

Burlington Stores, Inc.
Form 10-Q
June 12, 2014
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended May 3, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 001-36107

BURLINGTON STORES, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

80-0895227
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

1830 Route 130 North

Burlington, New Jersey
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

08016
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (609) 387-7800

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

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

The number of shares of registrant's common stock outstanding as of May 31, 2014: 74,068,067.

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Table of Contents**Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****BURLINGTON STORES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(Unaudited)****(All amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	May 3, 2014	February 1, 2014	May 4, 2013
ASSETS			
Current Assets:			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 69,490	\$ 132,984	\$ 102,672
Restricted Cash and Cash Equivalents	32,100	32,100	34,800
Accounts Receivable, Net of Allowances for Doubtful Accounts	44,084	35,678	46,362
Merchandise Inventories	707,627	720,052	727,219
Deferred Tax Assets	14,850	13,475	9,337
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	77,537	77,708	74,294
Prepaid Income Taxes	5,326	4,523	7,002
Total Current Assets	951,014	1,016,520	1,001,686
Property and Equipment Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization	907,772	902,657	871,610
Tradenames	238,000	238,000	238,000
Favorable Leases Net of Accumulated Amortization	285,933	292,553	313,200
Goodwill	47,064	47,064	47,064
Other Assets	117,976	124,298	122,640
Total Assets	\$ 2,547,759	\$ 2,621,092	\$ 2,594,200
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS DEFICIT			
Current Liabilities:			
Accounts Payable	\$ 575,912	\$ 542,987	\$ 630,660
Other Current Liabilities	249,188	301,803	221,575
Current Maturities of Long Term Debt	1,070	59,026	9,737
Total Current Liabilities	826,170	903,816	861,972
Long Term Debt	1,366,414	1,369,159	1,671,658
Other Liabilities	255,456	255,877	230,661
Deferred Tax Liabilities	235,986	242,708	251,167
Commitments and Contingencies (Notes 3, 4, 7, 10, 11 and 12)			
Common Stock, Class L (Notes 8 and 9)			1,034,729

Stockholders Deficit:

Preferred Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value: Authorized: 50,000,000 shares; no shares issued and outstanding at May 3, 2014

Common Stock, \$0.0001 Par Value: Authorized: 500,000,000 shares at May 3, 2014 and February 1, 2014 and 568,416,244 shares at May 4, 2013

Issued: 74,712,389 shares at May 3, 2014, 74,218,275 shares at February 1, 2014 and 517,979,682 shares at May 4, 2013

Outstanding: 74,060,779 shares at May 3, 2014, 73,686,524 shares at February 1, 2014 and 513,167,094 shares at May 4, 2013

	7	7	47
Additional Paid-In-Capital	1,351,772	1,346,259	
Accumulated Deficit	(1,480,635)	(1,492,409)	(1,456,030)
Treasury Stock at Cost	(7,411)	(4,325)	(4)
Total Stockholders Deficit	(136,267)	(150,468)	(1,455,987)
Total Liabilities and Stockholders Deficit	\$ 2,547,759	\$ 2,621,092	\$ 2,594,200

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**BURLINGTON STORES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(LOSS)****(Unaudited)****(All amounts in thousands, except per share data)**

	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
REVENUES:		
Net Sales	\$ 1,128,269	\$ 1,065,013
Other Revenue	7,589	7,976
Total Revenue	1,135,858	1,072,989
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of Sales	698,461	667,653
Selling and Administrative Expenses	347,021	327,704
Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering	424	8,854
Stock Option Modification Expense	828	
Restructuring and Separation Costs (Note 4)		1,625
Depreciation and Amortization	41,208	43,992
Impairment Charges Long-Lived Assets	19	51
Other Income, Net	(1,896)	(2,546)
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	3,681	
Interest Expense (Inclusive of Gain (Loss) on Interest Rate Cap Agreements)	26,552	34,303
Total Costs and Expenses	1,116,298	1,081,636
Income (Loss) Before Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	19,560	(8,647)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	7,786	(3,084)
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)
Total Comprehensive Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)
Class L Preference Amount	\$	\$ (40,972)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$ 11,774	\$ (46,535)
Allocation of Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders Basic:		
Class L Stockholders	\$	\$ 40,972
Common Stockholders	\$ 11,774	\$ (46,535)

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Net Income (Loss) Per Shares Basic:		
Class L Stockholders	\$	\$ 7.91
Common Stockholders	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.09)
Allocation of Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders Diluted:		
Class L Stockholders	\$	\$ 40,972
Common Stockholders	\$ 11,774	\$ (46,990)
Net Income (Loss) Per Shares Diluted:		
Class L Stockholders	\$	\$ 7.91
Common Stockholders	\$ 0.16	\$ (0.09)
Weighted Average Number of Shares Basic:		
Class L Stockholders		5,179
Common Stockholders	73,646	512,672
Weighted Average Number of Shares Diluted:		
Class L Stockholders		5,179
Common Stockholders	75,469	512,672

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**BURLINGTON STORES, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(Unaudited)****(All amounts in thousands)**

	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)
Adjustments to Reconcile Net Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:		
Depreciation and Amortization	41,208	43,992
Amortization of Deferred Financing Costs	2,229	2,043
Impairment Charges Long-Lived Assets	19	51
Accretion of Senior Notes	571	795
Interest Rate Cap Contracts Adjustment to Market	1	60
Provision for Losses on Accounts Receivable	37	34
Deferred Income Tax (Benefit)	(8,098)	(5,376)
Loss (Gain) on Disposition of Fixed Assets and Leasehold Improvements	194	(39)
Non-Cash Loss on Extinguishment of Debt Write-off of Deferred Financing Costs and Original Issue Discount	2,521	
Non-Cash Stock Compensation Expense	1,367	510
Non-Cash Rent Expense	(5,539)	(3,285)
Deferred Rent Incentives	8,729	7,386
Excess Tax Benefit (Expense) from Stock Based Compensation	3,404	(64)
Insurance Recoveries		830
Changes in Assets and Liabilities:		
Accounts Receivable	(10,438)	(7,338)
Merchandise Inventories	12,425	(47,029)
Prepaid and Other Current Assets	(632)	(7,835)
Accounts Payable	32,925	130,254
Other Current Liabilities	(46,511)	(14,702)
Other Long Term Assets and Long Term Liabilities	736	979
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	46,922	95,703
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Cash Paid for Property and Equipment	(45,985)	(29,764)
Proceeds from Sale of Property and Equipment and Assets Held for Sale	108	114
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	(45,877)	(29,650)

FINANCING ACTIVITIES

Proceeds from Long Term Debt ABL Line of Credit	115,000	155,000
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt ABL Line of Credit	(115,000)	(155,000)
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt Term Loan	(3,955)	
Proceeds from Long Term Debt Holdco Notes		343,000
Principal Payments on Long Term Debt Holdco Notes	(58,000)	
Repayment of Capital Lease Obligations	(240)	(253)
Payment of Dividends		(336,000)
Purchase of Treasury Shares	(3,086)	
Proceeds from Stock Option Exercises and Related Tax Benefits	742	64
Deferred Financing Costs		(13,528)
Net Cash Used in Financing Activities	(64,539)	(6,717)
(Decrease) Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(63,494)	59,336
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	132,984	43,336
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	\$ 69,490	\$ 102,672
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest Paid	\$ 39,515	\$ 35,797
Net Income Tax Payments	\$ 35,193	\$ 1,150
Non-Cash Investing Activities:		
Accrued Purchases of Property and Equipment	\$ 14,763	\$ 10,427
Acquisition of Capital Lease	\$	\$ 1,538

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BURLINGTON STORES, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

May 3, 2014

(UNAUDITED)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

As of May 3, 2014, Burlington Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company), a Delaware Corporation, through its indirect subsidiary Burlington Coat Factory Warehouse Corporation (BCFWC), operated 523 retail stores, inclusive of an internet store.

These unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of Burlington Stores, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are unaudited, but in the opinion of management reflect all adjustments (which are of a normal and recurring nature) necessary for the fair presentation of the results of operations for the interim periods presented. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) have been condensed or omitted. It is suggested that these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements be read in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2014 (Fiscal 2013 10-K). The balance sheet at February 1, 2014 presented herein has been derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements contained in the Fiscal 2013 10-K. Because the Company's business is seasonal in nature, the operating results for the three month period ended May 3, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of results for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2015 (Fiscal 2014).

Accounting policies followed by the Company are described in Note 1 to the Fiscal 2013 10-K.

On February 28, 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-04, *Joint and Several Obligations* (ASU 2013-04). In accordance with ASU 2013-04, an entity is required to measure obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of the guidance is fixed at the reporting date. Required disclosures include a description of the joint and several arrangements and the total outstanding amount of the obligation for all joint parties. ASU 2013-04 became effective for all annual and interim periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2013 and did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In July 2013, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2013-11, *Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists* (ASU 2013-11). ASU 2013-11 states that an unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward or a tax credit carryforward, if available at the reporting date under the applicable tax law to settle any additional income taxes that would result from the disallowance of a tax position. If the tax law of the applicable jurisdiction does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented in the financial statements as a liability. The amendments in ASU 2013-11 became effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 and did not have a material impact on the

Company's financial position or results of operations.

In April 2014, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-08, Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (ASU 2014-08). ASU 2014-08 is aimed at reducing the frequency of disposals reported as discontinued operations by focusing on strategic shifts that have or are expected to have a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. Such a shift could include the disposal of a major line of business, a major geographical area, a major equity method investment or other major parts of the entity. ASU 2014-08 also permits companies to have continuing cash flows and significant continuing involvement with the disposed component. ASU 2014-08 requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations and new disclosures for individually material disposals that do not meet the definition of a discontinued operation. The Company has early adopted ASU 2014-08 effective February 2, 2014. ASU 2014-08 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

There were no other new accounting standards that had a material impact on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements during the three month period ended May 3, 2014, and there were no new accounting standards or pronouncements that were issued but not yet effective as of May 3, 2014 that the Company expects to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations upon becoming effective.

Initial Public Offering

Prior to the Company's initial public offering, which was completed on October 7, 2013 (the Offering), each outstanding share of Class A common stock was automatically cancelled and then each outstanding share of Class L common stock was automatically converted into one share of Class A common stock. The Company then effected an 11-for-1 split of Class A common stock and then reclassified Class A common stock into Common Stock. Collectively, these transactions are referred to as the Reclassification. Unless otherwise indicated, all share data presented within these Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements gives effect to the stock split.

Secondary Offering

On April 28, 2014, the Company commenced a public secondary offering of its common stock (the Secondary Offering). On May 6, 2014, the Company closed the Secondary Offering, in which 12,000,000 shares of common stock were sold by certain of the Company's stockholders. In connection with the Secondary Offering, the selling stockholders granted the underwriters, and the underwriters subsequently exercised, an option to purchase 1,800,000 additional shares of common stock. All of the shares sold in the Secondary Offering were offered by selling stockholders. The Company did not receive any of the proceeds from the Secondary Offering.

