

BSQUARE CORP /WA
Form SC 13D
May 18, 2018

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

SCHEDULE 13D
Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
(Amendment No.)*

BSQUARE CORPORATION

(Name of Issuer)

Common Stock

(Title of Class of Securities)

11776U300

(CUSIP Number)

Palogic Value Management, L.P.

Attn: Ryan L. Vardeman

5310 Harvest Hill Road, Suite 110

Dallas, TX 75230

(214) 871-2700

with a copy to:

Evan Hall, Esq.

Haynes and Boone, LLP

2323 Victory Avenue, Suite 700

Dallas, Texas 75219

(214) 651-5000

(Name, Address and Telephone Number of Person Authorized to Receive Notices and Communications)

May 18, 2018

(Date of Event which Requires Filing of this Statement)

If the filing person has previously filed a statement on Schedule 13G to report the acquisition that is the subject of this Schedule 13D, and is filing this schedule because of §§240.13d-1(e), 240.13d-1(f) or 240.13d-1(g), check the following box.

Note: Schedules filed in paper format shall include a signed original and five copies of the schedule, including all exhibits. See §240.13d-7 for other parties to whom copies are to be sent.

* The remainder of this cover page shall be filled out for a reporting person's initial filing on this form with respect to the subject class of securities, and for any subsequent amendment containing information which would alter disclosures provided in a prior cover page.

The information required on the remainder of this cover page shall not be deemed to be filed for the purpose of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (*Act*) or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section of the Act but shall be subject to all other provisions of the Act (however, see the Notes).

CUSIP No. 11776U300

1. Names of Reporting Persons

Palogic Value Management, L.P.

2. Check the Appropriate Box if a Member of a Group (See Instructions)

(a) (b)

3. SEC Use Only

4. Source of Funds (See Instructions)

AF

5. Check if Disclosure of Legal Proceedings Is Required Pursuant to Items 2(d) or 2(e)

6. Citizenship or Place of Organization

Delaware

7. Sole Voting Power

Number of

Shares

0

Beneficially

8. Shared Voting Power

Owned by

Each

885,993

9. Sole Dispositive Power

Reporting

Person

0

With

10. Shared Dispositive Power

885,993

11. Aggregate Amount Beneficially Owned by Each Reporting Person

885,993

12. Check if the Aggregate Amount in Row (11) Excludes Certain Shares (See Instructions)

13. Percent of Class Represented by Amount in Row (11)

7.0% (1)

14. Type of Reporting Person (See Instructions)

PN; HC; IA

(1) Based upon 12,690,868 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of April 30, 2018, as disclosed in the Issuer's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the Issuer with the SEC for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018, that was filed on May 15, 2018.

CUSIP No. 11776U300

1. Names of Reporting Persons

Palogic Value Fund, L.P.

2. Check the Appropriate Box if a Member of a Group (See Instructions)

(a) (b)

3. SEC Use Only

4. Source of Funds (See Instructions)

WC

5. Check if Disclosure of Legal Proceedings Is Required Pursuant to Items 2(d) or 2(e)

6. Citizenship or Place of Organization

Delaware

7. Sole Voting Power

Number of

Shares

0

Beneficially

8. Shared Voting Power

Owned by

Each

885,993

9. Sole Dispositive Power

Reporting

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CUSIP No. 11776U300

1. Names of Reporting Persons

Palogic Capital Management, LLC

2. Check the Appropriate Box if a Member of a Group (See Instructions)

(a) (b)

3. SEC Use Only

4. Source of Funds (See Instructions)

AF

5. Check if Disclosure of Legal Proceedings Is Required Pursuant to Items 2(d) or 2(e)

6. Citizenship or Place of Organization

Delaware

7. Sole Voting Power

Number of

Shares

0

Beneficially

8. Shared Voting Power

Owned by

Each

885,993

9. Sole Dispositive Power

Reporting

Person

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With

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7.0% (1)

14. Type of Reporting Person (See Instructions)

HC; OO

(1) Based upon 12,690,868 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of April 30, 2018, as disclosed in the Issuer's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the Issuer with the SEC for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018, that was filed on May 15, 2018.

CUSIP No. 11776U300

1. Names of Reporting Persons

Ryan L. Vardeman

2. Check the Appropriate Box if a Member of a Group (See Instructions)

(a) (b)

3. SEC Use Only

4. Source of Funds (See Instructions)

AF

5. Check if Disclosure of Legal Proceedings Is Required Pursuant to Items 2(d) or 2(e)

6. Citizenship or Place of Organization

United States

7. Sole Voting Power

Number of

Shares

0

Beneficially

8. Shared Voting Power

Owned by

Each

885,993

9. Sole Dispositive Power

Reporting

Person

0

With

10. Shared Dispositive Power

885,993

11. Aggregate Amount Beneficially Owned by Each Reporting Person

885,993

12. Check if the Aggregate Amount in Row (11) Excludes Certain Shares (See Instructions)

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7.0% (1)

14. Type of Reporting Person (See Instructions)

HC; IN

(1) Based upon 12,690,868 shares of Common Stock outstanding as of April 30, 2018, as disclosed in the Issuer's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by the Issuer with the SEC for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2018, that was filed on May 15, 2018.

Item 1. Security and the Issuer

This statement on Schedule 13D (this *Schedule 13D*) relates to shares of common stock, no par value (the *Common Stock*), of BSQUARE Corporation, a Washington corporation (the *Issuer*). The address of the principal executive offices of the Issuer is located at 110 110th Avenue NE, Suite 300, Bellevue, WA 98004.

Item 2. Identity and Background

(a) This Schedule 13D is jointly filed by and on behalf of each of Palogic Value Management, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (*Palogic Value Management*); Palogic Value Fund, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership (*Palogic Value Fund*); Palogic Capital Management, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (*Palogic Capital Management*); and Ryan L. Vardeman (Palogic Value Management, Palogic Value Fund, Palogic Capital Management and Mr. Vardeman are collectively referred to herein as the *Reporting Persons*). The Reporting Persons are filing this Schedule 13D jointly, and the agreement among the Reporting Persons to file jointly is attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1 and incorporated herein by reference (the *Joint Filing Agreement*). Palogic Value Fund is the record and direct beneficial owner of the securities covered by this statement. Palogic Value Management is the general partner of, and investment manager to, Palogic Value Fund. Palogic Capital Management is the general partner of Palogic Value Management. Mr. Vardeman is the sole member of Palogic Capital Management.

Each Reporting Person declares that neither the filing of this Schedule 13D nor anything herein shall be construed as an admission that such person is, for the purposes of Section 13(d) or 13(g) of the Act, the beneficial owner of any securities covered by this Schedule 13D.

(b) The address of the principal business office of each of the Reporting Persons is, c/o Palogic Value Management, L.P., 5310 Harvest Hill Road, Suite 110, Dallas, Texas 75230, USA.

(c) The principal business of Palogic Value Fund is acquiring, holding and selling securities for investment purposes. The principal business of Palogic Value Management is serving as the general partner of, and investment manager to, Palogic Value Fund. The principal business of Palogic Capital Management is serving as the general partner of Palogic Value Management. The present principal occupation of Mr. Vardeman is serving as the sole member of Palogic Capital Management.

(d) No Reporting Person has, during the last five years, been convicted in a criminal proceeding (excluding traffic violations or similar misdemeanors).

(e) No Reporting Person has, during the last five years, been a party to a civil proceeding of a judicial or administrative body of competent jurisdiction as a result of which such Reporting Person was or is subject to a judgment, decree or final order enjoining future violations of, or prohibiting or mandating activities subject to, federal or state securities laws or finding any violation with respect to such laws.

(f) The place of organization of each Reporting Person, other than Mr. Vardeman, is listed in paragraph (a) of this Item 2. Mr. Vardeman is a citizen of the United States of America.

Item 3. Source and Amount of Funds or other Consideration

The Reporting Persons expended an aggregate of approximately \$3,782,769 (including commissions) to acquire 885,993 shares of Common Stock of the Issuer in various open market transactions. The funds used for the purchase of shares of Common Stock of the Issuer reported in this Schedule 13D were derived from general working capital of Palogic Value Fund.

Item 4. Purpose of Transaction

The Reporting Persons acquired shares of Common Stock of the Issuer for investment purposes. The Reporting Persons intend to review their investment in the Issuer on a continuing basis taking into consideration various factors, including the Issuer's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects, general economic and industry conditions, the securities markets in general and those for shares of Common Stock and the Issuer, in particular, as well

as other developments and other investment opportunities. Based upon such review, the Reporting Persons will take such actions in the future as the Reporting Persons may deem appropriate in light of the circumstances existing from time to time, which may include further acquisitions of shares of Common Stock of the Issuer or disposal of some or all of the shares of Common Stock of the Issuer owned by the Reporting Persons or otherwise acquired by the Reporting Persons, either in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions.

Any open market or privately negotiated purchases or sales, acquisition recommendations or proposals or other transactions concerning the Issuer may be made at any time without prior notice. Any alternative may depend upon a variety of factors, including, without limitation, current and anticipated future trading prices of the securities, the financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Issuer and general industry conditions, the availability, form and terms of financing, other investment and business opportunities, general stock market and economic conditions, tax considerations and other factors. Although the foregoing reflects plans and proposals presently contemplated by each Reporting Person with respect to the Issuer, the foregoing is subject to change at any time and dependent upon contingencies and assumed and speculative conditions, and there can be no assurance that any of the actions set forth above will be taken.

The Reporting Persons have, and may in the future, engage in discussions with the Issuer's management, board of directors, and/or shareholders concerning, among other things, the Issuer's performance, the market price of the shares of the Issuer's stock relative to the value of the Issuer's assets, potential financing options for the Issuer, the Issuer's business strategy, potential transactions and other issues for the betterment of the Issuer. The Reporting Persons may have future discussion with the Issuer's management and board of directors covering a broad range of subjects relative to performance, strategic direction, shareholder value, board composition and governance of the Issuer.

