Statements. The consolidated financial statements filed as part of this Report are listed on the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page 55 of this Report.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedules. Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts filed as part of this Report is set forth on page 110 of this Report. All other financial statement schedules have been omitted here because they are not applicable, not required, or the information is shown in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

- (3) Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K. See Item 15(b) below.
- (b) Exhibits Required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K

The following is a list of exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K and filed as part of this Report. Exhibits that previously have been filed are incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT NO.DESCRPTION

- 2.1 (1) Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of January 18, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, BCFWC Acquisition, Inc. and BCFWC Mergersub, Inc.
- 3.1 (1) Certificate of Incorporation of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc.
- 3.2 (1) By-laws of Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc.
- 4.1 (2) Senior Discount Notes Indenture, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Trustee.
- 4.2 (2) Form of 14 1/2% Senior Discount Note due 2014 (included in Exhibit 4.1).
- 4.3 (1) Senior Notes Indenture, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, the Guarantors party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Trustee.
- 4.3.1 (13) First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 9, 2009, by and among BCF Cards, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory of Hawaii, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of Mississippi, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of Montana, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of Puerto Rico, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of Rhode Island, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of South Dakota, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory of Vermont, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse of Edgewater Park, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory of Wyoming, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, each other then existing Guarantor under that certain Indenture, dated as of April 13, 2006, providing for the issuance of 11 % Senior Notes due 2014 of the Company, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., Trustee under the Indenture.
- 4.4 (1) Form of 11 % Senior Note due 2014 (included in Exhibit 4.3).
- 10.1 (1) Credit Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as the Borrower, the Facility Guarantors party thereto, Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Administrative Agent and as Collateral Agent, the Lenders party thereto, Banc of America Securities LLC, as Syndication Agent, Wachovia Bank, National Association and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents.

- 10.1.1 (3) First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2006, among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as the Borrower, the Facility Guarantors party thereto, Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Administrative Agent and as Collateral Agent, the Lenders party thereto, Banc of America Securities LLC, as Syndication Agent, Wachovia Bank, National Association and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents.
- 10.1.2 (10) Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of February 25, 2010, among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as the Borrower, the Facility Guarantors party thereto, Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Administrative Agent and as Collateral Agent, and the Lenders party thereto.
- 10.2 (1) Guaranty, dated as of April 13, 2006, by Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and each of the Facility Guarantors party thereto in favor of Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Administrative Agent and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.3 (1) Security Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as the Borrower, Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc., and each of the Facility Guarantors party thereto, and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.4 (1) Intellectual Property Security Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as the Borrower, Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc., and each of the Facility Guarantors party thereto, and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.5 (1) Pledge Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Realty Corp., Burlington Coat Factory Purchasing, Inc., and K&T Acquisition Corp., as the Pledgors, and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.6 (12) Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of January 15, 2010, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, as Lead Borrower, the Borrowers and the Facility Guarantors party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and as Collateral Agent, the Lenders party thereto, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC and Regions Bank, as Co-Syndication Agent, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and UBS Securities LLC, as Co-Documentation Agents and General Electric Capital Corporation, US Bank, National Association and Suntrust Bank as Senior Managing Agents.
- 10.7 (1) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of PNC Bank, National Association.
- 10.8 (1)

Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Siemens Financial Services, Inc.

- 10.9 (15) Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Note, dated January 15, 2010, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC.
- 10.10 (1) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of National City Business Credit, Inc.
- 10.11 (1) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Citizens Bank of Pennsylvania.
- 10.12 (1) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of HSBC Business Credit (USA), Inc.
- 10.13 (1) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Sovereign Bank.
- 10.14 (15) Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Note, dated January 15, 2010, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Capital One Leverage Finance Corp.
- 10.15 (7) Revolving Credit Note, dated as of December 12, 2006, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of Wachovia Bank, National Association.
- 10.16 (15) Revolving Credit Note, dated January 15, 2010, by the Borrowers party thereto in favor of U.S. Bank, National Association.
- 10.17 (1) Form of Swingline Note.
- 10.18 (1) Guaranty, dated as of April 13, 2006, by the Facility Guarantors party thereto in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.19 (1) Security Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among each of the Borrowers party thereto, each of the Facility Guarantors party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.20 (1) Intellectual Property Security Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among each of the Borrowers party thereto, each of the Facility Guarantors party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.

- 10.21 (1) Pledge Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Burlington Coat Factory Realty Corp., Burlington Coat Factory Purchasing, Inc., K&T Acquisition Corp., Burlington Coat Factory of New York, LLC, Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse of Baytown, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory of Texas, Inc., as the Pledgors, and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.22 (15) Confirmation and Amendment of Ancillary Loan Documents, dated January 15, 2010, by and among the Borrowers party thereto, the Facility Guarantors party thereto, and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent, for its own benefit and for the benefit of the Lenders party thereto, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC and Regions Bank as Co-Syndication Agents, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and UBS Securities LLC as Co-Documentation Agents.
- 10.23 (15) Post-Closing Agreement, dated January 15, 2010, among the Borrowers party thereto, the Facility Guarantors party thereto and Bank of America, N.A.
- 10.24 (15) Grant of Security Interest in U.S. Trademarks, dated January 15, 2010, by and among BCFWC and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.25 (15) Grant of Security Interest in U.S. Trademarks, dated January 15, 2010, by and among BCFWC and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending, Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.26 (7) Supplement to Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 27, 2008, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Burlington Coat Factory Purchasing, Inc. and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.27 (7) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of May 27, 2008, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, the Existing Facility Guarantors, the New Facility Guarantors, and Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc.
- 10.28 (7) Supplement to Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 27, 2008, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Burlington Coat Factory Purchasing, Inc. and Bank of America, N.A., as Collateral Agent.
- 10.29 (7) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of May 27, 2008, by and among the Existing Borrowers, the Facility Guarantors, the New Borrowers and Bank of America, N.A.
- 10.30 (8) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of February 18, 2009, by and among Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, the Existing