Table of Contents**2. Stockholders Deficit**

Activity for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013 in the Company's stockholders' deficit are summarized below:

	<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>						
	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Shares	Amount	
Balance at February 1, 2014	74,218,275	\$ 7	\$ 1,346,259	\$ (1,492,409)	(531,751)	\$ (4,325)	\$ (150,468)
Net Income				11,774			11,774
Stock Options Exercised and Related Tax Benefits of \$3.4 million	419,980		4,146				4,146
Shares Used for Tax Withholding					(119,859)	(3,086)	(3,086)
Issuance of Restricted Shares and Stock Option Compensation	74,134		1,367				1,367
Balance at May 3, 2014	74,712,389	\$ 7	\$ 1,351,772	\$ (1,480,635)	(651,610)	\$ (7,411)	\$ (136,267)

	<i>(in thousands, except share data)</i>						
	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Treasury Stock		Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Shares	Amount	
Balance at February 2, 2013	517,979,682	\$ 47	\$	\$ (1,109,501)	(4,812,588)	\$ (4)	\$ (1,109,458)
Net Loss				(5,563)			(5,563)
Accretion of Class L Preferred Return			(554)	(38,566)			(39,120)
Stock Options Exercised and Related Tax Benefits			64				64
Issuance of Restricted Shares and Stock Option Compensation			490				490
Dividend				(302,400)			(302,400)
	517,979,682	\$ 47	\$	\$ (1,456,030)	(4,812,588)	\$ (4)	\$ (1,455,987)

**Balance at May 4,
2013****3. Long Term Debt**

Long term debt consists of:

	May 3, 2014	<i>(in thousands)</i> February 1, 2014	May 4, 2013
\$1,000,000 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, LIBOR (with a floor of 1.0%) plus 3.3%, matures on February 23, 2017.	\$ 825,369	\$ 828,839	\$ 863,572
\$450,000 Senior Notes, 10%, due at maturity on February 15, 2019, semi-annual interest payments on August 15 and February 15, from August 15, 2014 to February 15, 2019.	450,000	450,000	450,000
\$350,000 Senior Notes, 9% / 9.75%, due at maturity on February 15, 2018, semi-annual interest payments on February 15 and August 15, from August 15, 2014 to February 15, 2018	69,156	126,147	343,306
Capital Lease Obligations	22,959	23,199	24,517
Total debt	1,367,484	1,428,185	1,681,395
Less: current maturities	(1,070)	(59,026)	(9,737)
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	\$ 1,366,414	\$ 1,369,159	\$ 1,671,658

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On February 24, 2011, the Company entered into a \$1.0 billion senior secured term loan facility (the Term Loan Facility). The Term Loan Facility was issued pursuant to a new credit agreement (Term Loan Credit Agreement), dated February 24, 2011, among BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto, and 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 Term Loan Facility.

On May 16, 2012, the Company entered into Amendment No. 1 (First Amendment) to the Term Loan Credit Agreement, which, among other things, reduced the applicable margin on the interest rates applicable to the Term Loan Facility by 50 basis points. To accomplish this interest rate reduction, the First Amendment provided for a replacement of the previously outstanding \$950.5 million principal amount of term B loans (Term B Loans) with a like aggregate principal amount of term B-1 loans (Term B-1 loans). The Company offered existing term loan lenders the option to convert their Term B Loans into Term B-1 Loans on a non-cash basis. The \$119.3 million of Term B Loans held by existing lenders electing not to convert their Term B Loans into Term B-1 Loans were prepaid in full on the effective date of the First Amendment from the proceeds of new Term B-1 Loans. The Term B-1 Loans have the same maturity date that was applicable to the Term B Loans. The Term Loan Credit Agreement provisions relating to the representations and warranties, covenants and events of default applicable to the Company and the guarantors were not modified by the First Amendment. As a result of the First Amendment, mandatory quarterly payments of \$2.4 million were payable as of the last day of each quarter beginning with the quarter ended July 28, 2012. The Company elected to make prepayments of \$9.5 million in May 2012 and \$70.0 million in January 2013, all of which offset the mandatory quarterly payments through the maturity date.

On February 15, 2013, BCFWC entered into Amendment No. 2 (Second Amendment) to the Term Loan Credit Agreement. The Second Amendment created a restricted payments basket of \$25.0 million and permits Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. (the parent of BCFWC and indirect subsidiary of Burlington Stores, Inc.) and all of its subsidiaries to use the available amount to make restricted payments (which basket includes retained excess cash flow, in an amount not to exceed 50% of BCFWC's consolidated net income (as defined in the indenture governing the 10% Senior Notes due 2019) since the second quarter of Fiscal 2011), in each case so long as certain conditions are satisfied. In connection with the Second Amendment, the Company incurred a \$1.6 million amendment fee that was capitalized and included in the line item Other Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additionally, the Company incurred \$8.9 million of additional fees, inclusive of an \$8.6 million fee payable to Bain Capital, for various consulting and advisory services. These fees are included in the line item Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

On May 17, 2013, BCFWC entered into Amendment No. 3 (Third Amendment) to the Term Loan Credit Agreement, in order to, among other things, reduce the interest rates applicable to the Term Loan Facility by 100 basis points (provided that such interest rates shall be further reduced by 25 basis points if BCFWC's consolidated secured leverage ratio is less than or equal to 2.25:1) and to reduce the LIBOR floor by 25 basis points. The Third Amendment was accomplished by replacing the outstanding \$871.0 million principal amount of the Term B-1 Loans with a like aggregate principal amount of term B-2 loans (the Term B-2 Loans). The Term B-2 Loans have the same maturity date that was applicable to the Term B-1 Loans. The Term Loan Credit Agreement provisions relating to the representations and warranties, covenants and events of default applicable to the Company and the guarantors were not modified by the Third Amendment. As a result of the Third Amendment, mandatory quarterly payments of \$2.2 million were payable as of the last day of each quarter. In January 2014, the Company elected to make a prepayment

of \$30.0 million, which offset the mandatory quarterly payments through the maturity date.

Based on our excess cash flow calculation as of February 1, 2014, the Company was required to make an additional payment of \$4.0 million on the Term Loan Facility during the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. In accordance with Topic No. 470, the Company recognized a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$0.1 million, representing the write off of deferred financing costs and unamortized original issue discount, which is recorded in the line item Loss on Extinguishment of Debt in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The Term Loan Facility contains financial, affirmative and negative covenants and requires that BCFWC, exclusive of subsidiaries (referred to herein as BCFW), among other things, maintain on the last day of each fiscal quarter a consolidated leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount and maintain a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least a certain amount. The consolidated leverage ratio compares total debt to Covenant EBITDA, as each term is defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, for the trailing twelve months, and such ratios may not exceed 5.50 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. The consolidated interest coverage ratio compares consolidated interest expense to Covenant EBITDA, as each term is defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement, for the trailing twelve months, and such ratios must exceed 2.00 to 1 through October 31, 2015; and 2.10 to 1 at January 30, 2016 and thereafter. The consolidated leverage ratio and interest coverage ratio as of May 3, 2014 were 4.0 and 3.8, respectively.

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Covenant EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure of the Company's liquidity. Covenant EBITDA starts with BCFWC's 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. Covenant EBITDA is used to calculate the consolidated leverage ratio and the interest coverage ratio. Covenant EBITDA provides management, including the Company's chief operating decision maker, with helpful information with respect to its operations such as its ability to meet its future debt service, fund its capital expenditures and working capital requirements, and comply with various covenants in each indenture governing its outstanding notes and the credit agreements governing its senior secured credit facilities which are material to its financial condition and financial statements.

The interest rates for the Term Loan Facility are based on: (i) for LIBO rate loans for any interest period, at a rate per annum equal to the greater of (x) the LIBO rate, as determined by the Term Loan Facility Administrative Agent, for such interest period multiplied by the Statutory Reserve Rate (as defined in the Term Loan Credit Agreement) and (y) 1.00% (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. At May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, the Company's borrowing rates related to the Term Loan Facility were 4.3% and 5.5%, respectively.

\$450 Million Senior Notes

On February 24, 2011, BCFW issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100% (the Senior Notes). The Senior Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated February 24, 2011, among BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto, and Wilmington Trust FSB.

The Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations of BCFW and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and each of BCFW's U.S. subsidiaries to the extent such guarantor is a guarantor of BCFW's obligations under the Term Loan Facility. Interest is payable on the Senior Notes on each February 15 and August 15.

\$350 Million Senior Notes

On February 20, 2013, Burlington Holdings, LLC (Holdings LLC) and Burlington Holdings Finance, Inc. (collectively the Issuers), completed the offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes due 2018 (Holdco Notes) at an issue price of 98.00%. The Holdco Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Issuers, which are not obligors or guarantors under the Term Loan Facility or the indenture governing the Senior Notes.

The Holdco Notes mature on February 15, 2018. Interest on the Holdco Notes is payable entirely in cash, unless certain conditions are satisfied, in which case the Issuers will be entitled to pay, to the extent described in the indenture governing the Holdco Notes, interest by increasing the principal amount or by issuing new notes (such increase being referred to herein as PIK interest). Cash interest accrues at the rate of 9.00% per annum and PIK interest will accrue at the rate of 9.75% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year. Interest is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

The indenture governing the Holdco Notes contains covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of Holdings LLC and certain of its subsidiaries to (i) incur, assume or guarantee additional indebtedness; (ii) pay dividends or

redeem or repurchase capital stock; (iii) make other restricted payments; (iv) incur liens; (v) redeem debt that is junior in right of payment to the notes; (vi) sell or otherwise dispose of assets, including capital stock of subsidiaries; (vii) enter into mergers or consolidations; and (viii) enter into transactions with affiliates. These covenants are subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. In addition, in certain circumstances, if the Issuers sell assets or experience certain changes of control, they must offer to purchase the Holdco Notes.

The Company used the net proceeds from the offering of the Holdco Notes to pay, in February 2013, a special cash dividend of \$336.0 million, in the aggregate, payable in accordance with the Company's charter to the then-current holders of the Company's Class L and Class A common stock.

On November 7, 2013, the Issuers redeemed \$221.8 million aggregate principal amount of the Holdco Notes.

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On April 4, 2014, the Issuers redeemed \$58.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Holdco Notes. In accordance with ASC Topic No. 405-20, Extinguishments of Liabilities, the Company recognized a loss on the extinguishment of long-term debt of \$3.6 million representing approximately \$1.2 million in redemption premiums and the write off of approximately \$1.5 million and \$0.9 million in deferred financing costs and unamortized original issue discount, respectively, which is recorded in the line item Loss on Extinguishment of Debt in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

ABL Line of Credit

On September 2, 2011, the Company completed an amendment and restatement of the credit agreement governing the Company's \$600.0 million ABL Line of Credit, which, among other things, extended the maturity date to September 2, 2016. The aggregate amount of commitments under the amended and restated credit agreement is \$600.0 million and, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, the Company may increase the aggregate amount of commitments up to \$900.0 million. Interest rates under the amended and restated credit agreement are based on LIBO rates as determined by the administrative agent plus an applicable margin of 1.75% to 2.25% based on daily availability, or various prime rate loan options plus an applicable margin of 0.75% to 1.25% based on daily availability. The fee on the average daily balance of unused loan commitments is 0.375%. 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.

At May 3, 2014, the Company had \$508.2 million available under the ABL Line of Credit and no outstanding borrowings. The maximum borrowings under the facility during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 amounted to \$75.0 million. Average borrowings during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 amounted to \$8.9 million, at an average interest rate of 1.9%.

At May 4, 2013, the Company had \$484.8 million available under the ABL Line of Credit and no outstanding borrowings. The maximum borrowings under the facility during the three month period ended May 4, 2013 amounted to \$125.0 million. Average borrowings during the three month period ended May 4, 2013 amounted to \$24.5 million, at an average interest rate of 2.0%. There was no outstanding balance under the ABL Line of Credit at February 1, 2014.