Depending upon each factor discussed above and any other factor (which may be unknown at this time) that is, or may become relevant, the Reporting Persons may consider, among other things: (a) the acquisition by the Reporting Persons of additional securities of the Issuer, the disposition of securities of the Issuer, or the exercise of convertible securities of the Issuer; (b) an extraordinary corporate transaction, such as a merger, reorganization or liquidation, involving the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries; (c) a sale or transfer of a material amount of assets of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries; (d) changes in the present board of directors or management of the Issuer; (e) a material change in the present capitalization or dividend policy of the Issuer; (f) any other material change in the Issuer's business or corporate structure; (g) changes in the Issuer's articles of incorporation, bylaws or instruments corresponding thereto or other actions which may impede the acquisition of control of the Issuer by any person; (h) causing any class of the Issuer's securities to be delisted from a national securities exchange or to cease to be authorized to be quoted in an inter-dealer quotation system of a registered national securities association; (i) a class of equity securities of the Issuer becoming eligible for termination of registration pursuant to Section 12(g)(4) of the Act; or (j) any action similar to those enumerated above.

Except to the extent that the foregoing may be deemed to be a plan or proposal, none of the Reporting Persons currently has any plans or proposals that relate to or would result in any of the actions specified in clause (a) through (j) of Item 4 of Schedule 13D. Depending upon the foregoing factors and to the extent deemed advisable in light of their general investment policies, or other factors, the Reporting Persons may, at any time and from time to time, formulate other purposes, plans or proposals regarding the Issuer or the Common Shares, or any other actions that could involve one or more of the types of transactions or have one or more of the results described in paragraphs (a) through (j) of Item 4 of Schedule 13D. The foregoing is subject to change at any time, and there can be no assurance that any of the Reporting Persons will take any of the actions set forth above.

Item 5. Interest in Securities of the Issuer

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(a) The aggregate number and percentage of the class of securities identified pursuant to Item 1 beneficially owned by each Reporting Person is stated in Items 11 and 13 on the cover page(s) hereto.

Each Reporting Person declares that neither the filing of this Schedule 13D nor anything herein shall be construed as an admission that such person is, for the purposes of Section 13(d) or 13(g) of the Act or any other purpose, the beneficial owner of any securities covered by this Schedule 13D.

Each Reporting Person may be deemed to be a member of a group with respect to the Issuer or securities of the Issuer for the purposes of Section 13(d) or 13(g) of the Act. Each Reporting Person declares that neither the filing of this Schedule 13D nor anything herein shall be construed as an admission that such person is, for the purposes of Section 13(d) or 13(g) of the Act or any other purpose, (i) acting (or has agreed or is agreeing to act) with any other person as a partnership, limited partnership, syndicate or other group for the purpose of acquiring, holding or disposing of securities of the Issuer or otherwise with respect to the Issuer or any securities of the Issuer or (ii) a member of any syndicate or group with respect to the Issuer or any securities of the Issuer.

(b) Number of shares as to which each Reporting Person has:

(i) sole power to vote or to direct the vote:

See Item 7 on the cover page(s) hereto.

(ii) shared power to vote or to direct the vote:

See Item 8 on the cover page(s) hereto.

(iii) sole power to dispose or to direct the disposition of:

See Item 9 on the cover page(s) hereto.

(iv) shared power to dispose or to direct the disposition of:

See Item 10 on the cover page(s) hereto.

Palogic Value Fund is the record and direct beneficial owner of the securities covered by this Schedule 13D. Palogic Value Fund has the power to vote or to direct the vote of (and the power to dispose or direct the disposition of) the shares of Common Stock owned by it.

As the general partner of Palogic Value Fund, Palogic Value Management may be deemed to have the shared power to vote or to direct the vote of (and the shared power to dispose or direct the disposition of) any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Value Fund. Palogic Value Management does not own any shares of Common Stock directly and disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Value Fund.

As the general partner of Palogic Value Management, Palogic Capital Management may be deemed to have the shared power to vote or to direct the vote of (and the shared power to dispose or direct the disposition of) any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Value Management. Palogic Capital Management does not own any shares of Common Stock directly and disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Value Management.

As the sole member of Palogic Capital Management, Mr. Vardeman may be deemed to have the shared power to vote or to direct the vote of (and the shared power to dispose or direct the disposition of) any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Capital Management. Mr. Vardeman does not own any shares of Common Stock

directly and disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by Palogic Capital Management.

As of the date hereof, no Reporting Person owns any shares of Common Stock of the Issuer other than as set forth in this Item 5.

(c) Other than as set forth on Annex A hereto, there have been no transactions in the class of securities reported on that were effected by the Reporting Persons during the past sixty days or since the most recent filing of Schedule 13D, whichever is less.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Not applicable.

Item 6. Contracts, Arrangements, Understandings or Relationships with Respect to Securities of the Issuer

The information set forth in Item 4 of this Schedule 13D is hereby incorporated herein by reference.

Except as otherwise described herein, in the Letter Agreement and the Joint Filing Agreement, attached hereto as Exhibit 99.1, no Reporting Person has any contract, arrangement, understanding or relationship with any person with respect to the Common Stock of the Issuer or any other securities of the Issuer.

Item 7. Material to be Filed as Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as exhibits hereto:

Exhibit	Description of Exhibit
99.1	Joint Filing Agreement (filed herewith).

SIGNATURE

After reasonable inquiry and to the best of my knowledge and belief, I certify that the information set forth in this statement is true, complete and correct.

Date: May 18, 2018

PALOGIC VALUE MANAGEMENT, L.P.

By: Palogic Capital Management, LLC
Its: General Partner

By: /s/ Ryan L. Vardeman
Name: Ryan L. Vardeman
Title: Sole Member

PALOGIC VALUE FUND, L.P.

By: Palogic Value Management, L.P.
Its: General Partner

By: Palogic Capital Management, LLC
Its: General Partner

By: /s/ Ryan L. Vardeman
Name: Ryan L. Vardeman
Title: Sole Member

PALOGIC CAPITAL MANAGEMENT, LLC

By: /s/ Ryan L. Vardeman
Name: Ryan L. Vardeman
Title: Sole Member

/s/ Ryan L. Vardeman
RYAN L. VARDEMAN

ANNEX A

RECENT TRANSACTIONS BY THE REPORTING PERSONS IN THE SECURITIES OF BSQUARE CORPORATION

Entity	Date of Transaction	Description of Transaction	Shares Acquired	Shares Disposed	Price Per Share
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/19/2018	Open Market Purchases	15,188		\$ 3.9
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/19/2018	Open Market Sales		1,000	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/20/2018	Open Market Purchases	3,700		\$ 4.0
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/22/2018	Open Market Purchases	3,501		\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/23/2018	Open Market Purchases	1,900		\$ 3.9
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/23/2018	Open Market Sales		4	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/26/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,150		\$ 4.1
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/26/2018	Open Market Sales		487	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/26/2018	Open Market Sales		100	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/27/2018	Open Market Purchases	3,700		\$ 4.
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/27/2018	Open Market Sales		3,000	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/27/2018	Open Market Sales		700	\$ 4.1
gic Value Fund, L.P.	03/29/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,175		\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/02/2018	Open Market Purchases	9,583		\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/03/2018	Open Market Purchases	5,127		\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/03/2018	Open Market Sales		1,278	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/03/2018	Open Market Sales		3,215	\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/04/2018	Open Market Sales		400	\$ 4.1
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/05/2018	Open Market Purchases	5,000		\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/05/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,000		\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/05/2018	Open Market Sales		154	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/06/2018	Open Market Purchases	2,300		\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/06/2018	Open Market Sales		200	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/06/2018	Open Market Sales		1,200	\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/09/2018	Open Market Purchases	900		\$ 4.2
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/10/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,400		\$ 4.4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/13/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,897		\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/17/2018	Open Market Purchases	5,000		\$ 4.3
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/17/2018	Open Market Sales		2	\$ 4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/18/2018	Open Market Purchases	7,484		\$ 4.3
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/19/2018	Open Market Purchases	6,595		\$ 4.3
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/20/2018	Open Market Purchases	2,000		\$ 4.
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/23/2018	Open Market Purchases	8,428		\$ 4.3
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/24/2018	Open Market Purchases	17,100		\$ 4.3
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/26/2018	Open Market Purchases	7,900		\$ 4.5
gic Value Fund, L.P.	04/30/2018	Open Market Purchases	4,200		\$ 4.5
gic Value Fund, L.P.	05/02/2018	Open Market Purchases	1,300		\$ 4.4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	05/03/2018	Open Market Purchases	3,100		\$ 4.4
gic Value Fund, L.P.	05/04/2018	Open Market Purchases	1,920		\$ 4.

ulatory and litigation developments could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance. Various aspects of our operations are subject to federal, state or local laws, rules and regulations, any of which may change from time to time. The costs and other effects of new or changed legal requirements cannot be determined with certainty. For example, new legislation or regulations may result in increased costs directly for our compliance or indirectly to the extent such requirements increase prices of goods and services, reduce the availability of raw materials or further restrict our ability to extend credit to our customers.

We continually monitor the state and federal legal/regulatory environment for developments that may impact us. Failure to detect changes and comply with such laws and regulations may result in an erosion of our reputation, disruption of business and/or loss of employee morale. Additionally, we are regularly involved in various litigation matters that arise in the ordinary course of our business. Regulatory or litigation developments could adversely affect our business operations and financial performance.

Unauthorized disclosure of sensitive or confidential customer information could severely damage our reputation, expose us to risks of litigation and liability, disrupt our operations and harm our business. As part of our normal course of business, we collect, process and retain sensitive and confidential customer, employee and company information. The protection of this data is extremely important to us, our employees and our customers. Despite the considerable security measures we have in place, our facilities and systems, and those of our third-party service providers, may be vulnerable to security breaches, such as theft, vandalism, computer viruses, misplaced or lost data, hacking, jamming and/or human errors, or other similar events. Any security breach involving the misappropriation, loss or other unauthorized disclosure of confidential information, whether by us or our vendors, could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and erode our customers' willingness to shop in our stores or on our website, violate applicable laws, regulations, orders and agreements, and subject us to significant costs and liabilities which could be material.