- 10.31 (8) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of February 18, 2009, by and among Bank of America, N.A., the Existing Borrowers, the New Borrower and the Facility Guarantors.
- 10.32 (15) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of January 8, 2010, by and among Bear Stearns Corporate Lending Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, the Existing Facility Guarantors and the New Facility Guarantor.
- 10.33 (15) Joinder to Loan Documents, dated as of January 8, 2010, by and among Bank of America, N.A., the Existing Borrowers, the New Borrower and the Facility Guarantors.
- 10.34* (15) Employment Agreement, dated as of December 22, 2009, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Michael Geraghty.
- 10.35* (15) Employment Agreement, dated as of October 13, 2009, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Joyce Manning Magrini.
- 10.35.1* (15) Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated February 26, 2010, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Joyce Manning Magrini.
- 10.36* (4) Employment Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2007, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Todd Weyhrich.
- 10.36.1* (5) Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated as of June 27, 2008, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Todd Weyhrich.
- 10.37* (5) Employment Agreement, dated as of June 26, 2008, by and between Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Marc Katz.
- 10.38* (8) Employment Agreement, dated as of December 2, 2008, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation, Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., and Thomas A. Kingsbury.
- 10.39* (6) Form of Amendment to Employment Agreement.
- 10.40* (1) Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement Pursuant to Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. 2006 Management Incentive Plan.
- 10.41* (1) Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees without Employment Agreements.

- 10.42* (1) Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees with Employment Agreements.
- 10.43* (1) Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. 2006 Management Incentive Plan.
- 10.43.1* (8) Amendment No. 1 to the Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. Management Incentive Plan dated as of December 2, 2008.
- 10.43.2* (9) Amendment No. 2 to the Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. 2006 Management Incentive Plan dated as of March 19, 2009.
- 10.43.3* (13) Amendment No. 3 to the Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. 2006 Management Incentive Plan dated as of September 14, 2009.
- 10.44* (9) Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees with Employment Agreements.
- 10.45* (9) Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees without Employment Agreements.
- 10.46* (9) Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees with Employment Agreements.
- 10.47* (9) Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees without Employment Agreements.
- 10.48* (9) Form of Initial Amendment to Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees with Employment Agreements.
- 10.49* (9) Form of Initial Amendment to Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees without Employment Agreements.
- 10.50* (9) Form of Subsequent Amendment to Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees with Employment Agreements.
- 10.51* (9) Form of Subsequent Amendment to Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement between Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and Employees without Employment Agreements.

- 10.52 (11) Stockholders Agreement dated as of April 13, 2006 by and among Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc. and the Investors and Managers named therein.
- 10.53 (1) Advisory Agreement, dated as of April 13, 2006, by and among Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, Inc., Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation and Bain Capital Partners, LLC.
- 10.54 Employment Agreement, dated as of January 28, 2008, by and between Burlington Coat
*(16) Factory Warehouse Corporation and Fred Hand.
- 12 Statement re: Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 14 (14) Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation Code of Business Conduct and Ethics.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

- (1) Incorporated by reference to Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation's Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 333-137916, filed on October 10, 2006.
- (2) Incorporated by reference to Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 333-137917, filed on October 10, 2006.
- (3) Incorporated by reference to Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation's Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-4, No. 333-137916, filed on December 29, 2006.
- (4) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 17, 2007.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 27, 2008.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 2, 2007 filed on August 30, 2007.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 filed on August 29, 2008.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended February 28, 2009 filed on April 14, 2009.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 30, 2009.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 26, 2010.
- (11) Incorporated by reference to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 30, 2009 filed on August 27, 2009.
- (12) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2010.
- (13) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended November 28, 2009 filed on January 12, 2010.
- (14) Incorporated by reference to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 19, 2009.
- (15) Incorporated by reference to our Transition Report on Form 10-K/T for the transition period ended January 30, 2010 filed on April 30, 2010.
- (16) Incorporated by reference to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 1, 2008 filed on April 15, 2008.

* Management Contract or Compensatory Plan or Arrangement.

(c) Financial Statement Schedules

None.

147

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this Report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BURLINGTON COAT FACTORY INVESTMENTS HOLDINGS, INC.

By: /s/ Thomas A. Kingsbury
Thomas A. Kingsbury
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: April 14, 2011

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities indicated on the 14th day of April 2011.

Signature	Title
/s/ Thomas A. Kingsbury Thomas A. Kingsbury	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Todd Weyhrich	

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Todd Weyhrich

/s/ Jeffrey Laub
Jeffrey Laub

Vice President and Controller

/s/ Joshua Bekenstein
Joshua Bekenstein

Director

/s/ Jordan Hitch
Jordan Hitch

Director

/s/ David Humphrey
David Humphrey

Director

/s/ Mark Verdi
Mark Verdi

Director

/s/ Jay Margolis
Jay Margolis

Director

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Description

- 12 Statement re: Calculation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
- 21 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.
- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