As of May 3, 2014, the Company was in compliance with all of its debt covenants. The credit agreements governing the ABL Line of Credit and the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, as well as the indenture governing the Senior Notes, contain covenants that, among other things, limit the Company's ability, and the ability of the Company's restricted subsidiaries, to pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase capital stock; make investments; incur additional indebtedness or issue preferred stock; create liens; permit dividends or other restricted payments by the Company's 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.

The Company had \$26.3 million, \$30.1 million and \$36.4 million in deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization, as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively, related to its debt instruments recorded in the line item Other Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. Amortization of deferred financing costs amounted to \$2.2 million and \$2.0 million for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively, and is included in the line item Interest Expense in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). During the three months ended May 3, 2014, the Company wrote off \$1.5 million deferred financing costs related to the April 4, 2014 redemption of the Holdco Notes and \$0.1 million related to the \$4.0 million excess cash flow Term Loan Repayment.

4. Restructuring and Separation

The Company accounts for restructuring and separation costs in accordance with ASC Topic No. 420, *Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations*. In an effort to improve workflow efficiencies and realign certain responsibilities, the Company effected a reorganization of certain positions within its field and corporate locations. There were no severance charges recorded during the three month period ended May 3, 2014. During the three month period ended May 4, 2013, severance charges of \$1.6 million were recorded in the line item *Restructuring and Separation Costs* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

The table below summarizes the charges and payments related to the Company's restructuring and separation costs, which are included in the line items *Other Current Liabilities* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013:

		<i>(in thousands)</i>			
		February 1,	Cash		May 3,
		2014	Charges	Payments	Other
Severance	Separation Cost	\$ 233	\$	\$ (172)	\$ 61

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		<i>(in thousands)</i>				
		February 2, 2013	Charges	Cash Payments	Other	May 4, 2013
Severance	Restructuring	\$	\$ 758	\$ (127)	\$	\$ 631
Severance	Separation Cost		597	867	(420)	1,044
Total			\$ 597	\$ 1,625	\$ (547)	\$ 1,675

5. Fair Value Measurements

The Company accounts for fair value measurements in accordance with ASC Topic No. 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (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 May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013 included cash equivalents and interest rate cap agreements. The Company's financial assets as of May 4, 2013 also included a note receivable. The Company's financial liabilities are discussed below. The carrying amounts of cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. The fair values 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 was based on a discounted cash flow analysis whose inputs are unobservable, and therefore it fell within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

	<i>(in thousands)</i>		
	Fair Value Measurements at		
	May 3, 2014	February 1, 2014	May 4, 2013
Assets:			
Level 1			
Cash equivalents (including restricted cash)	\$ 32,326	\$ 32,324	\$ 34,985
Level 2			
Interest rate cap agreements(a)	\$	\$ 1	\$ 9
Level 3			
Note Receivable(b)	\$	\$	\$ 385

- (a) Included in Other Assets within the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets (refer to Note 6 of the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, for further discussion regarding the Company's interest rate cap agreements).
- (b) As of May 4, 2013, this note receivable was included in Prepaid and Other Current Assets on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The change in the fair value of the Level 3 note receivable is related to the Company receiving full payment on the note during Fiscal 2013.

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The fair value of the Company's debt as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013 is noted in the table below:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
	May 3, 2014		February 1, 2014		May 4, 2013	
	Carrying Amount (b)	Fair Value (b)	Carrying Amount (b)	Fair Value (b)	Carrying Amount (b)	Fair Value (b)
\$1,000,000 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, LIBOR (with a floor of 1.0%) plus 3.3%, matures on February 23, 2017	\$ 825,369	\$ 830,871	\$ 828,839	\$ 836,091	\$ 863,572	\$ 876,526
\$450,000 Senior Notes, 10% due at maturity on February 15, 2019, semi-annual interest payments on August 15 and February 15, from February 15, 2014 to February 15, 2019	450,000	497,250	450,000	501,458	450,000	504,563
\$350,000 Senior Notes, 9% / 9.75%, due at maturity on February 15, 2018, semi-annual interest payments on February 15 and August 15, from August 15 to February 15, 2018	69,156	70,667	126,147	128,512	343,306	357,038
Total debt	\$ 1,344,525	\$ 1,398,788	\$ 1,404,986	\$ 1,466,061	\$ 1,656,878	\$ 1,738,127

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

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

The fair values presented herein are based on pertinent information available to management as of the respective period end dates. The estimated fair values of the Company's debt are classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. 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 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements since May 3, 2014, and current estimates of fair value may differ from amounts presented herein.

6. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, the Company was party to two outstanding interest rate cap agreements to manage the interest rate risk associated with future interest payments on variable-rate debt.

The Company accounts for derivatives and hedging activities in accordance with ASC Topic No. 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (Topic No. 815). 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 Term Loan Facility and ABL Line of Credit 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. Topic No. 815 requires recognition of all derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities at fair value in the statement of financial position. Interest rate cap agreements are recorded at a fair value and adjusted to market on a quarterly basis. Gains or losses associated with the interest rate cap agreements are recorded in the line item *Interest Expense* on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and in the line item *Interest Rate Cap Agreement Adjustment to Market* on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. The Company's two interest rate cap agreements each have a notional principal amount of \$450.0 million, a cap rate of 7% and terminate on May 31, 2015.

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(in thousands)

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

Asset Derivatives

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	May 3, 2014		February 1, 2014		May 4, 2013	
	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value
Under Topic No. 815	Location	Value	Location	Value	Location	Value
Interest Rate Cap Agreements	Other Assets	\$	Other Assets	\$ 1	Other Assets	\$ 9

(in thousands)

Fair Values of Derivative Instruments

Liability Derivatives

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	May 3, 2014		February 1, 2014		May 4, 2013	
	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value	Balance Sheet	Fair Value
Under Topic No. 815	Location	Value	Location	Value	Location	Value
Interest Rate Cap Agreements	Other Liabilities	\$	Other Liabilities	\$	Other Liabilities	\$

(in thousands)

(Gain) or Loss on Derivative Instruments

Amount of Loss (Gain)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments Under Topic No. 815	Location or Recognition	Comprehensive Income (Loss) related to Derivatives Three Months Ended	
		May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
Interest Rate Cap Agreements	Interest Expense	\$ 1	\$ 60

7. Income Taxes

Net deferred taxes are as follows:

(in thousands)

	May 3, 2014	February 1, 2014	May 4, 2013
Current Deferred Tax Asset	\$ 14,850	\$ 13,475	\$ 9,337
Non-Current Deferred Tax Liability	235,986	242,708	251,167
Net Deferred Tax Liability	\$ 221,136	\$ 229,233	\$ 241,830

Current deferred tax assets consisted primarily of certain operating costs and inventory related costs not currently deductible for tax purposes. Non-current deferred tax liabilities primarily relate to rent expense, intangible assets, and depreciation expense where the Company has a future obligation for tax purposes.

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In accordance with ASC Topic No. 270, *Interim Reporting* (Topic No. 270), and ASC Topic No. 740, *Income Taxes* (Topic No. 740), at the end of each interim period the Company is required to determine the best estimate of its annual effective tax rate and then apply that rate in providing for income taxes on a current year-to-date (interim period) basis. As of May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, the Company's best estimate of its annual effective income tax rate was 41.0% and 37.8%, respectively (before discrete items). The increase in our annual effective tax rate was primarily driven by certain hiring credits available during the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 that have not been legislatively approved for Fiscal 2014.

As of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, valuation allowances amounted to \$5.7 million, \$5.7 million and \$5.8 million, respectively, primarily related to state tax net operating losses. The Company believes that it is more likely than not that a portion of the benefit of the state tax net operating losses will not be realized. The Company has \$7.8 million of deferred tax assets recorded for state net operating losses of which \$5.7 million will expire between 2013 and 2025.

In addition, management also determined that a full valuation allowance of \$3.6 million, \$3.4 million and \$3.3 million were required against the tax benefit associated with Puerto Rico deferred tax assets as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively.

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8. Capital Stock

Capital Structure after the Reclassification

Common Stock

As of May 3, 2014, the total amount of the Company's authorized capital stock consisted of 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, and 50,000,000 shares of undesignated preferred stock. As of May 3, 2014, there were 182 stockholders of record of the Company's common stock.

The Company's common stock is not entitled to preemptive or other similar subscription rights to purchase any of the Company's securities. The Company's common stock is neither convertible nor redeemable. Unless the Company's Board of Directors determines otherwise, the Company will issue all capital stock in uncertificated form.

Preferred Stock

The Company does not have any shares of preferred stock issued or outstanding. The Company's Board of Directors has the authority to issue shares of preferred stock from time to time on terms it may determine, to divide shares of preferred stock into one or more series and to fix the designations, preferences, privileges, and restrictions of preferred stock, including dividend rights, conversion rights, voting rights, terms of redemption, liquidation preference, sinking fund terms, and the number of shares constituting any series or the designation of any series to the fullest extent permitted by the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware. The issuance of the Company's preferred stock could have the effect of decreasing the trading price of the Company's common stock, restricting dividends on the Company's capital stock, diluting the voting power of the Company's common stock, impairing the liquidation rights of the Company's capital stock, or delaying or preventing a change in control of the Company.

Voting Rights

Each holder of the Company's common stock is entitled to one vote per share on each matter submitted to a vote of stockholders. The Company's amended and restated bylaws provide that the presence, in person or by proxy, of holders of shares representing a majority of the outstanding shares of capital stock entitled to vote at a stockholders meeting shall constitute a quorum. When a quorum is present, the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes cast is required to take action, unless otherwise specified by law or the Company's certificate of incorporation, and except for the election of directors, which is determined by a plurality vote. There are no cumulative voting rights.

Dividend Rights

Each holder of shares of the Company's capital stock will be entitled to receive such dividends and other distributions in cash, stock or property as may be declared by the Company's Board of Directors from time to time out of the Company's assets or funds legally available for dividends or other distributions. These rights are subject to the preferential rights of any other class or series of the Company's preferred stock.

Other Rights

Each holder of common stock is subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of any series of preferred stock that the Company may designate and issue in the future.

Liquidation Rights

If the Company is involved in a consolidation, merger, recapitalization, reorganization, or similar event, each holder of common stock will participate pro rata in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities, subject to prior distribution rights of preferred stock, if any, then outstanding.

Capital Structure prior to the Reclassification

General

On May 4, 2013, there were 54 stockholders of record of both Class A common stock and Class L common stock, and the Company had outstanding 513,167,094 shares of Class A common stock and 5,183,506 shares of Class L common stock.

Common Stock

The Company's charter authorized the Company to issue 574,185,600 shares of common stock consisting of:

- (a) 568,416,244 shares of Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share; and
- (b) 5,769,356 shares of Class L common stock, par value \$0.001 per share.

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Class L common stock was legally designated as common stock, but was entitled to a priority return preference equal to the sum of (i) \$81 per share base amount plus (ii) an amount sufficient to generate an internal rate of return equal to 14.5% per annum (compounded quarterly).

Treasury Stock

The Company accounts for treasury stock under the cost method.

During the three months ended May 3, 2014, the Company acquired 119,859 shares of common stock from employees for approximately \$3.1 million (average of \$25.75 per share) to satisfy their tax withholding related to the exercise of stock options. These shares are considered treasury shares which are available for reissuance.

Dividend

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2013, the Board of Directors declared an aggregate dividend in the amount of \$336.0 million, payable on that date in accordance with the Company's charter to the holders of the Company's common stock as of that date.

9. Net Income (Loss) Per Share

Immediately prior to the Reclassification, net income (loss) per share was calculated using the two-class method, which is an earnings allocation formula that determined net income (loss) per share for the holders of Class A common stock and the holders of Class L common stock. Holders of Class L shares contained participation rights with respect to certain distributions, as defined.