1B. Unresolved Staff Comments
None applicable

2. Properties
Properties

As of February 2, 2013, we operated 1,146 stores in 49 states. Our prototype, or "prototype," store has approximately 88,000 gross square feet of retail space and serves trade areas of 150,000 to 200,000 people. Our "small" stores are 55,000 to 68,000 square feet and serve trade areas of 100,000 to 150,000 people. Our "urban" stores, currently located in the New York and Chicago markets, serve very densely populated areas of up to 500,000 people and average approximately 125,000 square feet of retail space.

typical lease has an initial term of 20-25 years and four to eight
renewal options for consecutive five-year extension terms.
Substantially all of our leases provide for a minimum annual rent that
is fixed or adjusts to set levels during the lease term, including
escalations. Approximately one-fourth of the leases provide for
additional rent based on a percentage of sales over designated levels.

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The following tables summarize key information about our stores.

	Number of Stores		Selling Square Footage 2012 (In Thousands)	
	2011	Net Change	2012	
Mid-Atlantic Region:				
Delaware	5	—	5	399
Maryland	22	1	23	1,634
Pennsylvania	47	1	48	3,435
Virginia	29	1	30	2,175
West Virginia	7	—	7	500
Total Mid-Atlantic	110	3	113	8,143
Midwest Region:				
Illinois	64	1	65	4,884
Indiana	38	—	38	2,749
Michigan	15	1	16	1,041
Minnesota	45	—	45	3,336
Nebraska	26	—	26	1,976
North Dakota	7	—	7	479
South Dakota	3	—	3	217
Wisconsin	59	(1)	58	4,250
Total Midwest	300	1	301	22,070
Northeast Region:				
Connecticut	18	3	21	1,474
Delaware	5	—	5	388
Massachusetts	23	1	24	1,864
New Hampshire	9	1	10	715
New Jersey	38	—	38	2,901
New York	50	1	51	3,844
Rhode Island	3	—	3	227
Mont	1	—	1	77
Total Northeast	147	6	153	11,490
South Central Region:				
Kansas	8	—	8	572
Texas	11	1	12	810
Louisiana	6	—	6	421
Missouri	24	2	26	1,859
Oklahoma	10	—	10	720
Arkansas	84	—	84	6,095
Total South Central	143	3	146	10,477

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	Number of Stores		2012	Selling
	2011	Net Change		Square Footage 2012
(In Thousands)				
East Region:				
Alabama	13	—	13	859
Florida	52	1	53	3,874
Georgia	34	1	35	2,554
Kentucky	16	—	16	1,127
Mississippi	5	—	5	378
North Carolina	29	2	31	2,195
South Carolina	14	1	15	1,033
Tennessee	20	—	20	1,398
Total Southeast	183	5	188	13,418
West Region:				
Alaska	1	—	1	73
Arizona	26	—	26	1,953
California	128	—	128	9,206
Colorado	24	—	24	1,835
Idaho	5	—	5	328
Montana	2	—	2	117
Nevada	12	—	12	851
New Mexico	5	—	5	326
Oregon	10	—	10	649
Utah	12	—	12	874
Washington	17	1	18	1,190
Wyoming	2	—	2	98
Total West	244	1	245	17,500
Total Kohl's	1,127	19	1,146	83,098

	Number of Stores by Store Type				Number of Stores by Location		
	2011	Net Additions	2012		2011	Net Additions	2012
Store type	987	—	987	Strip centers	764	7	771
Small	135	19	154	Community & regional malls	83	2	85
Urban	5	—	5	Freestanding	280	10	290
	1,127	19	1,146		1,127	19	1,146

	Number of Stores by Ownership				Number of Stores by Building Type		
	2011	Net Additions	2012		2011	Net Additions	2012
Owned	403	4	407	One-story	1,035	18	1,053
Leased*	724	15	739	Two-story	92	1	93
	1,127	19	1,146		1,127	19	1,146

leased includes locations where we lease the land and/or building

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Distribution Centers

The following table summarizes key information about each of our distribution centers.

Location	Year Opened	Square Footage	States Serviced	Approximate Store Capacity
Dayton, Ohio	1994	780,000	Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia	185
Chester, Virginia	1997	420,000	Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia	135
Springfield, Missouri	1999	540,000	Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Wyoming	110
Wichita, Kansas	2001	540,000	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas	115
Manhasset Neck, New York	2002	605,000	Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont	145
Redwood City, California	2002	575,000	Arizona, California,	110

on, Georgia	2005	560,000	Colorado, Nevada, Utah Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee Alaska, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky,	150
erson, fornia	2006	360,000	Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin	110
wa, Illinois	2008	328,000		155
ommerce: roe, Ohio	2001	1,200,000	—	—
Bernardino, fornia	2010	970,000	—	—
ewood, yland	2011	1,450,000	—	—
oto, Texas	2012	1,200,000	—	—

own all of the distribution centers except Corsicana, Texas, which
ased.

Corporate Facilities

own our corporate headquarters in Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin.
also own or lease additional buildings and office space which are
by various corporate departments, including our credit operations.

3. Legal Proceedings

are not currently a party to any material legal proceedings, but are
ect to certain legal proceedings and claims from time to time that
ncidental to our ordinary course of business.

4. Mine Safety Disclosures

applicable

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PART II

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

Market information

Our Common Stock has been traded on the New York Stock Exchange since May 19, 1992, under the symbol "KSS." The prices in the table set forth below indicate the high and low sales prices of our Common Stock per the New York Stock Exchange Composite Price History and quarterly cash dividends per common share for each quarter in 2012 and 2011.

	2012			2011		
	High	Low	Dividend	High	Low	Dividend
Fourth Quarter	\$55.11	\$41.81	\$0.32	\$56.65	\$45.46	\$0.25
Third Quarter	53.77	49.72	0.32	55.44	42.14	0.25
Second Quarter	51.25	43.13	0.32	57.39	49.09	0.25
First Quarter	52.19	45.56	0.32	55.92	50.48	0.25

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"), Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the Section 302 certifications. In 2012, Kevin J. O'Connell, our Chief Executive Officer, submitted a certification with the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") in accordance with Section 303A.12 of the NYSE Listed Company Manual stating that, as of the date of the certification, he was not aware of any violation by us of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards.

On February 27, 2013, our Board of Directors approved a dividend of \$0.25 per share which will be paid on March 27, 2013 to shareholders of record as of March 13, 2013. In 2012, we paid aggregate cash dividends of \$300 million.

Record Holders

As of March 13, 2013, there were approximately 4,450 record holders of our Common Stock.

Securities Authorized For Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

For more information regarding the information provided in the "Equity Compensation Plan Information" section of the Proxy Statement for our May 16, 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Performance Graph

The graph below compares our cumulative five-year stockholder return as of February 2, 2013, to the cumulative five-year return of the Standard & Poor's 500 Index and the S&P 500 Department Stores Index. The S&P 500 Department Stores Index was calculated by Capital IQ, a Standard & Poor's business and includes the following companies: JCPenney Company, Inc.; Dillard's, Inc.; Macy's, Inc.; Nordstrom Inc.; and Sears Holding Corporation. The graph assumes an investment of \$100 on February 2, 2008 and reinvestment of dividends. The calculations exclude trading commissions and taxes.

Company / Index	Feb 2, 2008	Jan 31, 2009	Jan 30, 2010	Jan 29, 2011	Jan 28, 2012	Feb 2, 2013
Walmart Stores Corporation	\$100.00	\$79.93	\$109.67	\$111.47	\$103.73	\$105.04
S&P 500 Index	100.00	60.63	80.72	97.88	103.10	121.25
S&P 500 Department Stores	100.00	47.24	78.97	90.57	102.42	105.59

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities; Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

We did not sell any equity securities during 2012 which were not registered under the Securities Act.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Since we first authorizing our share repurchase program in 2007, our Board of Directors have increased the authorization in 2011 and again in November 2012. Purchases under the repurchase program may be made in the open market, through block trades and other negotiated transactions. We expect to execute the share repurchase program primarily in open market transactions, subject to market conditions and to complete the program by the end of Fiscal 2015. There is no fixed termination date for the repurchase program, and the program may be extended, discontinued or accelerated at any time.

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The following table contains information for shares repurchased and shares acquired from employees in lieu of amounts required to satisfy minimum tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of the employees' restricted stock during the three fiscal months ended February 2, 2013:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased During Period	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Part of Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (In Millions)
October 28 – November 2012	1,375,849	\$ 52.23	1,373,900	\$ 3,445
November 25 – November 29, 2012	3,884,107	44.06	3,882,828	3,274
November 30, 2012 – January 2, 2013	3,584,989	42.72	3,584,364	3,121
2011	8,844,945	\$ 44.79	8,841,092	\$ 3,121

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6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

The selected consolidated financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. The Statement of Income and Balance Sheet Data have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements.

	2012(a)	2011	2010	2009	2008
(Dollars in Millions, Except Per Share and Per Square Foot Data)					
Statement of Income Data:					
Sales	\$19,279	\$18,804	\$18,391	\$17,178	\$16,389
Cost of merchandise	12,289	11,625	11,359	10,680	10,334
Gross margin	6,990	7,179	7,032	6,498	6,055
Operating, general and administrative expenses	4,267	4,243	4,190	3,951	3,769
Depreciation	833	778	750	688	632
Amortization					
Operating income	1,890	2,158	2,092	1,859	1,654
Interest expense, net	329	299	304	301	275
Income before income taxes	1,561	1,859	1,788	1,558	1,379
Provision for income taxes	575	692	668	585	522
Income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120	\$973	\$857
Per share:					
Earnings per share	\$4.19	\$4.33	\$3.69	\$3.19	\$2.80
Adjusted earnings per share	\$4.17	\$4.30	\$3.66	\$3.17	\$2.80
Dividends per share	\$1.28	\$1.00	—	—	—
Operating margin:					
Operating margin	2.5	% 2.2	% 7.1	% 4.8	% (0.5))%
Comparable sales	0.3	% 0.5	% 4.4	% 0.4	% (6.9))%
Operating margin per square foot (b)	\$213	\$220	\$222	\$217	\$222
(c)					

percent						
les:						
ss margin	36.3	% 38.2	% 38.2	% 37.8	% 36.9	%
rating me	9.8	% 11.5	% 11.4	% 10.8	% 10.1	%
income	5.1	% 6.2	% 6.1	% 5.7	% 5.2	%
l square of selling e (in sands)	83,098	82,226	80,139	78,396	74,992	
ber of s open (of period)	1,146	1,127	1,089	1,058	1,004	
rn on age holders'	15.8	% 16.4	% 14.1	% 13.8	% 13.8	%
ty (d) nce Sheet (end of od):						
king tal	\$2,184	\$2,222	\$2,888	\$3,054	\$1,849	
erty and pment, net	8,872	8,905	8,692	8,506	8,402	
l assets	13,905	14,148	14,891	14,502	12,620	
g-term	2,492	2,141	1,894	1,894	1,893	
tal lease financing	2,061	2,103	2,104	2,046	1,914	
gations holders' ty	6,048	6,508	7,850	7,595	6,499	

the retail calendar for fiscal January 2013 included a fifth week, resulting in a 53-week year. During this 53rd week, total sales were 169 million; selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately \$30 million; interest was approximately \$2 million; net income was approximately \$15 million and diluted earnings per share was approximately \$0.06.