The numerator in calculating Class L basic and diluted income per share was the Class L preference amount, as defined above, for all outstanding Class L shares, accrued at 14.5% per annum during the year presented plus, if positive, a pro rata share of an amount equal to consolidated net income (loss) less the Class L preference amount.

The numerator in calculating common stock basic income (loss) per share was consolidated net income (loss) less the Class L preference amount. In determining the net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders for computing diluted net income (loss) per share, the Company decreased the income and/or increased the loss to reflect the annual preference amount for dilutive Class L common stock equivalents. This amount did not impact Class L diluted income per share because diluted earnings per share would be increased when taking the dilutive common stock equivalents into account, and thus be antidilutive.

Immediately after the Reclassification, dilutive net income (loss) per share is calculated using the treasury stock method.

The computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share is as follows:

	<i>(in thousands, except per share data)</i>	
	Three Months Ended	
	May 3,	May 4, 2013
	2014	
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)

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Class L Preference Amount	\$	\$	(40,972)
Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$	11,774	\$ (46,535)
Allocation of Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders Basic:			
Class L Stockholders	\$		\$ 40,972
Common Stockholders	\$	11,774	\$ (46,535)
Net Income (Loss) Per Shares Basic:			
Class L Stockholders	\$		\$ 7.91
Common Stockholders	\$	0.16	\$ (0.09)
Allocation of Net Income (Loss) to Common Stockholders Diluted:			
Net Loss Attributable to Common Stockholders	\$	11,774	\$ (46,535)
Class L Preface Amount of Common Stock Equivalents			(455)
Allocation of Net Loss to Common Stockholders	\$	11,774	\$ (46,990)
Net Income (Loss) Per Shares Diluted:			
Class L Stockholders	\$		\$ 7.91
Common Stockholders	\$	0.16	\$ (0.09)

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(in thousands, except per share data)

Three Months Ended

	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
Weighted Average Number of Shares Basic:		
Class L Stockholders		5,179
Common Stockholders	73,646	512,672
Weighted Average Number of Shares Diluted:		
Class L Stockholders		5,179
Common Stockholders	75,469	512,672

The Company determined the Class L preference amount based upon the Class L diluted common stock multiplied by (i) \$81 per share base amount plus (ii) an amount sufficient to generate an internal rate of return equal to 14.5% per annum (compounded quarterly).

As of May 3, 2014, there were unvested options outstanding to purchase common stock of 4,257,239 shares, all of which may be dilutive in the future.

As of May 4, 2013, there were unvested options outstanding to purchase Class L common stock of 216,726 shares, and there were unvested options outstanding to purchase Class A common stock of 21,455,874 shares.

As of May 3, 2014, there were non-vested restricted stock units of common stock of 155,530 shares. All of which may be dilutive in the future.

As of May 4, 2013, there were non-vested restricted stock units of Class L common stock of 5,000 shares, and there were non-vested restricted stock units of Class A Common Stock of 495,000 shares.

Changes in Class L Common Stock

The changes in Class L Common Stock were as follows:

(in thousands, except share data)

Three Months Ended

	May 4, 2013	
	Shares	Amount
Class L Common Stock, beginning of year	5,183,506	\$ 1,029,189
Issuance/Forfeiture of Restricted Shares and Compensation		20
Dividend		(33,600)
Accretion of Class L preferred return		39,120
	5,183,506	\$ 1,034,729

The Company accounted for the fair value measurement of its Class L common stock in accordance with Topic No. 820, as described in Note 5, Fair Value Measurements. The inputs into the determination of fair value require significant management judgment or estimation. The fair value of the Class L common stock was classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as it was a model-derived valuation whose inputs are observable. As of May 3, 2014, the fair value of the outstanding Class L Common Stock was \$466.5 million.

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

On May 1, 2013, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Company's assumption and adoption of the 2006 Management Incentive Plan (the 2006 Plan) that was previously sponsored by Burlington Coat Factory Holdings, LLC. The Company's 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the 2013 Plan and, together with the 2006 Plan, the Plans) was adopted effective prior to and in connection with the Offering. The 2006 Plan and the 2013 Plan each provide for the granting of stock options, restricted stock and other forms of awards to key employees and directors of the Company or its affiliates. Prior to the Offering, grants made pursuant to the 2006 Plan were comprised of units of the Company's common stock. Each unit consisted of 99 shares of Class A common stock and one share of Class L common stock. Awards previously granted under the 2006 Plan have been retroactively adjusted to reflect the Reclassification.

As of May 3, 2014, there were 10,125,258 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the 2006 Plan and 6,000,000 shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the 2013 Plan.

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Stock Options

The Company accounts for awards issued under the Plans in accordance with ASC Topic No. 718, *Stock Compensation*. Options granted during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 were all service-based awards and were granted under the 2006 Plan at exercise prices of \$27.40 and \$29.86 per share. There were no options granted during the three month period ended May 4, 2013.

During Fiscal 2013, the Company made a special one-time grant under the 2006 Plan to certain members of its management team which resulted in the grant of options to purchase an aggregate of 1,595,000 shares of common stock. These one-time grants vest 20% on each of the first five anniversaries of the Trigger Date. The Trigger Date is defined as the date after the vesting of all other options held by the grantee which were granted to the grantee prior to May 2013 and remain outstanding and unvested as of the date of the one-time grant. All service-based awards granted during the three months ended May 3, 2014 vest 25% on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date. The final exercise date for any option granted is the tenth anniversary of the grant date.

In order to mitigate the impact of the \$336.0 million dividend paid in connection with the issuance of the Holdco Notes in February 2013, the Company's Board of Directors in May 2013 approved a modification to all then outstanding options through a combination of exercise price reductions and cash payments to option holders. The reduction of the exercise prices of each outstanding option was as follows:

from \$2.78 per unit to \$0.79 - \$1.65 per unit;

from \$4.55 per unit to \$0.79 per unit;

from \$5.91 per unit to \$0.79 - \$0.94 per unit;

from \$10.91 per unit to \$3.17 - \$5.02 per unit; and

from \$10.96 per unit to \$3.17 - \$5.07 per unit.

The modifications, through a combination of either reduced exercise prices or cash payments, did not affect the existing vesting schedules. The modification, which contemplated the fair value of awards both immediately before and after the modification, resulted in a total of \$0.8 million of incremental compensation expense during the three months ended May 3, 2014 recorded in the line item *Stock Option Modification Expense* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss), of which \$0.2 million is payable in cash. As of May 3, 2014, the Company expects to recognize \$5.1 million of incremental compensation expense to be recorded over the remaining vesting periods, of which \$0.9 million will be paid in cash.

With the exception of the special one-time grants made during Fiscal 2013, all options awarded pursuant to the 2006 Plan become exercisable upon a change of control as defined in the Stockholders Agreement. The vesting of special one-time grants will not be accelerated in the event of a change of control, provided, however, that in the event that within two years after a change of control, the grantee's employment is terminated without cause or the grantee resigns with good reason, then an incremental 20% of the special one-time grants shall be deemed vested as of the date of

termination of grantee's employment, but in no event more than the total number of special one-time grants granted to such grantee. Unless determined otherwise by the plan administrator, upon cessation of employment, options that have not vested will terminate immediately (subject to the potential acceleration of special one-time grants in the event of a change of control, as described above) 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.

Non-cash stock compensation expense during the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013 amounted to \$1.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively. The table below summarizes the types of stock compensation:

Type of Non-Cash Stock Compensation	(in thousands)	
	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
Stock Option Modification (a)	\$ 585	\$
Stock Option Grants (b)	713	490
Restricted Stock Issuances(b)	69	20
Total (c)	\$ 1,367	\$ 510

- (a) Represents non-cash compensation related to the modification of outstanding stock options granted under the 2006 Plan during Fiscal 2013 which is included in the line item "Stock Option Modification Expense" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (b) Included in the line item "Selling and Administrative Expenses" in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (c) The tax benefit related to the Company's non-cash stock compensation was \$0.5 million and \$0.2 million during the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively.

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As of May 3, 2014, the Company had 4,257,239 options outstanding to purchase shares of common stock, all of which are service-based awards issued under the 2006 Plan, and there was approximately \$13.4 million of unearned non-cash stock-based option compensation, exclusive of the \$5.1 million of incremental compensation associated with the modification, that the Company expects to recognize as expense over a weighted average period of 4.7 years. The service-based awards are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. As of May 3, 2014, 20.8 percent of outstanding options to purchase shares of common stock under the 2006 Plan had vested. As of May 3, 2014, no awards were outstanding under the 2013 Plan.

Stock option transactions during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 are summarized as follows:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Options Outstanding February 1, 2014	4,619,323	\$ 3.25
Options Issued	65,233	27.65
Options Exercised(a)	(419,980)	1.77
Options Forfeited	(7,337)	0.79
Options Outstanding May 3, 2014	4,257,239	\$ 3.78

(a) Options exercised during the three months ended May 3, 2014 had a total intrinsic value of \$10.5 million. Non-vested stock option share transactions during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 are summarized below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value Per Share
Non-Vested Options Outstanding, February 1, 2014	3,527,800	\$ 4.13
Non-Vested Options Granted	65,233	12.34
Non-Vested Options Vested	(214,917)	2.60
Non-Vested Options Forfeited	(7,337)	2.78
Non-Vested Options Outstanding, May 3, 2014	3,370,779	\$ 4.56

The following table summarizes information about the options outstanding and exercisable under the 2006 Plan as of May 3, 2014:

Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Number Outstanding at May 3, 2014	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Number Exercisable at May 3, 2014	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
\$0.79 - \$0.94	1,477,506	6.6	533,857	5.2
\$3.17	443,221	6.3	198,382	4.9
\$4.55 - \$5.91	2,218,518	8.8	154,221	6.4
\$26.96	52,761	9.7		
\$27.40 - \$29.86	65,233	10.0		
	4,257,239		886,460	

The aggregate intrinsic value of options outstanding as of May 3, 2014 was \$104.0 million.

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The following table summarizes information about the stock options vested and expected to vest during the contractual term as of May 3, 2014:

	Options	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Vested and Expected to Vest	4,093,764	7.8	\$ 3.77	\$ 100.0 million

The fair value of each stock option granted during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black Scholes option pricing model using the following assumptions:

	Three Months Ended May 3, 2014
Risk-Free Interest Rate	2.11%
Expected Volatility	44.0%
Expected Life (years)	6.25
Contractual Life (years)	10.0
Expected Dividend Yield	0.0%
Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value of Options Issued	\$ 12.49

Restricted Stock Awards

Under the 2006 Plan, the Company also has the ability to grant shares of restricted stock. During the three months ended May 3, 2014, the Company granted 74,134 shares of restricted stock at fair values based upon the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of grant. There were no restricted stock awards granted during the three months ended May 4, 2013. All shares of restricted stock granted to date under the 2006 Plan are service-based awards. Shares of restricted stock are expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of three to four years. Following a change of control, as defined by the 2006 Plan, all unvested shares of restricted stock shall accelerate and vest as of the date of such change of control.

As of May 3, 2014, there was approximately \$2.8 million of unearned non-cash stock-based compensation that the Company expects to recognize as an expense over the next 3.7 years. At May 3, 2014, 1,048,223 of the outstanding shares of restricted stock had vested.