Comparable store sales growth is based on sales for stores (including relocated or remodeled stores) which were open throughout both the full current and prior year periods and E-Commerce. Fiscal 2012 comparable store sales growth compares the 52 weeks ended January 26, 2013 to the 52 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

Net sales per selling square foot is based on stores open for the full current period, excluding E-Commerce. 2012 excludes the impact of the 53rd week.

Average shareholders' equity is based on a 5-quarter average for 2012, 2011, and 2010, and the two most recent year-end balances for 2009 and 2008.

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

Executive Summary

Total net sales for 2012 were \$19.3 billion, a 2.5% increase over 2011. Comparable store sales increased 0.3% over 2011. E-Commerce revenues increased over 40% to \$1.4 billion. Comparable sales were driven by higher average unit prices which were substantially offset by higher transactions.

Gross margin declined approximately 190 basis points to 36.3% of sales for 2012. The decrease reflects lower prices as we focused on improving value to our customer during the year and due to late and lower than expected Holiday sales which resulted in deeper price cuts. Expenses were well-managed during the year. Our stores organization continues to drive payroll efficiencies. We also reported significant savings in our corporate operations, primarily due to lower incentive programs.

For 2012, net income was \$986 million, or \$4.17 per diluted share, compared to \$1.2 billion, or \$4.30 per diluted share for 2011. We operated 1,146 stores as of year-end. In 2012, we opened 21 new stores, including one relocated store, closed one store and remodeled 10 stores.

2013 Outlook

Our current expectations for fiscal 2013 compared to 2012 are as follows:

Total sales	Increase 0 - 2%
Comparable store sales	Increase 0 - 2%
Gross margin as a percent of sales	Increase 15 - 30 bp
EPS	Increase 1.5 - 3%
Earnings per diluted share	\$4.15 - \$4.45

Our 2013 guidance assumes share repurchases of \$1 billion at an average price of \$50 per share.

We expect to open approximately 12 new stores in 2013 - nine in the Spring and three in the Fall. Eleven of the new stores will be “small” stores with less than 64,000 square feet of retail space. We are temporarily reducing the number of remodels to approximately 30 stores in 2013 as we continue to evaluate and test different categories and space allocations in our stores.

Results of Operations

Week.

The retail calendar for fiscal January 2013 included a fifth week, resulting in a 53-week year. During this 53rd week, total sales were

9 million; selling, general and administrative expenses were approximately \$30 million; interest was approximately \$2 million; net income was approximately \$15 million and diluted earnings per share approximately \$0.06. Our comparable store sales in 2012 exclude impact of the 53rd week and compare the 52 weeks ended January 2013 to the 52 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

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Net sales.	2012	2011	2010	
Net sales (In Millions)	\$19,279	\$18,804	\$18,391	
Net sales growth:				
Net sales	2.5	% 2.2	% 7.1	%
Net sales comparable stores (a)	0.3	% 0.5	% 4.4	%
Net sales per selling square foot (b)	\$213	\$220	\$222	

Net sales includes sales for stores (including relocated or remodeled stores) which were open throughout both the full current and prior year periods and E-Commerce. Fiscal 2012 comparable store sales growth compares the 52 weeks ended January 26, 2013 to the 52 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

Net sales per selling square foot is based on stores open for the full current period, excluding E-Commerce. 2012 excludes the impact of the 53rd week.

Changes in net sales were due to the following:

	2012		2011	
	\$	%	\$	%
	(Dollars in Millions)			
Net sales comparable store sales:				
Net sales	\$(354)	(2.0)%	\$(175)	(1.0)%
E-Commerce (a)	411	41.8 %	267	37.2
Net sales (b)	57	0.3 %	92	0.5
Shipping and other revenues	249	—	321	—
Change before 53rd week	306	1.6 %	413	2.2 %
Change in 53rd week	169	—	—	—
Increase in net sales	\$475	2.5 %	\$413	2.2 %

Net sales excludes shipping and other revenues

Fiscal 2012 comparable store sales growth compares the 52 weeks ended January 26, 2013 to the 52 weeks ended January 28, 2012.

Factors of the changes in comparable store sales were as follows:

	2012	2011	
Change in selling price per unit	1.8	% 6.6	%
Change in units per transaction	—	(4.9)	
Average transaction value	1.8	1.7	
Change in number of transactions	(1.5)	(1.2)	
Change in net sales comparable store sales	0.3	% 0.5	%

Increases in selling price per unit are the result of changes in our pricing strategy. During the Fall of 2011, we increased our prices as we passed higher apparel costs on to our customers. During 2012, we decreased our prices, especially in the fourth quarter as sales were below expectations, but prices remained higher than 2011. Units per transaction was flat in 2012 and number of transactions declined in 2012 due to insufficient inventory levels in the first several months of 2012 to meet the sales demand which resulted from the price reductions.

On a regional perspective, all regions were slightly negative for the year with no significant variations between the regions. E-Commerce revenue, which includes shipping and other revenues and the 53rd Street store, increased \$432 million to \$1.4 billion for 2012. The increase is primarily due to increased transactions.

Private and exclusive brand penetration increased approximately 160 basis points to 52% of sales for the year. Most of the penetration increase was a result of recently-added exclusive brands, including Jennifer Lopez, Marc Anthony, and Rock & Republic. FILA Sport and Lauren Conrad also reported significantly higher sales and contributed to the increased penetration.

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line of business, Children's and Men's reported the strongest comparable store sales growth for the year. Children's was led by strength in toys and Men's was led by casual sportswear and pants and shoes. Footwear outperformed the Company average with the largest sales in women's and athletic shoes. Comparable store sales in Accessories, Women's and Home categories declined slightly for the year. Sterling silver jewelry reported the strongest increase in the accessories business. In Women's, updated/contemporary sportswear and active were the strongest categories. Bedding had the largest increase in the Home business.

Comparable store sales per selling square foot (which is based on stores open for the current period and excludes E-Commerce and the 53rd week in 2012), decreased \$7 to \$213 in 2012. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in sales at our comparable stores.

Comparable store sales for 2011 increased 2.2% over 2010 and comparable store sales increased 0.5%. From a line of business perspective, Accessories and Home reported the strongest comparable store sales in 2011.

Children's and Men's outperformed the Company average for the year, while Women's and Footwear trailed the Company average. The Northeast region reported the strongest comparable store sales for 2011.

E-Commerce revenue, which includes shipping and other fees, increased \$269 million to \$1 billion in 2011.

Gross margin.

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Gross margin	\$6,990	\$7,179	\$7,032
Gross margin as a percent of net sales	36.3 %	38.2 %	38.2 %

Gross margin includes the total cost of products sold, including product development costs, net of vendor payments other than reimbursement of specific, incremental and identifiable costs; inventory shrink; markdowns; freight expenses associated with moving merchandise from our vendors to our distribution centers; shipping and handling expenses of E-Commerce sales; and terms cash discount. Our gross margin may not be comparable with that of other retailers because we include distribution center costs in selling, general and administrative expenses while other retailers may include these expenses in cost of merchandise sold.

The following table summarizes gross margin as a percent of sales by channel:

	Stores	E-Commerce	Total
Merchandise margin	37.2 %	35.4 %	37.1 %
Shipping impact	—	(10.3)	(0.8)
Gross margin	37.2 %	25.1 %	36.3 %

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chandise margin	38.9	%	36.4	%	38.8	%
ping impact	—		(11.3)	(0.6)
ss margin	38.9	%	25.1	%	38.2	%
ease (Decrease)						
chandise margin	(176)				(166)	
	bp		(95) bp		bp	
ping impact	—		88		(26)
ss margin	(176)				(192)	
	bp		(7) bp		bp	

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The following table summarizes the drivers of the changes in gross margin as a percent of sales:

Merchandise Margin:	
Stores	(168)bp
E-Commerce	(7)
E-Commerce shipping	(17)
Total decrease	(192)bp

Decreases in merchandise margin are primarily due to reductions in selling price to drive customer traffic, especially during the holiday season, and higher apparel costs, especially in the first six months of 2012, which were only partially offset by higher selling prices early in the year. The decrease in gross margin attributable to E-Commerce shipping are primarily due to growth in this business as shipping losses as a percent of sales were lower in 2012 than in 2011. Our E-Commerce business currently has a lower gross margin than our Stores due to the mix of products sold on-line and free or related shipping promotions. As our E-Commerce business grows, it also has a more significant impact on our overall gross margin results.

Gross margin for 2011 increased \$147 million, or 2%, over 2010. Gross margin as a percent of net sales decreased 6 basis points from 2011 to 2010 as inventory management, increased penetration of private and exclusive brands (which have a higher gross margin rate than national brands), and ongoing markdown and size optimization initiatives were more than offset by lower gross margin during the fourth quarter holiday season due to the extremely competitive marketplace and sales which were below expectations. Sales of private and exclusive brands reached 50% of net sales in 2011, an increase of approximately 240 basis points over 2010.

Selling, general and administrative expenses.

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	\$4,267	\$4,243	\$4,190
As a percent of net sales	22.1 %	22.6 %	22.8 %

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A") include compensation and benefit costs (including stores, headquarters, buying offices, merchandising and distribution centers); occupancy and operating expenses of our retail, distribution and corporate facilities; freight expenses associated with moving merchandise from our distribution centers to retail stores and among distribution and retail facilities; advertising expenses, offset by vendor payments for reimbursement of specific, identifiable and identifiable costs; net revenues from our Kohl's credit card operations; and other administrative revenues and expenses.

SG&A also includes the costs incurred prior to new store openings, such as advertising, hiring and training costs for new employees, shipping and transporting initial merchandise, and rent expense. We do not include depreciation and amortization in SG&A. The classification of these expenses varies across the retail industry.