Award grant and vesting transactions during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 are summarized as follows:

Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair
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		Value Per Awards
Non-Vested Awards Outstanding, February 1, 2014	81,396	\$ 12.58
Awards Granted	74,134	27.50
Awards Vested		
Non-Vested Awards Outstanding, May 3, 2014	155,530	\$ 19.69

11. Other Liabilities

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 straight-line rent liability and other miscellaneous items. Customer liabilities comprised of gift cards and layaway deposits totaled \$29.4 million, \$29.2 million and \$30.3 million as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, 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 or 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 \$57.2 million, \$57.2 million and \$53.0 million, as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively. At May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, the portion of self-insurance reserve expected to be paid in the next

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twelve months of \$23.5 million, \$23.6 million and \$21.6 million, respectively, were recorded in the line item *Other Current Liabilities* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets. The remaining balances at May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013 of \$33.7 million, \$33.6 million and \$31.4 million, respectively, were recorded in the line item *Other Liabilities* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other Liabilities

Other liabilities primarily consist of deferred lease incentives, the long term portion of self-insurance reserves, the excess of straight-line rent expense over actual rental payments and tax liabilities associated with the uncertain tax positions recognized by the Company in accordance with Topic No. 740.

Deferred lease incentives are funds received or receivable from landlords used primarily to offset the costs incurred for remodeling of stores. 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 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). At May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, deferred lease incentives were \$158.2 million, \$157.5 million and \$138.6 million, respectively.

12. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal

The Company establishes 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 amounts of such reserves were \$1.8 million, \$1.3 million and \$0.9 million as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively. The Company believes that potential liabilities in excess of those recorded will not have a material effect on the Company's Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements. However, there can be no assurances to this effect.

There have been no significant changes in the Company's commitments and contingencies from those disclosed in the Fiscal 2013 10-K, except as noted below:

Lease Agreements

The Company enters into lease agreements during the ordinary course of business in order to secure favorable store locations. The Company's minimum lease payments for all operating leases are expected to be \$191.4 million for the remainder of Fiscal 2014 and \$267.1 million, \$254.4 million, \$234.3 million, \$207.3 million and \$741.8 million for the fiscal years ended January 30, 2016, January 28, 2017, February 3, 2018, February 2, 2019 and all subsequent years thereafter, respectively, inclusive of \$209.2 million of minimum lease payments for 17 stores and two warehouses that the Company has committed to open.

Letters of Credit

The Company had letters of credit arrangements with various banks in the aggregate amount of \$40.9 million, \$43.9 million and \$44.1 million as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively. Among these arrangements as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, the Company had letters of credit in the amount of \$29.6 million, \$28.8 million and \$31.5 million, respectively, guaranteeing performance under various insurance contracts and utility agreements. In addition, the Company had outstanding letters of credit agreements in the amounts

of \$11.3 million, \$15.1 million and \$12.6 million at May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively, related to certain merchandising agreements. Based on the terms of the credit agreement related to the ABL Line of Credit, the Company had the ability to enter into letters of credit up to \$508.2 million, \$456.2 million and \$484.8 million as of May 3, 2014, February 1, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively.

13. Related Parties

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 provided management, consulting, financial and other advisory services. The Advisory Agreement had a 10-year initial term, and thereafter was subject to automatic one-year extensions unless the Company or Bain Capital provides written notice of termination, except that the agreement terminated automatically upon an initial public offering or a change of control of the Company. If the Advisory Agreement terminated early, Bain Capital would 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. The Advisory Agreement was terminated on October 2, 2013 in connection with the Offering. Prior to the termination of the Advisory Agreement, Bain Capital was 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 transactions by or involving the Company. During the three months ended May 3, 2014, fees paid to Bain Capital, representing reimbursement for out-of-pocket fees

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and expenses, amounted to \$0.1 million. During the three months ended May 4, 2013, fees paid to Bain Capital, primarily representing the quarterly fee, amounted to \$1.1 million. These amounts are recorded in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). 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 Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of May 4, 2013.

Bain Capital, either directly or through affiliates, has ownership interests in a broad range of companies (Portfolio Companies) with whom the Company may from time to time enter into commercial transactions in the ordinary course of business, primarily for the purchase of goods and services. The Company believes that none of the Company's transactions or arrangements with Portfolio Companies are significant enough to be considered material to Bain Capital or to its business.

The brother-in-law of one of the Company's Executive Vice Presidents is an independent sales representative of one of the Company's suppliers of merchandise inventory. This relationship predated the commencement of the Executive Vice President's employment with the Company. The Company has determined that the dollar amount of purchases through such supplier represents an insignificant amount of its inventory purchases.

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BURLINGTON STORES, INC.

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

The following discussion summarizes the significant factors affecting our consolidated operating results, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows as of and for the periods presented below. The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report and in our Annual Report on Form 10-K related to the fiscal year ended February 1, 2014 and the financial statements and notes thereto included in Part 1, Item 1 of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q.

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. Our actual results and the timing of events may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to various factors, including those discussed under the section of this Item 2 entitled Safe Harbor Statement.

Executive Summary

Introduction and Overview of Fiscal 2014 Operating Results

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 523 stores, inclusive of an internet store, in 44 states and Puerto Rico, and diversified our product categories by offering an extensive selection of in-season, fashion-focused merchandise, including: women's ready-to-wear apparel, menswear, youth apparel, baby, footwear, accessories, home and coats. We acquire a broad selection of desirable, first-quality, current-brand, labeled merchandise directly from nationally-recognized manufacturers and other suppliers.

For the three month period ended May 3, 2014 compared to the three month period ended May 4, 2013:

We generated total revenues of \$1,135.9 million compared to \$1,073.0 million.

Net sales increased \$63.3 million to \$1,128.3 million, inclusive of a 2.7% comparable store sales increase.

Gross margin as a percentage of net sales improved to 38.1% from 37.3%.

Selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales remained consistent at 30.8%

We earned net income of \$11.8 million compared with a net loss of \$5.6 million.

Adjusted Net Income (as subsequently defined in this Form 10-Q) increased \$12.5 million to \$18.6 million.

Adjusted EBITDA (as subsequently defined in this Form 10-Q) increased \$12.8 million to \$92.3 million.

Fiscal Year

Fiscal 2014 is defined as the 52 week year ending January 31, 2015. We define the 2013 fiscal year (Fiscal 2013) as the 52 week year ending February 1, 2014.

Store Openings, Closings, and Relocations

During the three months ended May 3, 2014, we opened 2 new Burlington Stores. We did not close any stores during the three months ended May 3, 2014. We continue to pursue our growth plans and invest in capital projects that meet our financial requirements. As part of our growth strategy, we plan to open 23 net new Burlington Stores during the remainder of Fiscal 2014.

Debt Transactions

On April 4, 2014, Burlington Holdings, LLC (Holdings LLC) and Burlington Holdings Finance, Inc. (collectively the Issuers) redeemed \$58.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Holdco Notes outstanding. In connection with this transaction, we recorded a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$3.6 million during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 representing approximately \$1.2 million in redemption premiums and the write off of approximately \$1.5 million and \$0.9 million in deferred financing costs and unamortized original issue discount, respectively, which was recorded in the line item *Loss on the Extinguishment of Debt* in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Based on our excess cash flow calculation as of February 1, 2014, the Company was required to make an excess cash flow payment of \$4.0 million on the Term Loan Facility. In accordance with Topic No. 470, the Company recognized a loss on the extinguishment of debt of \$0.1 million, representing the write off of deferred financing costs and unamortized original issue discount, which is recorded in the line item *Loss on Extinguishment of Debt* in the Company's Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

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On March 13, 2014, we, the managers named therein and certain affiliates of Bain Capital (referred to herein as the investors) entered into an Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement (the Amended Agreement). The Amended Agreement provides that all managers other than such managers who are Senior Vice Presidents or above and such other persons designated from time to time by our board of directors as senior managers, may sell shares of our common stock subject to the Stockholders Agreement to the public, in accordance with applicable securities laws and our insider trading policy, as follows: up to 25% from and after adoption of Amended Agreement (the Effective Date), up to 50% from and after six months from the Effective Date, up to 75% from and after nine months from the Effective Date, and without quantity restriction from and after the one year anniversary of the Effective Date. Prior to the effectiveness of the Amended Agreement, managers were prohibited from selling shares of our common stock subject to the Stockholders Agreement other than in proportion to sales by the investors of their Company common stock until the expiration of the Stockholders Agreement, which will occur on the earlier of the fifth anniversary of our initial public offering which was completed on October 7, 2013 or the time the investors have sold two-thirds (2/3) of their original holdings of our common stock. Senior managers remain subject to this restriction on sale under the Amended Agreement. In the event that the investors sell a percentage of their shares that is higher than the percentage allowed by the provision described above, all managers will be able to sell up to the percentage then sold by the investors. The Amended Agreement provides that non-senior managers will (i) be released from the Amended Agreement from and after the first anniversary of the Effective Date, and (ii) not have piggyback registration rights on future registered offerings of our common stock by the investors. Senior managers retain piggyback registration rights.

Secondary Offering

On April 28, 2014, the Company commenced a public secondary offering of its common stock (the Secondary Offering). On May 6, 2014, the Company closed the Secondary Offering, in which 12,000,000 shares of common stock were sold by certain of the Company s stockholders. In connection with the Secondary Offering, the selling stockholders granted the underwriters, and the underwriters subsequently exercised, an option to purchase 1,800,000 additional shares of common stock. All of the shares sold in the Secondary Offering were offered by selling stockholders. The Company did not receive any of the proceeds from the Secondary Offering. The Company incurred \$0.4 million in offering costs related to the Secondary Offering, which is included in the line item Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering on the Company s Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Ongoing Initiatives for Fiscal 2014

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

I. Driving Comparable Store Sales Growth. We intend to continue to increase comparable store sales through the following initiatives:

Continuing to Enhance Execution of the Off-Price Model. We plan to drive comparable store sales by focusing on product freshness to ensure that we consistently deliver newness to the selling floors. We plan to continue to reduce comparable store inventories which we believe will result in

faster inventory turnover. We maintain our ability to leverage our pack-and-hold program which is designed to take advantage of terrific buys of either highly desirable branded product or key seasonal merchandise for the next year. While the amount of goods we purchase on pack-and-hold is purely based on the right opportunities in the marketplace, this continues to be a great avenue to source product. We also intend to use our business intelligence systems to identify sell-through rates by product, capitalize on strong performing categories, identify and buy into new fashion trends and opportunistically acquire products in the marketplace.

Sharpening Focus on Our Core Female Customer. We have focused on better serving our core female customer, a brand-conscious fashion enthusiast, aged 25-49, with an average annual household income of \$25,000-\$75,000, by improving our product offering, store merchandising and marketing focus on women's ready-to-wear apparel and accessories to capture incremental sales from our core female customer and become a destination for her across all categories. We believe that these efforts will increase the frequency of her visits and her average spend, further improving the comparable store sales performance in women's categories.

Continuing to Improve Our Customer Experience. We have significantly enhanced the store experience and ease of shopping at all of our stores by implementing a comprehensive program focused on offering more brands and styles and simplifying store navigation. We have accomplished this by utilizing clear way-finding signs and distinct product signage, highlighting key brands and new arrivals, improving organization of the floor space, reducing rack density, facilitating quicker checkouts and delivering better customer service. We have made particular improvements in product size visibility, queuing and fitting rooms. To ensure consistent execution of our customer experience priorities, we have improved our store associate training and reorganized and strengthened our field management organization. Our improved customer experience, in conjunction with more consistent in-store execution, has contributed to a significant

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increase in overall customer satisfaction scores over the last three years. We have also implemented operational audits to measure performance against clearly articulated operational standards. To date, stores that have achieved superior audit scores have generated materially higher comparable store sales.