SG&A for 2012 increased \$24 million, or 1% over 2011. The increase in SG&A is due primarily to higher distribution costs, increased marketing, investments in technology and infrastructure related to our e-commerce business and the extra week in the 2012 retail calendar. These increases were partially offset by lower incentive costs. SG&A as a percent of sales decreased, or "leveraged," by approximately 40 percentage points in 2012.

SG&A payroll costs leveraged in 2012 due to continued implementation of electronic signs and strong payroll management. Other store expenses including both rent-related expenses and variable costs, such as electricity and remodel expenses, as a percent of net sales also leveraged in 2012.

Corporate operations reported significant leverage, primarily due to higher incentive costs.

Distribution costs totaled \$245 million for 2012, \$202 million for 2011, and \$187 million for 2010 and did not leverage in 2012. The increase in 2012 is primarily due to growth in our E-Commerce business. Information technology costs also did not leverage due to continued investments in our technology infrastructure.

Revenues from our credit card operations were \$388 million in 2012, \$347 million in 2011, and \$180 million in 2010. The increase in 2012 compared to 2011 is due to higher average receivables which contributed to higher revenues during the year. Offsetting these increases in were higher costs associated with a new credit card processing platform.

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Marketing costs as a percent of sales for 2012 were comparable to the prior year as 2011 included expenses to support the Jennifer Lopez and Justin Bieber brand launches - the largest launches in our history. The 53rd week in 2012 also had a positive impact on marketing costs as a percent of sales.

SG&A for 2011 increased \$53 million, or 1%, over 2010, but decreased as a percentage of net sales. SG&A increased primarily due to store growth, increased advertising, and investments in technology infrastructure related to our E-Commerce business. These increases were partially offset by higher revenues in our credit card portfolio due to higher average receivables and a more favorable revenue sharing percentage under our April 2011 agreement with Capital One, National Association ("Capital One").

Other Expenses.

	2012	2011	2010
	(In Millions)		
Depreciation and amortization	\$833	\$778	\$750
Interest expense, net	329	299	304
Provision for income taxes	575	692	668
Effective tax rate	36.8	% 37.2	% 37.4

The increases in depreciation and amortization are primarily due to recent computer software and hardware additions which have a short useful life as well as the addition of new stores, remodels and opening of our fourth E-Commerce fulfillment center in DeSoto, Georgia.

Interest expense, including \$2 million in the 53rd week of 2012, increased \$30 million, or 10%, over 2011. The increase in interest expense is primarily due to the net increase in our outstanding long-term debt. Net interest expense for 2011 decreased \$5 million over 2010. The decrease was attributable to the repayment of debt totaling \$400 million in March and October 2011 and the subsequent refinancing of \$650 million of debt in October 2011 at a lower interest rate.

The decrease in the effective tax rate for 2012 was primarily due to favorable settlements of state tax audits in the first six months of the year.

Conclusion

Although we expect that our operations will be influenced by general economic conditions, including rising food, fuel and energy prices, we do not believe that inflation has had a material effect on our results of operations. However, there can be no assurance that our business will not be affected by such factors in the future. We experienced 10-15% increases in apparel costs in 2011. In 2012, we saw modest increases in apparel costs in the first six months and mid-single-digit decreases in the last six months of the year. In 2013, we expect to see modest increases in apparel costs.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

primary ongoing cash requirements are for capital expenditures for new stores, remodels and IT spending and for seasonal and new inventory purchases. Share repurchases and dividend payments to shareholders are currently other significant usages of cash. These payments are discretionary and can be discontinued at any time should we require cash for other uses. Our primary sources of funds are cash provided by operations, short-term trade credit and our lines of credit. Short-term trade credit, in the form of extended payment terms on inventory purchases, often represents a significant source of financing for merchandise inventories. Seasonal cash needs may be met by cash on hand and/or the line of credit available under our revolving credit facility. Our working capital and inventory levels typically build throughout the fall, peaking during the November and December holiday selling season.

As of February 2, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$537 million. We generated \$381 million of free cash flow in 2012. (See the Cash Flow discussion later in this Liquidity and Capital Resources section for additional discussion of this non-GAAP financial measure.)

	2012	2011	2010
	(In Millions)		
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$1,265	\$2,139	\$1,750
Investing activities	(660)	(802)	(757)
Financing activities	(1,273)	(2,409)	(983)

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Operating activities.

cash provided by operations decreased 41% in 2012 to \$1.3 billion. This decrease is primarily the result of lower earnings, a decrease in deferred taxes related to depreciation and higher inventory levels.

Inventory per store increased 15% over January 28, 2012.

Including E-Commerce, inventory per store increased 12% to \$3.1 million per store as of February 2, 2013 compared to \$2.8 million per store as of January 28, 2012. The higher inventory levels were added to support holiday sales in 2012, however, the merchandise did not sell as expected.

Accounts payable as a percent of inventory was 34.9% at February 2, 2013, compared to 38.3% at year-end 2011. The decrease is primarily due to slower inventory turnover.

cash provided by operations increased \$389 million from \$1.8 billion in 2010 to \$2.1 billion in 2011. The increase was primarily due to changes in accounts payable activities and deferred taxes related to depreciation. Accounts payable as a percent of inventory was 38.3% at January 28, 2012, compared to 37.3% at year-end 2010. The change is primarily due to expiration of vendor financing initiatives.

Investing activities.

cash used in investing activities decreased \$142 million to \$660 million in 2012, primarily due to lower capital expenditures. Capital expenditures totaled \$785 million for 2012, a \$142 million decrease from 2011. This decrease is primarily due to fewer remodels and new store openings, partially offset by higher technology spending.

The following table summarizes expected and actual capital expenditures by major category:

	2013 Estimate	2012	2011	2010
Computer hardware and software	38 %	33 %	18 %	17 %
Stores and store improvements	24	18	7	12
Remodels/relocations	19	14	26	30
New stores	11	18	27	28
Distribution centers	2	14	15	10
Other	6	3	7	3
Total	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %

We expect total capital expenditures of approximately \$700 million in 2013. The expected decrease from 2012 is primarily due to a decrease in new store openings (approximately 12 expected in 2013 compared to 21 in 2012) and less spending on E-Commerce building construction. These decreases will be partially offset by an expected increase in IT spending. The actual amount of our future capital expenditures will depend primarily on the number and timing of new stores, distribution centers and E-Commerce fulfillment centers opened or remodeled; the mix of owned, leased or acquired stores; and IT spending. We do not anticipate that our expansion plans will be limited by any restrictive covenants in our financing agreements.

s of long-term investments generated cash of \$109 million in 2012
\$145 million in 2011. As of February 2, 2013, we had investments
action rate securities (“ARS”) with a par value of \$83 million and an
nated fair value of \$52 million. Since 2008, the market for ARS
diminished. This has limited our ability to liquidate these
stments, but we do not believe that it will have a significant impact
ur ability to fund ongoing operations and growth initiatives. To
we have collected all interest receivable on outstanding ARS
n due and expect to continue to do so in the future. Substantially
edemptions to date were made at par.

cash used in investing activities increased \$45 million to \$802
on in 2011, primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures,
ally offset by higher ARS sales. Capital expenditures totaled \$927
on for 2011, a \$126 million increase over 2010. This increase is
arily due to higher capital spending for new stores, remodels,
ommerce fulfillment centers, and a call center in Texas.
ncing activities.

financing activities used cash of \$1.3 billion in 2012 and \$2.4
on in 2011. The decrease is primarily due to lower share
urchases.

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repurchased 26 million shares of our common stock for approximately \$1.3 billion in 2012 and 46 million shares for approximately \$2.3 billion in 2011. The shares were purchased as part of our share repurchase program. In November 2012, our Board of Directors increased the share repurchase authorization under our existing share repurchase program by \$3.2 billion, to \$3.5 billion. We expect to repurchase shares in open market transactions, subject to market conditions, over the next three years.

repaid long-term debt of \$300 million in March 2011 and \$100 million in October 2011. In October 2011, we issued \$650 million of 5% notes with semi-annual interest payments beginning in May 2012. In September 2012, we issued \$350 million of 3.25% notes with semi-annual interest payments beginning in February 2013. We have various facilities upon which we may draw funds, including a \$1 billion senior unsecured revolving credit facility which we entered into in June 2011. The credit facility includes 16 lenders which are each committed between \$30 and \$110 million each. The \$1 billion facility replaced a \$900 million facility which was scheduled to expire in October 2011. We also have a demand note with availability of \$30 million. There were no draws on these facilities during 2012 or 2011.

Our credit ratings have been unchanged since September 2007 when we issued \$1 billion in debt. As of February 2, 2013, our ratings were as follows:

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Long-term debt	Baa1	BBB+	BBB+

We may from time to time seek to retire or purchase our outstanding debt through open market cash purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved could be material. During 2012, we paid cash dividends of \$300 million as detailed in the following table:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Declaration date	February 22	May 9	August 7	November 7
Record date	March 7	June 6	September 5	December 5
Payment date	March 28	June 27	September 26	December 26
Amount per common share	\$0.32	\$0.32	\$0.32	\$0.32

On February 27, 2013 our Board of Directors approved a dividend of \$0.325 per common share which will be paid on March 27, 2013 to shareholders of record as of March 13, 2013.

Our financing activities used cash of \$2.4 billion in 2011 and \$983 million in 2010. The increase is primarily due to treasury stock

phases in the fourth quarter of 2011.

financial ratios.

The following ratios provide certain measures of our liquidity, capital structure and return on investments.

	2012	2011	2010	
Liquidity Ratios:				
Working capital (In Millions)	\$2,184	\$2,222	\$2,888	
Debt to capitalization ratio	1.86	1.85	2.03	
Cash Flow (a)	\$381	\$1,135	\$892	
Return on Investment Ratios:				
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	4.1	4.8	4.6	
Return on Assets	6.9	% 8.1	% 7.4	%
Return on Gross Investment (a)	16.8	% 18.8	% 19.2	%
Capital Structure Ratios:				
Debt to capitalization	42.9	% 39.5	% 33.7	%
Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR (a)	2.23	1.99	1.97	
Non-GAAP financial measure				

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liquidity ratios.

2012 working capital and current ratio were generally consistent with 2011. The decrease in working capital and the current ratio as of year-end 2011 compared to year-end 2010 were primarily due to lower cash balances as a result of repurchasing \$2.3 billion of our common stock in 2011.

The decrease in free cash flow is primarily a result of lower cash provided by operating activities, as discussed above. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure which we define as net cash provided by operating activities and proceeds from financing obligations (which generally represent landlord reimbursements of construction costs) less acquisition of property & equipment and capital lease & financing obligation payments. Free cash flow should be evaluated in addition to, and not considered a substitute for, other financial measures such as net income and cash flow provided by operating activities. We believe free cash flow represents our ability to generate additional cash from our business operations. See the key financial ratio calculations section below.

Return on investment ratios.

Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges and our return on assets were higher for 2012 than 2011 primarily due to lower earnings in 2012. Our ratios were comparable to 2010 ratios. See Exhibit 12.1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the calculation of our ratio of earnings to fixed charges and the key financial ratio calculations below for the return on assets calculation.

Return on Gross Investment (“ROI”) has decreased as investments in stores, distribution centers and technology increased more than operating profitability. We believe that ROI is a useful financial measure in evaluating our operating performance. When analyzed in conjunction with our net earnings and total assets and compared with return on assets, it provides investors with a useful tool to evaluate our ongoing operations and our management of assets from period to period. ROI is a non-GAAP financial measure which we define as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent (“EBITDAR”) divided by average gross investment. Our ROI calculation may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures reported by other companies. ROI should be evaluated in addition to, and not considered a substitute for other financial measures such as return on assets. See the key financial ratio calculations section below.

Capital structure ratios.

Our debt agreements contain various covenants including limitations on additional indebtedness and a maximum permitted leverage ratio. As of February 2, 2013, we were in compliance with all debt covenants and expect to remain in compliance during fiscal 2013. See the key

financial ratio calculations section below for our debt covenant calculation.

debt/capitalization ratio has increased primarily due to an increase in our outstanding debt and lower capitalization as a result of share purchases.

Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR ratio increased for 2012 primarily due to higher outstanding debt, including a \$350 million debt issuance in September 2012. Our 2011 ratio was comparable to our 2010 ratio. Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR is a non-GAAP financial measure which we define as our adjusted outstanding debt balance divided by EBITDAR. We believe that our debt levels are best analyzed using this measure. Our current goals are to maintain an adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio of between 2 and 2.25, to manage debt levels to maintain a BBB+ investment-grade credit rating and to operate with an efficient capital structure for our size, growth plans and industry. Our Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR calculation may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures reported by other companies. Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR should be evaluated in addition to, and not considered a substitute for, other financial measures such as debt/capitalization. See the key financial ratio calculations section below for our adjusted debt to EBITDAR calculation.

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financial ratio calculations.

The following table reconciles net cash provided by operating activities (a GAAP measure) to free cash flow (a non-GAAP measure).

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$1,265	\$2,139	\$1,750
Acquisition of property & equipment	(785)	(927)	(801)
Capital lease & financing obligation payments	(111)	(91)	(84)
Proceeds from financing obligations	12	14	27
Free cash flow	\$381	\$1,135	\$892

The following table includes our ROI and return on assets (the most comparable GAAP measure) calculations:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Net income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120
Interest	329	299	304
Provision for income taxes	575	692	668
Depreciation and amortization	833	778	750
Goodwill impairment expense	265	265	264
EBITDAR	\$2,988	\$3,201	\$3,106
Average: (a)			
Total assets	\$14,266	\$14,434	\$15,090
Prepaid expenses and long-term investments (b)	(677)	(1,421)	(2,478)
Deferred tax and other assets	(126)	(124)	(115)
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	4,943	4,473	3,980
Accounts payable	(1,622)	(1,439)	(1,441)
Accrued liabilities	(1,079)	(1,068)	(995)
Other long-term liabilities	(478)	(458)	(413)
Capitalized rent (c)	2,573	2,598	2,546
Gross Investment ("AGI")	\$17,800	\$16,995	\$16,174
Return on Assets ("ROA") (d)	6.9 %	8.1 %	7.4 %
Return on Gross Investment ("ROI")	16.8 %	18.8 %	19.2 %

Represents average of 5 most recent quarter end balances

Represents excess cash not required for operations

Represents 10 times store rent and 5 times equipment/other rent

Net income divided by average total assets

EBITDAR divided by Gross Investment

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The following table includes our leverage ratio calculation, as defined in our debt agreements as of February 2, 2013:

	(Dollars in Millions)
Total Debt	\$ 4,561
Permitted Exclusions	(8)
Total	4,553
x 8	2,120
Total Indebtedness	\$ 6,673
Shareholders' Equity	\$ 6,048
Investments (accounted for under equity method)	—
Total	6,048
Total Indebtedness	6,673
Capitalization	\$ 12,721
Leverage Ratio (a)	0.52
Minimum permitted Leverage Ratio	0.70
Total Indebtedness divided by Capitalization	

The following table includes our Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR and Adjusted Debt to Capitalization (a comparable GAAP measure) calculations:

	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in Millions)		
Total Debt	\$4,553	\$4,244	\$3,999
Adjusted Rent (a)	2,120	2,117	2,111
Adjusted Debt	\$6,673	\$6,361	\$6,110
Total Equity	\$6,048	\$6,508	\$7,850
EBITDAR (b)	2,988	3,201	3,106
Adjusted Debt to Capitalization (c)	42.9 %	39.5 %	33.7 %
Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR (d)	2.23	1.99	1.97

(a) Represents 8 times annual rent

(b) See details in ROI calculation above

(c) Total debt divided by total debt and shareholders' equity

(d) Adjusted debt divided by EBITDAR

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Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations as of February 2, 2013 were as follows:

	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 Years
(In Millions)					
Recorded contractual obligations:					
Long-term debt	\$2,500	\$—	\$—	\$650	\$1,850
Capital lease and financing obligations	1,596	105	177	174	1,140
	4,096	105	177	824	2,990
Unrecorded contractual obligations:					
Interest payments:					
Long-term debt	1,752	129	269	269	1,085
Capital lease and financing obligations	2,933	188	356	325	2,064
Operating leases (a)	6,240	243	485	475	5,037
Contingent liabilities	326	82	139	78	27
Purchase obligations (b)	4,225	4,225	—	—	—
Other (c)	465	115	124	92	134
	15,941	4,982	1,373	1,239	8,347
Total	\$20,037	\$5,087	\$1,550	\$2,063	\$11,337

Our leases typically require that we pay real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs in addition to the minimum rental payments included in the table above. Such costs vary from period to period and totaled \$165 million for 2012, \$161 million for 2011 and \$168 million for 2010. The lease term includes cancelable option periods where failure to exercise such options would result in economic penalty.

Our purchase obligations consist mainly of purchase orders for merchandise. Amounts committed under open purchase orders for merchandise are cancelable without penalty prior to a date that precedes the vendors' scheduled shipment date.

Our other commitments include legally binding minimum lease and interest payments for stores opening in 2013 or later, as well as payments associated with technology agreements.

We have not included \$126 million of long-term liabilities for unrecognized tax benefits and the related interest and penalties in the contractual obligations table because we are not able to reasonably estimate the timing of cash settlements. It is reasonably possible that our tax positions may change within the next 12 months, primarily as a result of ongoing audits. While it is possible that one or more of these audits may be resolved in the next year, it is not anticipated that the payment of any such amounts in future periods will materially affect our liquidity and cash flows.

Balance Sheet Arrangements

have not provided any financial guarantees as of year-end 2012. We have not created, and are not party to, any special-purpose or off-balance sheet entities for the purpose of raising capital, incurring debt, or operating our business. We do not have any arrangements or relationships with entities that are not consolidated into the financial statements that are reasonably likely to materially affect our financial position, liquidity, results of operations or capital resources.

Financial Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts. A discussion of the more significant estimates follows. Management has discussed the development, selection and disclosure of these estimates and assumptions with the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

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Retail Inventory Method and Inventory Valuation

We value our inventory at the lower of cost or market with cost determined on the first-in, first-out (“FIFO”) basis using the retail inventory method (“RIM”). Under RIM, the valuation of inventories at cost and the resulting gross margins are calculated by applying a cost-to-retail ratio to the retail value of the inventories. Inherent in the retail inventory method are certain management estimates that may affect the ending inventory valuation as well as gross margin.

The use of RIM will generally result in inventories being valued at the lower of cost or market as permanent markdowns are taken as a reduction of the retail value of inventories. Management estimates the need for an additional markdown reserve based on a review of historical clearance markdowns, current business trends, expected returns for funding and discontinued merchandise categories.

We also record a reserve for estimated inventory shrink between the physical inventory count and the balance sheet date. Shrink is the difference between the recorded amount of inventory and the physical inventory. Shrink may occur due to theft, loss, inaccurate records for receipt of inventory or deterioration of goods, among other things. We generally perform an annual physical inventory count at the majority of our stores, distribution centers and E-Commerce fulfillment centers. The shrink reserve is based on sales and actual shrink results from previous inventories.

We did not make any material changes in the methodologies used to value our inventory or to estimate the markdown and shrink reserves during 2012, 2011 or 2010. We believe that we have sufficient current and historical knowledge to record reasonable estimates for our inventory reserves. Though historical reserves have approximated actual markdowns and shrink adjustments, it is possible that future results could differ from current recorded reserves.

Because we routinely record permanent markdowns for potentially complete merchandise, we do not believe that a markdown reserve was required as of February 2, 2013. Changes in the assumptions used to estimate our markdown reserve requirement would not have had a material impact on our financial statements. A 10 basis point change in estimated inventory shrink would also have had an immaterial impact on our financial statements.

Vendor Allowances

We receive allowances from many of our merchandise vendors. These allowances often are reimbursements for markdowns that we have incurred in order to sell the merchandise and/or to support the gross margins earned in connection with the sales of merchandise. The allowances generally relate to sold inventory or permanent markdowns and accordingly, are reflected as reductions to cost of merchandise sold. Allowances related to merchandise that has not yet been sold are recorded in inventory.