Increasing Our e-Commerce Sales. We have been selling to our customers online for more than a decade. We plan to leverage this heritage, along with our renewed focus on e-commerce, to expand our online assortment and utilize e-commerce strategies to drive incremental traffic to our stores.

Enhancing Existing Categories and Introduce New Ones. We have opportunities to expand the depth and breadth of certain existing categories such as ladies apparel, children's products and home décor, while continuing to remain the destination for coats, and maintaining the flexibility to introduce new categories such as pet related merchandise.

II. Expanding and Enhancing Our Retail Store Base. We intend to expand and enhance our retail store base through the following initiatives:

Adhering to an Opportunistic yet Disciplined Real Estate Strategy. We have grown our store base consistently since our founding in 1972, developing more than 99% of our stores organically, rather than through acquisition. We believe there is significant opportunity to expand our retail store base in the United States. In line with recent growth, our goal is to open approximately 25 new stores annually and continue to do so for the foreseeable future.

Maintaining Focus on Unit Economics and Returns. We have adopted a prudent approach to new store openings with a specific focus on achieving attractive unit economics and returns. This focus is demonstrated by the fact that the vast majority of our existing stores had positive Adjusted EBITDA for Fiscal 2013. By focusing on opening stores with attractive unit economics we are able to minimize costs associated with store relocations and closures, achieve attractive returns on capital and continue to grow Company margins. We continue to explore the potential for modified store formats to provide incremental growth.

Enhancing the Store Experience through Store Refreshes and Remodels. Since 2006, 68% of our stores are either new, refreshed, remodeled or relocated. In our refreshed and remodeled stores, we have incorporated new flooring, painting, lighting and graphics, relocated our fitting rooms to maximize productive selling space and made various other improvements as appropriate by location. We continue to invest in store refreshes and remodels on a store-by-store basis where appropriate, taking into consideration the age, sales and profitability of a store, as well as the potential impact to the customer shopping experience.

III. Enhancing Operating Margins. We intend to increase our operating margins through the following initiatives:

Optimize Markdowns. We believe that our markdown system allows us to maximize sales and gross margin dollars based on forward looking sales forecasts, sell-through targets, and exit dates. This allows us to optimize markdowns at the style and color level by store cluster.

Enhance Purchasing Power. We believe that our growth and new West Coast buying office provide us with the opportunity to capture incremental buying opportunities and realize economies of scale in our merchandising and non-merchandising purchasing activities.

Drive Operating Leverage. We believe that we will be able to leverage our growing sales over the fixed costs of our business. In addition, we are focused on continuing to improve the efficiency of our corporate and in-store operations. Furthermore, we expect operating costs to grow less rapidly in the future.

Uncertainties and Challenges

As management strives to increase profitability through achieving positive comparable 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 customers' spending, there are uncertainties and challenges that we face as an off-price retailer 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 global 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.

An incremental slowdown in the U.S. economy, an uncertain global economic outlook or an expanded credit crisis could 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

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could be impacted by changes in government regulations in areas including, but not limited to, taxes and healthcare. 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.

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. If we were to experience adverse economic trends and/or if our efforts to counteract the impacts of these trends are not sufficiently effective, there could be a negative impact on our financial performance and position in future fiscal periods.

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. 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 Burlington 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 the overall challenging retail conditions have led consumers to be more value conscious. 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 any 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.

Weather continues to be a 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. 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 driven by weather patterns.

Key Performance Measures

We consider numerous factors in assessing our performance. Key performance measures used by management include Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted EBITDA, comparable store sales, gross margin, inventory, store payroll as a percentage of net sales and liquidity.

Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA: Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures of our performance.

We present Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted EBITDA because we believe they are useful supplemental measures in evaluating the performance of our business and provide greater transparency into our results of operations. In particular, we believe that excluding certain items that may vary substantially in frequency and magnitude from operating income are useful supplemental measures that assist in evaluating our ability to generate earnings and leverage sales and to more readily compare these metrics between past and future periods.

Adjusted Net Income has limitations as an analytical tool, and should not be considered either in isolation or as a substitute for Net Income (Loss) or other data prepared in accordance with GAAP. Some of these limitations include:

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect the amortization of net favorable leases which are amortized over the life of the lease;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect costs related to debt amendments and costs related to the Secondary Offering that are expensed during the fiscal periods;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect expenses related to our May 2013 stock option modification;

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Adjusted Net Income does not reflect losses on the extinguishment of debt;

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect impairment charges on long lived assets; and

Adjusted Net Income does not reflect annual advisory fees paid to Bain Capital that are expensed during the fiscal periods.

For the three months ended May 3, 2014, Adjusted Net Income increased \$12.5 million to \$18.6 million as result of our improved gross margin, a reduction in our interest expense, and a decrease in the tax effect of the adjustments to net income, partially offset by increased costs, primarily selling and administrative expenses and tax expense.

The following table shows our reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted Net Income for the three month period ended May 3, 2014 compared to the three month period ended May 4, 2013:

	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted Net Income:		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)
Net Favorable Lease Amortization(a)	6,571	8,830
Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering(b)	424	8,854
Stock Option Modification Expense(c)	828	
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt(d)	3,681	
Impairment Charges(e)	19	51
Advisory Fees(f)	66	1,072
Tax Effect(g)	(4,751)	(7,109)
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 18,612	\$ 6,135

- (a) Net favorable lease amortization represents the non-cash amortization expense associated with favorable and unfavorable leases that were recorded as a result of purchase accounting related to the acquisition of BCFWC on April 13, 2006 by affiliates of Bain Capital Partners, LLC (along with its associated investment funds, or any successor to its investment management business, Bain Capital) in a take private transaction, and are recorded in the line item Depreciation and Amortization in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (b) Costs are primarily related to the Secondary Offering in Fiscal 2014 and advisory and professional fees associated with Amendment No. 2 to our Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Agreement in February 2013.
- (c) Represents expenses incurred as a result of our May 2013 stock option modification. Refer to Note 10 to our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Stock Option and Award Plans and Stock-Based Compensation, for further details.
- (d)

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Represents losses incurred in accordance with Topic No. 405 related to the April 2014 partial redemption of our Holdco Notes and the excess cash flow payment of our Term Loan Facility. Refer to Note 3 to our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Long Term Debt, for further details.

- (e) Represents impairment charges on long lived assets.
- (f) For Fiscal 2014, amounts represent reimbursement for out-of-pocket fees and expenses that are payable through the end of the 10-year term of our advisory agreement with Bain Capital. For Fiscal 2013, amounts primarily represent the annual advisory fee of Bain Capital expensed during the fiscal periods in connection with our advisory agreement with Bain Capital which was terminated on October 2, 2013 in connection with our initial public offering (the Offering). All amounts are recorded in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).
- (g) Tax effect is calculated based on the effective tax rates (before discrete items) for the respective periods, adjusted for the tax effect for the impact of items (a) through (f).

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. Some of these limitations include:

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;

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Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect historical cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments; and

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.

For the three months ended May 3, 2014, Adjusted EBITDA increased \$12.8 million to \$92.3 million as a result of our improved gross margin, partially offset by increased selling and administrative expenses (refer to the sections below entitled Results of Operations for further explanation).

The following table shows our reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA for the three month period ended May 3, 2014 compared to the three month period ended May 4, 2013:

	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
	(in thousands)	
Reconciliation of Net Income (Loss) to Adjusted EBITDA:		
Net Income (Loss)	\$ 11,774	\$ (5,563)
Interest Expense	26,552	34,303
Interest Income	(12)	(75)
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt(a)	3,681	
Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering(b)	424	8,854
Stock Option Modification Expense(c)	828	
Advisory Fees(d)	66	1,072
Depreciation and Amortization	41,208	43,992
Impairment Charges(e)	19	51
Tax Expense (Benefit)	7,786	(3,084)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 92,326	\$ 79,550

- (a) Represents losses incurred in accordance with Topic No. 405 related to the April 2014 partial redemption of our Holdco Notes and the excess cash flow payment of our Term Loan Facility. Refer to Note 3 to our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Long Term Debt, for further details.
- (b) Costs are primarily related to the Secondary Offering in Fiscal 2014 and advisory and professional fees associated with Amendment No. 2 to our Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Agreement in February 2013.
- (c) Represents expenses incurred as a result of our May 2013 stock option modification. Refer to Note 10 to our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Stock Option and Award Plans and Stock-Based Compensation, for further detail.
- (d) For Fiscal 2014, amounts represent reimbursement for out-of-pocket fees and expenses that are payable through the end of the 10-year term of our advisory agreement with Bain Capital. For Fiscal 2013, amounts primarily represent the annual advisory fee of Bain Capital expensed during the fiscal periods in connection with our

advisory agreement with Bain Capital which was terminated on October 2, 2013 in connection with the Offering. All amounts are recorded in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

(e) Represents impairment charges on long lived assets.

Comparable Store Sales. Comparable 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 comparable store sales varies across the retail industry. As a result, our definition of comparable store sales may differ from other retailers.

We define comparable store sales as sales of those stores, including online sales, 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. For the three month period ended May 3, 2014 we experienced an increase in comparable store sales of 2.7%.

Various factors affect comparable store sales, including, but not limited to, weather conditions, current economic 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.

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Gross Margin. 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, and other costs, in cost of sales. We include certain of these costs in the line items Selling and Administrative Expenses and Depreciation and Amortization in our May 3, 2014 Condensed 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 during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 was 38.1% compared with 37.3% during the three month period ended May 4, 2013. This improvement more than offset an approximate 30 basis point increase in product sourcing costs, which are included in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

Inventory. Inventory at May 3, 2014 was \$707.6 million compared with \$720.1 million at February 1, 2014. This decrease was primarily driven by a decrease in average inventory per comparable store of 1.8% as a result of our ongoing initiative to reduce inventory levels, increase inventory turnover and ultimately drive incremental store-traffic. In addition, we experienced a decrease in our pack-and-hold inventory of \$13.8 million, driven by the timing of our release of our pack-and-hold inventory for the spring season and the market conditions available in order for us to procure goods opportunistically which we expect to continue to contribute to our sales and margin objectives during Fiscal 2014. These decreases were partially offset by increased inventories related to our two new stores opened since February 1, 2014.

Inventory at May 4, 2013 was \$727.2 million. The decrease in inventory from May 4, 2013 to May 3, 2014 was primarily driven by a decrease in average inventory per comparable store of 11.3% as a result of our ongoing initiative to reduce inventory levels, increase inventory turnover and ultimately drive incremental store-traffic. This decrease was partially offset by an increase in our pack-and-hold inventory of \$24.6 million driven by our continued investment to process the goods bought more opportunistically and our 20 net new stores opened since May 4, 2013.

In order to better serve our customers and maximize sales, we continue to refine our merchandising mix and inventory levels within our stores. By appropriately managing our inventories, 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.

Comparable store 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 usually the longer the inventory is owned, the more likely markdowns may be required to sell the inventory. Comparable store inventory turnover is calculated by dividing comparable store sales by the average comparable store retail value of inventory for the period being measured. The calculation is based on a rolling 13 month average of inventory and the last 12 months comparable sales. Our comparable store inventory turnover rate (exclusive of warehouse inventory) as of May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013 was 4.2 turns per year and 3.6 turns per year, respectively.

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 related to corporate and warehouse employees. During the three months ended May 3, 2014, we changed our definition of store payroll to exclude payroll associated with our loss prevention team. These costs are now included in our product sourcing costs which are included in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss).