We also receive vendor allowances which represent reimbursements of expenses (primarily advertising) that we have incurred to promote the vendors’ merchandise. These allowances are generally netted against

vertising or the other related costs as the costs are incurred.
vertising allowances in excess of costs incurred are recorded as a
ction of merchandise costs.

t of our vendor allowance agreements are supported by signed
tracts which are binding, but informal in nature. The terms and
ditions of these arrangements vary significantly from vendor to
or and are influenced by, among other things, the type of
chandise to be supported. Vendor allowances will fluctuate based
he amount of promotional and clearance markdowns necessary to
date the inventory as well as advertising and other reimbursed

Insurance Reserve Estimates

use a combination of insurance and self-insurance for a number of

retain the initial risk of \$500,000 per occurrence in workers'
pensation claims and \$250,000 per occurrence in general liability
ns. We record reserves for workers' compensation and general
liability claims which include the total amounts that we expect to pay
fully developed loss and related expenses, such as fees paid to
neys, experts and investigators. The fully developed loss includes
unts for both reported claims and incurred, but not reported losses.
use a third-party actuary to estimate the liabilities associated with
e risks. The actuary considers historical claims experience,
ographic and severity factors and actuarial assumptions to estimate
liabilities associated with these risks. As of February 2, 2013,
nated liabilities for workers' compensation and general liability
ns, excluding administrative expenses and before pre-funding,
e approximately \$86 million.

ange in claims frequency and severity of claims from historical
rience as well as changes in state statutes and the mix of states in
h we operate could result in a change to the required reserve
ls. Changes in actuarial assumptions

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and also have an impact on estimated reserves. Historically, our actuarial estimates have not been materially different from actual results.

We are fully self-insured for employee-related health care benefits, a portion of which is paid by our associates. We use a third-party actuary to estimate the liability for incurred, but not reported, health care claims. This estimate uses historical claims information as well as projected health care trends. As of February 2, 2013, we had recorded approximately \$14 million for medical, pharmacy and dental claims which were incurred in 2012 and expected to be paid in 2013.

Historically, our actuarial estimates have not been materially different from actual results.

Effective January 1, 2012, we are self-insured for a portion of our property losses. Reserves related to property losses were not significant as of February 2, 2013.

Impairment of Assets

As of February 2, 2013, our investment in buildings and improvements, before accumulated depreciation, was \$14 billion. We review these buildings and improvements for impairment when an event or changes in circumstances, such as decisions to close a store or significant operating losses, indicate the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable.

For operating stores, a potential impairment has occurred if the fair value of a specific store is less than the net carrying amount of the asset. If required, we would record an impairment loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value.

Identifying impaired assets and quantifying the related impairment, if any, requires significant estimates by management. The most significant of these estimates is the cash flow expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. When determining the amount of projected future cash flows associated with an individual asset, management estimates future store performance including sales growth rates, gross margin and controllable expenses, such as store rent and occupancy expense. Projected cash flows must be estimated for future periods throughout the remaining life of the property, which may be as many as 40 years in the future. The accuracy of these estimates will be impacted by a number of factors including general economic conditions, changes in competitive landscape and our ability to effectively manage the operations of the asset.

We have not historically experienced any significant impairment of long-lived assets. Additionally, impairment of an individual building and related improvements, net of accumulated depreciation, would not generally be material to our financial results.

Income Taxes

We regularly evaluate the likelihood of realizing the benefit for income tax positions we have taken in various federal and state filings by considering all relevant facts, circumstances and information available

13. If we believe it is more likely than not that our position will be sustained, we recognize a benefit at the largest amount which we believe is cumulatively greater than 50% likely to be realized. Our recognized tax benefit, excluding accrued interest and penalties, was \$103 million as of February 2, 2013 and \$101 million as of January 28, 2012.

Recognized tax benefits require significant management judgment regarding applicable statutes and their related interpretation, the status of various income tax audits and our particular facts and circumstances. Also, as audits are completed or statutes of limitations expire, it may be necessary to record adjustments to our taxes payable, deferred tax assets, tax reserves or income tax expense. Although we believe we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, no assurance can be given that the final tax outcome of these matters will be different.

Operating Leases

As of February 2, 2013, 739 of our 1,146 retail stores were subject to either a ground or building lease. Accounting for leased properties requires compliance with technical accounting rules and significant judgment by management. Application of these accounting rules and assumptions made by management will determine whether we are considered the owner for accounting purposes or whether the lease is accounted for as a capital or operating lease in accordance with ASC "Leases."

If we are considered the owner for accounting purposes or the lease is considered a capital lease, we record the property and a related financing or capital lease obligation on our balance sheet. The asset is depreciated over its expected lease term. Rent payments for these properties are recognized as interest expense and a reduction of the financing or capital lease obligation.

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If a lease is considered an operating lease, it is not recorded on our balance sheet and rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term.

The most significant estimates used by management in accounting for operating leases and the impact of these estimates are as follows:

Expected lease term—Our expected lease term includes both contractual periods and cancelable option periods where failure to exercise the options would result in an economic penalty. The expected lease term is used in determining whether the lease is accounted for as an operating lease or a capital lease. A lease is considered a capital lease if the lease term exceeds 75% of the leased asset's useful life. The expected lease term is also used in determining the depreciable life of the asset or the straight-line rent recognition period. Increasing the expected lease term will increase the probability that a lease will be considered a capital lease and will generally result in higher rent expense for an operating lease and higher interest and depreciation expenses for a leased property recorded on our balance sheet.

Incremental borrowing rate—We estimate our incremental borrowing rate using treasury rates for debt with maturities comparable to the expected lease term and our credit spread. The incremental borrowing rate is primarily used in determining whether the lease is accounted for as an operating lease or a capital lease. A lease is considered a capital lease if the net present value of the lease payments is greater than 90% of the fair market value of the property. Increasing the incremental borrowing rate decreases the net present value of the lease payments and reduces the probability that a lease will be considered a capital lease. For leases which are recorded on our balance sheet with a leased capital lease or financing obligation, the incremental borrowing rate is also used in allocating our rental payments between interest expense and a reduction of the outstanding obligation.

Fair market value of leased asset—The fair market value of leased retail property is generally estimated based on comparable market data as provided by third-party appraisers or consideration received from the landlord. Fair market value is used in determining whether the lease is accounted for as an operating lease or a capital lease. A lease is considered a capital lease if the net present value of the lease payments is greater than 90% of the fair market value of the property. Increasing the fair market value reduces the probability that a lease will be considered a capital lease. Fair market value is also used in determining the amount of property and related financing obligation to be recognized on our balance sheet for certain leased properties which are considered owned for accounting purposes.

7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk
The fair value of our long-term debt at year-end 2012 is at fixed interest rates and, therefore, is not affected by changes in interest rates. When our long-term debt instruments mature, we may refinance them at then prevailing market interest rates, which may be more or less than interest rates on the maturing debt.

cash equivalents and long-term investments earn interest at variable rates and are affected by changes in interest rates. During 2012, average investments were \$900 million and average yield was 0.3%. If interest rates on the average 2012 variable rate cash equivalents and long-term investments increased by 100 basis points, our annual interest income would also increase by approximately \$9 million assuming comparable investment levels.

We share in the net risk-adjusted revenue of the Kohl's credit card portfolio as defined by the sum of finance charges, late fees and other revenue less write-offs of uncollectible accounts. We also share the costs of funding the outstanding receivables if interest rates were to exceed defined rates. As a result, our share of profits from the credit card portfolio may be negatively impacted by increases in interest rates. The reduced profitability, if any, will be impacted by various factors, including our ability to pass higher funding costs on to the credit card holders and the outstanding receivable balance, and can not be reasonably estimated at this time.

8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our financial statements are included in this report beginning on page

9. Changes In and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

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9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (the "Evaluation") at a reasonable assurance level as of the last day of the period covered by this Report.

Based upon the Evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective at the reasonable assurance level. Disclosure controls and procedures are defined by Rules 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") as controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by 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 in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated, communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

It should be noted that the design of any system of controls is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in preventing our stated goals under all potential future conditions, regardless of how remote.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of our published financial statements.

Internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, our management has concluded that as of February 2, 2013, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, audited the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, as part of its audit, has issued an

tation report, included herein, on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the last fiscal quarter, there were no changes in our internal controls that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect such controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kohl's Corporation

We have audited Kohl's Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Kohl's Corporation's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk

controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Kohl's Corporation maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 2, 2013 of Kohl's Corporation and our report dated March 22, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP

Madison, Wisconsin
March 22, 2013

9B. Other Information
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PART III

10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance
 Information with respect to our Directors, the Board of Directors' Nominations and Governance Committee and our written code of ethics, see the applicable sections of the "Questions and Answers About our Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Matters" and "Item One: Election of Directors" sections of the Proxy Statement for our May 16, 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders ("our 2013 Proxy"), which information is incorporated herein by reference. For information with respect to Section 16 reports, see the information provided in the "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" section of our 2013 Proxy, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

The executive officers as of March 13, 2013 were as follows:

Name	Age	Position
John Mansell	60	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
John Brennan	52	Chief Merchandising Officer
John Worthington	49	Chief Administrative Officer
John Bonning	55	Senior Executive Vice President
John Eskenasi	57	Senior Executive Vice President
John S. Donald	50	Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer
Edward D. Schepp	52	Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel, Secretary

Mr. Mansell is responsible for Kohl's strategic direction, long-term growth and profitability. He has served as Chairman since September 2009, Chief Executive Officer since August 2008 and President and Director since February 1999. Mr. Mansell began his retail career in 1975.

Mr. Brennan was promoted to Chief Merchandising Officer in September 2010 and is responsible for all merchandising divisions, product development, merchandise planning and allocation, as well as e-commerce. Previously, he had served as Senior Executive Vice President since September 2007. Mr. Brennan began his retail career in 1982.

Mr. Worthington was promoted to Chief Administrative Officer in September 2010 and is responsible for store operations, store administration, merchandise presentation, loss prevention, real estate, information systems and purchasing. Previously, he had served as Senior Executive Vice President since September 2007. Mr. Worthington began his retail career in 1989.

Mr. Bonning was promoted to Senior Executive Vice President in May 2011 and is responsible for logistics and information systems. Previously, he had served as Executive Vice President, Logistics, Facilities and Store Planning from October 2006 to May 2011 and as Senior Executive Vice President, Logistics from February 2004 to October 2005. Mr. Bonning began his retail career in 1985.