This change aligns our external reporting of store payroll with how the metric is reviewed internally by senior management. Under the current definition, store payroll as a percentage of net sales was 8.7% and 8.9% for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively. Under the previous definition, store payroll as a percentage of net sales was 9.2% and 9.4% for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively. The improvement in store payroll as a percentage of net sales was primarily driven by the benefit from the leverage of our comparable store sales and efficiencies realized in our stores as we continue to simplify operating procedures and improve the execution within store operations.

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 or used in operating, financing, and investing activities. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$63.5 million during the three month period ended May 3, 2014 resulting in a cash and cash equivalent balance of \$69.5 million. During the three month period ended May 4, 2013, cash and cash equivalents increased \$59.3 million. The decrease in cash flows from the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared to the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 was primarily driven by:

a \$401.0 million decrease in cash flow related to net repayments on our Holdco Notes (\$58.0 million net repayments on our Holdco Notes during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$343.0 million net proceeds from our Holdco Notes during the three months ended May 4, 2013);

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a \$48.8 million decrease in cash provided by operating activities, primarily driven by a smaller increase in accounts payable as a result of our decreased inventories (refer to the section below entitled Cash Flow for the Three Months Ended May 3, 2014 Compared with the Three Months Ended May 4, 2013 for further details); and

a \$16.2 million increase in capital expenditures, primarily related to the construction of our new corporate headquarters and store expenditures (refer to the section below entitled Capital Expenditures for further details); partially offset by

a \$336.0 million decrease in dividends paid (zero dividends during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$336.0 million of dividends paid in during the three months ended May 4, 2013); and

a \$13.5 million decrease in deferred financing costs (zero deferred financing costs during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$13.5 million of deferred financing costs during the three months ended May 4, 2013).

Changes in working capital also impact our cash flows. Working capital equals current assets (exclusive of restricted cash) minus current liabilities. Working capital at May 3, 2014 was \$92.7 million compared to \$104.9 million at May 4, 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents, an increase in our other current liabilities (primarily driven by an increase in our income and sales taxes payable) and a decrease in our inventories, partially offset by our decreased accounts payable. Working capital at February 1, 2014 was \$80.6 million. Refer to the sections below entitled Results of Operations for further explanations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth certain items in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as a percentage of net sales for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013.

	Percentage of Net Sales	
	Three Months Ended	
	May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%
Other Revenue	0.7	0.8
Total Revenue	100.7	100.8
Cost of Sales	61.9	62.7
Selling and Administrative Expenses	30.8	30.8
Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering		0.8
Stock Option Modification Expense	0.1	
Restructuring and Separation Costs		0.2
Depreciation and Amortization	3.7	4.1

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Impairment Charges Long-Lived Assets		
Other (Income) Expense, Net	(0.2)	(0.2)
Loss on Extinguishment of Debt	0.3	
Interest Expense	2.4	3.2
Total Expense	99.0	101.6
Loss before Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	1.7	(0.8)
Income Tax Expense (Benefit)	0.7	(0.3)
Net Income (Loss)	1.0%	(0.5)%

Three Month Period Ended May 3, 2014 Compared With the Three Month Period Ended May 4, 2013

Net Sales

We experienced an increase in net sales for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared with the comparative quarter of \$63.3 million, or 5.9%, to \$1,128.3 million. This increase was primarily attributable to the following:

an increase in net sales of \$40.3 million from new stores opened during Fiscal 2014 and stores previously opened that were not included in our comparable store sales; and

an increase in comparable store sales of \$28.1 million, or 2.7%, to \$1,085.7 million; partially offset by

a \$5.1 million decrease related to the net impact of closed stores and other sales adjustments.

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We believe that the comparable store sales increase was primarily due to our improved execution of our off-price model.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales as a percentage of net sales improved approximately 80 basis points during the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. The improvement was driven by improved execution. This improvement more than offset an approximate 30 basis point increase in product sourcing costs, which are included in the line item Selling and Administrative Expenses in our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). On a dollar basis, cost of sales increased \$30.8 million, or 4.6%, for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared with the comparative quarter primarily driven by our overall increase in sales.

Selling and Administrative Expenses

Selling and administrative expenses as a percentage of net sales remained consistent at 30.8% for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. We experienced positive leverage from comparable store sales achieved on store expenses, primarily payroll, as well as improved leverage on advertising expenses, which was offset by an increase in product sourcing costs. Selling and administrative expenses are summarized in the table below:

	<i>(in thousands)</i>					
	Three Months Ended			Three Months Ended		
	May 3, 2014	Percentage of Net Sales	May 4, 2013	Percentage of Net Sales	\$ Variance	% Change
Store Related Costs	\$ 237.0	21.0%	\$ 225.6	21.2%	\$ 11.4	5.1%
Product Sourcing Costs	43.3	3.8	37.9	3.5	5.4	14.2
Corporate Costs	34.1	3.0	32.2	3.0	1.9	5.9
Other Selling and Administrative Expenses	12.5	1.2	12.1	1.2	0.4	3.3
Marketing and Strategy Costs	20.1	1.8	19.9	1.9	0.2	1.0
Selling and Administrative Expenses	\$ 347.0	30.8%	\$ 327.7	30.8%	\$ 19.3	5.9%

Store related costs as a percentage of net sales improved approximately 20 basis points during the first quarter of Fiscal 2014. This improvement is primarily driven by the improved leverage of store payroll of approximately 25 basis points, partially offset by an increase in occupancy costs as a percentage of net sales of approximately 15 basis points.

On a dollar basis, the \$11.4 million increase in store related costs is primarily driven by our 20 net new stores that have opened since the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 as well as stores that opened during the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 that did not operate for a full 13 weeks.

Product sourcing costs as a percentage of net sales increased approximately 30 basis points during the first quarter of Fiscal 2014, which partially offset the improvement in cost of sales as noted above. The increase in product sourcing costs as a percentage of net sales is primarily driven by an increase of approximately 30 basis points in our supply

chain costs, or \$4.3 million on a dollar basis, primarily driven by our continued investment to process the goods bought more opportunistically.

Corporate costs as a percentage of net sales remained consistent at 3.0% during the first quarters of Fiscal 2014 and Fiscal 2013. The increase in corporate costs is primarily driven by an increase in business insurance of \$0.8 million, or 9.4%, primarily attributable to our general business expansion.

Costs Related to Debt Amendments and Secondary Offering

During the three months ended May 3, 2014, the Company incurred \$0.4 million of costs associated with the Secondary Offering. During the three months ended May 4, 2013, the Company incurred \$8.9 million of refinancing fees related to the February 2013 Term Loan Amendment.

Stock Option Modification Expense

In May 2013, our Board of Directors, in order to mitigate the impact of the dividend on our option holders in connection with the issuance of the Holdco Notes and the related \$336.0 million dividend in February 2013, approved a modification to the outstanding options, through a combination of exercise price reductions and cash payments to the option holders. Based on the terms of the modification, we will be required to make cash payments over the option holders' vesting periods, which vary over the next three years. During the first quarter of Fiscal 2014, we recorded \$0.2 million of expense related to these payments. We expect to recognize the remaining expense of \$0.4 million during the remainder of Fiscal 2014 and \$0.4 million, \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million for the fiscal years ended January 30, 2016, January 28, 2017 and February 3, 2018, respectively.

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Additionally, upon application of modification accounting for the reduction in strike prices, which contemplates fair value of awards both before and after the modification, incremental non-cash stock option expense is expected to be recognized over the option holders' vesting periods, which vary over the next three years. During the first quarter of Fiscal 2014, we recognized \$0.6 million of incremental non-cash stock option expense. We expect to recognize the remaining non-cash stock option modification expense of \$1.8 million during the remainder of Fiscal 2014 and \$1.4 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.2 million during the fiscal years ended January 30, 2016, January 28, 2017 and February 3, 2018, 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 \$41.2 million during the first three months of Fiscal 2014 compared with \$44.0 million during the comparative period. The decrease in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily driven by the expiration dates of certain of our favorable leases.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$7.8 million to \$26.6 million for the first three months of Fiscal 2014 primarily driven by the following:

a decrease of \$4.6 million and \$0.3 million of interest expense and amortization of deferred debt fees, respectively, related to our Holdco Notes as a result of the \$221.8 million and \$58.0 million principal prepayments on our Holdco Notes in November 2013 and April 2014, respectively; and

a decrease of \$3.2 million related to our Term Loan as a result of the refinancing in May 2013 which reduced the interest rates associated with the Term Loan by 100 basis points (provided that such interest rates shall be further reduced by 25 basis points if BCFWC's consolidated secured leverage ratio is less than or equal to 2.25:1) and to reduce the LIBOR floor by 25 basis points; partially offset by

an increase in amortization of deferred debt fees of \$0.5 million, primarily driven by increased deferred debt as a result of the refinancing of our Term Loan.

Our average interest rates and average balances related to our Term Loan and our ABL Line of Credit, for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared with the prior year's quarter are summarized in the table below:

		Three Months Ended	
		May 3, 2014	May 4, 2013
Average Interest Rate	ABL Line of Credit	1.9%	2.0%
Average Interest Rate	Term Loan	4.3%	5.5%
Average Balance	ABL Line of Credit	\$ 8.9 million	\$ 24.5 million
Average Balance	Term Loan	\$ 834.4 million	\$ 871.0 million

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

Income tax expense was \$7.8 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared to a benefit of \$3.1 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2013. The effective tax rates for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 and the comparative quarter were 39.8% and 35.7%, respectively. In accordance with ASC Topic No. 270, *Interim Reporting* (Topic No. 270) and ASC Topic No. 740, *Income Taxes* (Topic No. 740), at the end of each interim period we are required to determine the best estimate of our annual effective tax rate and then apply that rate in providing for income taxes on a current year-to-date (interim period) basis. We used this methodology during the first quarter of Fiscal 2014, resulting in the annual effective income tax rate of 41.0% (before discrete items) being our best estimate. The effective tax rate for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 was impacted by discrete adjustments that decreased the tax expense by \$0.2 million, primarily related to the reduction in unrecognized tax benefits (including interest and penalties) upon the expiration of statute of limitations, partially offset by an increase in deferred tax liabilities due to changes in state tax rates and apportionment.

Our best estimate of the projected annual effective income tax rate for the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 was 37.8% (before discrete items). The effective tax rate was impacted by discrete adjustments that increased the tax benefit by \$0.1 million, primarily related to the reduction in unrecognized tax benefits (including interest and penalties) upon the closing of ongoing state audits related to filing positions taken by the Company, and true-ups for income tax estimates in prior periods. The increase in our annual effective tax rate for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared to the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 is primarily driven by certain hiring credits available during the first quarter of Fiscal 2013 that have not been legislatively approved for Fiscal 2014.

Net Income (Loss)

We earned net income of \$11.8 million for the first quarter of Fiscal 2014 compared with a net loss of \$5.6 million for the comparative quarter. The increase in our net income was primarily driven by our improved gross margin, a decrease in costs related to our debt amendments and Secondary Offering and a reduction in our interest expense, partially offset by increases in our selling and administrative expenses and income tax expense.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of May 3, 2014, we continue to be in compliance with all of our covenants under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility. At May 3, 2014, our consolidated leverage ratio was 4.0 and our interest coverage ratio was 3.8.

Our ability to satisfy 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.

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. 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 offset declines in our comparable store sales with savings initiatives in the event that the economy declines.

Cash Flow for the Three Months Ended May 3, 2014 Compared with the Three Months Ended May 4, 2013

We used \$63.5 million of cash flow for the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared with generating \$59.3 million of cash flow for the comparative period.

Net cash provided by operating activities amounted to \$46.9 million and \$95.7 million for the first three months of Fiscal 2014 and Fiscal 2013, respectively. The decrease was primarily driven by a smaller increase in our accounts payable as a result of our decreased inventories, as well as a decrease in our income taxes payable and a decrease in accrued bonuses. These increases were partially offset by a larger decrease in our inventories and an increase in our net income.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$45.9 million and \$29.7 million for the three month periods ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively, and consists primarily of capital expenditures. The increase in capital expenditures is primarily related to the construction of our new corporate headquarters and store expenditures (refer to the section below entitled *Capital Expenditures* for further details).

Net cash used in financing activities increased \$57.8 million during the first three months of Fiscal 2014 compared with the first three months of Fiscal 2013. This increase was primarily related to the following:

a \$401.0 million decrease in cash flow related to net repayments on our Holdco Notes (\$58.0 million net repayments on our Holdco Notes during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$343.0 million net proceeds from our Holdco Notes during the three months ended May 4, 2013); and

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a \$4.0 million decrease in net repayments on our Term Loan (\$4.0 million net repayments during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to zero net repayments during the three months ended May 4, 2013); partially offset by

a \$336.0 million decrease in dividends paid (zero dividends during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$336.0 million of dividends paid in during the three months ended May 4, 2013) and

a \$13.5 million decrease in deferred financing costs (zero deferred financing costs during the three months ended May 3, 2014 compared to \$13.5 million of deferred financing costs during the three months ended May 4, 2013).

Cash flow and working capital levels assist management in measuring our ability to meet our cash requirements. Working capital equals current assets (exclusive of restricted cash) minus current liabilities. Working capital at May 3, 2014 was \$92.7 million compared to \$104.9 million at May 4, 2013. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in cash and cash equivalents, an increase in our other current liabilities (primarily driven by an increase in our income and sales taxes payable) and a decrease in our inventories, partially offset by our decreased accounts payable. Working capital at February 1, 2014 was \$80.6 million.

Capital Expenditures

For the first three months of Fiscal 2014, cash spend for capital expenditures, net of \$8.7 million of landlord allowances, amounted to \$37.3 million. We estimate that we will spend approximately \$180 million, net of approximately \$40 million of landlord allowances, in capital expenditures during Fiscal 2014, including approximately \$75 million, net of the previously mentioned landlord allowances for store expenditures, and approximately \$35 million to support continued distribution facility enhancements. We expect to use the remaining capital to support information technology and other initiatives, inclusive of approximately \$40 million related to the construction of our new corporate headquarters.

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Dividends

Payment of dividends is prohibited under our credit agreements except in limited circumstances. In February 2013, net proceeds from the offering of the Holdco notes were used to pay a special cash dividend of \$336.0 million to the then Class A and Class L stockholders on a pro rata basis.

Operational Growth

During the three months ended May 3, 2014, we opened 2 new Burlington Stores. We did not close any stores during the three months ended May 3, 2014. As of May 3, 2014, we operated 523 stores primarily under the name Burlington Stores. As part of our growth strategy, we plan to open 23 net new Burlington Stores during the remainder of Fiscal 2014.

We monitor the availability of desirable locations for our stores by, among other things, presentations by brokers, real estate developers and existing landlords, evaluating dispositions by other retail chains and bankruptcy auctions. 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.

Debt

As of May 3, 2014, our obligations include \$825.4 million under our Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Agreement due 2017, \$450.0 million of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 and \$69.2 million of 9.00%/9.75% Senior Notes due 2018.

\$1 Billion Senior Secured Term Loan Facility

The interest rates for the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility are based on: (i) for LIBO rate loans for any interest period, at a rate per annum equal to 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 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility) and (y) 1.00% (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. The interest rate on the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility was 4.3% as of May 3, 2014 and 5.5% as of May 4, 2013.

In addition, the Senior Secured 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 Senior Secured 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 Senior Secured Term Loan Facility have the maturity dates set forth in the amendments applicable to such term loans.

The Senior Secured Term Loan Credit Agreement contains financial, affirmative and negative covenants and requires that BCFWC, among other things, maintain on the last day of each fiscal quarter a consolidated leverage ratio not to exceed a maximum amount and maintain a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least a certain amount. The

consolidated leverage ratio compares our total debt to Covenant EBITDA, as the relevant metric is defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, for the trailing twelve months most recently ended and such ratios may not exceed 5.50 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. The consolidated leverage ratio as of May 3, 2014 was 4.0.

The consolidated interest coverage ratio compares our consolidated interest expense to Covenant EBITDA, as each term is defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, for the trailing twelve months most recently ended, and such ratios must exceed 2.00 to 1 through October 31, 2015; and 2.10 to 1 at January 30, 2016 and thereafter. The consolidated interest coverage ratio as of May 3, 2014 was 3.8.

Covenant EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure of our liquidity. Covenant EBITDA, as defined in the credit agreement governing our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility, starts with BCFWC 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. Covenant EBITDA is used to calculate the consolidated leverage ratio and the consolidated interest coverage ratio. As of May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, we were in compliance with all of our covenants under our Senior Secured Term Loan Facility.

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ABL Line of Credit

As of May 3, 2014 we had no outstanding borrowings on our ABL Line of Credit and unused availability of \$508.2 million. Our borrowings equaled our repayments on our ABL Line of Credit during the three months ended May 3, 2014 and May 4, 2013, respectively.

\$450 Million Senior Notes

On February 24, 2011, BCFWC, exclusive of subsidiaries (referred to herein as BCFW) issued \$450.0 million aggregate principal amount of 10% Senior Notes due 2019 at an issue price of 100% (the Senior Notes). The Senior Notes were issued pursuant to an indenture, dated February 24, 2011, among BCFWC, the guarantors signatory thereto, and Wilmington Trust FSB.

The Senior Notes are senior unsecured obligations of BCFW and are guaranteed on a senior basis by Burlington Coat Factory Investments Holdings, Inc. and each of BCFW's U.S. subsidiaries to the extent such guarantor is a guarantor of BCFW's obligations under the Term Loan Facility. Interest is payable on the Senior Notes on each February 15 and August 15.

9.00%/9.75% Holdco Notes

On February 20, 2013, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, issued \$350.0 million Holdco Notes pursuant to an indenture, dated February 20, 2013. The Holdco Notes are senior unsecured obligations of the Issuers and are not guaranteed by any of the subsidiaries of the Company. On November 7, 2013, the Issuers redeemed \$221.8 million aggregate principal amount of the Holdco Notes. On April 4, 2014, the Issuers redeemed \$58.0 million aggregate principal amount of the Holdco Notes.

The Holdco Notes mature on February 15, 2018. Interest on the Holdco Notes is payable entirely in cash, unless certain conditions are satisfied, in which case interest may be paid by increasing the principal amount of the Holdco Notes or by issuing new notes. Cash interest on the Holdco Notes accrues at the rate of 9.00% per annum and PIK interest will accrue at the rate of 9.75% per annum and is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year. Interest is computed on the basis of a 360-day year comprised of twelve 30-day months.

The indenture governing the Holdco Notes contains covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of Holdings LLC 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 important exceptions and qualifications. In addition, in certain circumstances, if Holdings LLC and Burlington Holdings Finance, Inc. sell assets or experiences certain changes of control, it must offer to purchase the Holdco Notes.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with 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 Condensed Consolidated 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 Condensed 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, insurance reserves 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 consolidated 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.

Our critical accounting policies and estimates are consistent with those disclosed in Note 1 to the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2014.

Safe Harbor Statement

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. For example, when we use words such as projects, expects, anticipates, intends, plans, believes, seeks, estimates, should, would, could, potential or may,

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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. Such statements include but are not limited to, proposed store openings and closings, proposed capital expenditures, projected financing requirements, proposed developmental projects, projected sales and earnings, our ability to maintain selling margins, and the effect of the adoption of recent accounting pronouncements on our consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows. 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, inflation, general economic conditions, 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, events affecting the delivery of merchandise to our stores, existence of adverse litigation, availability of desirable locations on suitable terms, and other risks discussed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC).

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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 1 to our May 3, 2014 Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for a discussion of recent accounting pronouncements and their impact on our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks as part of our ongoing business operations. Primary exposures include (i) changes in interest rates, as borrowings under our ABL Line of Credit and Term Loan Facility bear interest at floating rates based on LIBOR or the base rate, in each case plus an applicable borrowing margin and (ii) investing activities. The interest rate of our Term Loan Facility is also dependent on the LIBOR, prime rate, and the federal funds rate as further discussed in Note 3 to our Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, Long Term Debt.

We will manage our interest rate risk by balancing the amount of fixed-rate and floating-rate debt and through the use of interest rate cap agreements. 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 May 3, 2014, we had \$543.2 million principal amount of fixed-rate debt and \$830.6 million of floating-rate debt (both exclusive of original issue discount). Based on \$830.6 million outstanding as floating-rate debt, an immediate increase of one percentage point, excluding the interest rate caps, would cause an increase to cash interest expense of

approximately \$8.3 million per year, resulting in \$8.3 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 percentage point increase in interest rates were to occur over the next four quarters excluding the interest rate cap, such an increase would result in the following additional interest expenses (assuming current borrowing level remains constant):

	(in thousands)				
	Principal Outstanding at May 3, 2014	Additional Interest Expense Q2 2014	Additional Interest Expense Q3 2014	Additional Interest Expense Q4 2014	Additional Interest Expense Q1 2015
Floating Rate Debt					
ABL Line of Credit	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Term Loan (a)	830,552	2,076	2,076	2,076	2,076
	\$ 830,552	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,076	\$ 2,076

(a) Principal balance represents carrying value of our Term Loan exclusive original issue discount.

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We have two interest rate cap agreements which limit our interest rate exposure to 7% on our first \$900.0 million of borrowings under our variable rate debt obligations. If interest rates were to increase above the 7% cap rates in effect as of May 3, 2014, for a full fiscal year, then our maximum interest rate exposure would be \$22.8 million assuming constant borrowing levels of \$830.6 million. Currently, we have unlimited interest rate risk related to our variable rate debt in excess of \$900.0 million. As of May 3, 2014, the borrowing rate related to our Term Loan Facility was 4.3%.

Our ability to satisfy our interest payment obligations on our outstanding debt will depend largely on our future performance, which, in turn, is in part 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 our 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 4. 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, May 3, 2014. 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 May 3, 2014.

During the quarter ended May 3, 2014, 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.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings.

Like many retailers, we have been named in class or collective actions on behalf of various groups alleging violations of federal and state wage and hour and other labor statutes, and alleged violation of state consumer and/or privacy protection statutes. In the normal course of business, we are also party to various other lawsuits and regulatory proceedings including, among others, commercial, product, product safety, employee, customer, intellectual property and other claims. Actions against us are in various procedural stages. Many of these proceedings raise factual and legal issues and are subject to uncertainties.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2014.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

None.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits.**

Exhibit	Description
10.1(1)	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement among Burlington Stores, Inc. and the Investors and Managers named therein dated as of March 13, 2014.
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.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
(1)	Incorporated by reference to Burlington Stores, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2014 filed on March 31, 2014.

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SIGNATURES

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

BURLINGTON STORES, INC.

/s/ Thomas A. Kingsbury
Thomas A. Kingsbury
President & Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Todd Weyhrich
Todd Weyhrich
Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: June 12, 2014

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