Eskenasi was promoted to Senior Executive Vice President in September 2010 and oversees all product development. Previously, she served as Executive Vice President—Product Development since October 2004. Ms. Eskenasi began her retail career in 1977.

McDonald was promoted to Senior Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer in November 2010 and is responsible for financial planning and analysis, investor relations, financial reporting, accounting operations, tax, treasury, credit and capital investment. Previously, he had served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer since August 2003. Mr. McDonald began his retail career in 1983.

Schepp was promoted to Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in May 2011 and is responsible for legal affairs and internal audit. He previously served as Executive Vice President—General Counsel, Secretary from August 2001 to May 2011. Mr. Schepp began his retail career in 1992.

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Members of our Board of Directors as of March 13, 2013 were as follows:

<p>William Mansell Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, BSquare Corporation</p>	<p>John E. Schlifske^{(a) (c)} Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company</p>
<p>Robert Boneparth ^{(b) (c)} Senior Advisor, Tailwind Capital Partners</p>	<p>Frank V. Sica ^{(b)* (c)} Managing Partner, Tailwind Capital</p>
<p>Steven A. Burd ^{(b) (c)} Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Way Inc.</p>	<p>Peter M. Sommerhauser Shareholder, Godfrey & Kahn, S.C. Law Firm</p>
<p>Robert F. Herma ^{(a) (c)} Senior Chief Operating Officer Secretary, BSquare Corporation</p>	<p>Stephanie A. Streeter^{(a) (c)*} Chief Executive Officer and Director Libbey, Inc</p>
<p>William E. Jones ^{(b) (c)} Chairman and Partner of CEO and Board Practice in North America, Strick and Struggles</p>	<p>Nina G. Vaca^{(a)(c)} Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Pinnacle Technical Resources, Inc.</p>
<p>William S. Kellogg Senior Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, BSquare Corporation</p>	<p>Stephen E. Watson^{(a)* (c)} Former President, Chief Executive Officer of Gander Mountain, L.L.C. Former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Department Store Division of Dayton-Hudson Corporation</p>
<p>Audit Committee member Compensation Committee member Governance & Nominating Committee member Notes Chair</p>	

11. Executive Compensation

The information provided in the applicable portions of the Questions and Answers About our Board of Directors and Corporate Governance Matters” and “Item One: Election of Directors” sections of our 2013 Proxy, including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, is incorporated herein by reference.

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12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters
The information provided in the “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners, Directors and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” sections of our 2013 Proxy, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence
The information provided in the “Independence Determinations & Related Party Transactions” section of our 2013 Proxy, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services
The information provided in the “Fees Paid to Ernst & Young” section of our 2013 Proxy, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

Documents filed as part of this report:

Consolidated Financial Statements:

“Index to Consolidated Financial Statements” on page F-1, the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on page F-2 and the Consolidated Financial Statements beginning on page F-3, all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

Financial Statement Schedule:

Schedules have been omitted as they are not applicable.

Exhibits:

“Exhibit Index” of this Form 10-K, which is incorporated herein by reference.

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Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Kohl's Corporation

By: /S/ KEVIN MANSELL
Kevin Mansell
Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

/S/ WESLEY S. MCDONALD
Wesley S. McDonald
Senior Executive Vice President,
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Dated: March 22, 2013
Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the date indicated above:

KEVIN MANSELL
Kevin Mansell
Chairman, President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

PETER BONEPARTH /S/ FRANK V. SICA
Peter Boneparth Frank V. Sica
Director Director

STEVEN A. BURD /S/ PETER M. SOMMERHAUSER
Steven A. Burd Peter M. Sommerhauser
Director Director

JOHN F. HERMA /S/ STEPHANIE A. STREETER
John F. Herma Stephanie A. Streeter
Director Director

DALE E. JONES /S/ NINA G. VACA

E. Jones
Director

Nina G. Vaca
Director

WILLIAM S.
LOGG
William S. Kellogg
Director

/S/ STEPHEN E. WATSON
Stephen E. Watson
Director

JOHN E. SCHLIFSKE
E. Schlifske
Director

Table of ContentsExhibit
Number

Description

Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 16, 2011.

Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 5, 2011.

Credit Agreement dated as of June 23, 2011 by and among the Company, the Lenders party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as the Administrative Agent and as an Issuing Bank and a Swing Line Lender, U.S. Bank National Association, as an Issuing Bank, a Swing Line Lender and a Syndication Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as an Issuing Bank, a Swing Line Lender and a Syndication Agent, and Morgan Stanley Bank, N.A., as the Documentation Agent, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 28, 2011.

Certain other long-term debt is described in Note 2 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The Company agrees to furnish to the Commission, upon request, copies of any instruments defining the rights of holders of any such long-term debt described in Note 2 and not filed herewith.

Private Label Credit Card Program Agreement dated as of August 11, 2010 by and between Kohl's Department Stores, Inc and Capital One, National Association, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended July 31, 2010.

Amended and Restated Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2003.*

Kohl's Corporation 2005 Deferred Compensation Plan, as amended and restated effective January 1, 2005, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2006.*

Summary of Executive Medical Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2005.*

Summary of Executive Life and Accidental Death and Dismemberment Plans, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.7 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2005.*

Kohl's Corporation Annual Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Annex B to the Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 21, 2011 in connection with the Company's 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.*

1992 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.13 of the Company's registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 33-46883).*

1994 Long-Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.15 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 4, 1996.*

1997 Stock Option Plan for Outside Directors, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.4 of the Company's registration statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-26409), filed on May 2, 1997.*

Amended and Restated 2003 Long-Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended August 2, 2008.*

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Exhibit Number	Description
1	Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Annex A to the Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on March 26, 2010 in connection with the Company's 2010 Annual Meeting.*
2	Form of Executive Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 1, 2010.*
3	Form of Executive Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 1, 2010.*
4	Form of Outside Director Stock Option Agreement pursuant to the Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 1, 2010.*
5	Form of Outside Director Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long Term Compensation Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarter ended May 1, 2010.*
6	Summary of Outside Director Compensation incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.17 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011.*
7	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Kohl's Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and Kevin Mansell dated as of April 1, 2012.*
8	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Kohl's Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and Donald Brennan dated as of April 1, 2012.*
9	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Kohl's Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and John Worthington dated as of April 1, 2012.*

0 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between
Kohl's Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and
Peggy Eskenasi dated as of April 1, 2012.*

1 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between
Kohl's Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and
Wesley S. McDonald dated as of April 1, 2012.*

2 Form of Employment Agreement between Kohl's
Corporation and Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. and its
Senior Executive Vice Presidents.*

Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.

Subsidiaries of the Registrant.

Consent of Ernst & Young LLP.

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Exhibit Number	Description
	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
INS	XBRL Instance Document
SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase
DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase
LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase
PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
	A management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

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Consolidated Financial Statements	
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	F-2
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	F-3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity</u>	F-5
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	F-6
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	F-7
Schedules have been omitted as they are not applicable.	

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders of Kohl's Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kohl's Corporation (the Company) as of February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 2, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kohl's Corporation at February 2, 2013 and January 28, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended February 2, 2013, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Kohl's Corporation's internal control over financial reporting as of February 2, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 22, 2013, which expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

ERNST & YOUNG LLP
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
March 22, 2013

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BSQUARE CORPORATION
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Amounts in Millions)

	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 537	\$ 1,205
Inventory	3,748	3,216
Deferred income taxes	122	109
Other	312	299
Total current assets	4,719	4,829
Property and equipment, net	8,872	8,905
Long-term investments	53	153
Other assets	261	261
Total assets	\$ 13,905	\$ 14,148
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,307	\$ 1,233
Accrued liabilities	986	1,147
Income taxes payable	137	133
Current portion of capital lease and financing obligations	105	94
Total current liabilities	2,535	2,607
Long-term debt	2,492	2,141
Capital lease and financing obligations	1,956	2,009
Deferred income taxes	362	423
Other long-term liabilities	512	460
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock - 360 and 358 million shares outstanding	4	4
Additional paid-in capital	2,454	2,339
Treasury stock, at cost, 138 and 111 million shares	(7,243)	(5,977)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(45)	(53)
Retained earnings	10,878	10,195
Total shareholders' equity	6,048	6,508
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 13,905	\$ 14,148

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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BSQUARE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(Millions, Except per Share Data)

	2012	2011	2010
Sales	\$19,279	\$18,804	\$18,391
Cost of merchandise sold (exclusive of depreciation shown separately below)	12,289	11,625	11,359
Gross margin	6,990	7,179	7,032
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general, and administrative	4,267	4,243	4,190
Depreciation and amortization	833	778	750
Operating income	1,890	2,158	2,092
Interest expense, net	329	299	304
Income before income taxes	1,561	1,859	1,788
Provision for income taxes	575	692	668
Income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120
Income per share:			
Basic	\$4.19	\$4.33	\$3.69
Diluted	\$4.17	\$4.30	\$3.66

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

BSQUARE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE

INCOME

(Millions)

	2012	2011	2010
Income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Realized gains (losses) on investments	5	13	(1)
Interest rate derivatives:			
Realized loss arising during period	—	(30)	—
Classification adjustment for interest	3	1	—
Gain included in net income	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	8	(16)	(1)
Comprehensive income	\$994	\$1,151	\$1,119

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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 BSQUARE CORPORATION
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN
 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Millions, Except per Share Data)

	Common Stock	Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock Amount	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance at January 30, (2019)	353	\$4,208.5	(46)	\$(2,639)	\$(36)	\$8,181	\$7,595
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(1)	1,120	1,119
Stock options awards	2	145	—	—	—	—	145
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Treasury stock purchases	—	—	(18)	(1,004)	—	—	(1,004)
Balance at January 29, (2018)	355	4,225	(64)	(3,643)	(37)	9,301	7,850
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	—	(16)	1,167	1,151
Stock options awards	3	121	—	—	—	—	121
Income tax benefit from exercise of stock options	—	(7)	—	—	—	—	(7)
Dividends paid (\$0.00 per common share)	—	—	—	2	—	(273)	(271)
Treasury stock purchases	—	—	(47)	(2,336)	—	—	(2,336)
Balance at January 28, (2017)	358	4,239	(111)	(5,977)	(53)	10,195	6,508
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	8	986	994
Stock options awards	2	123	—	—	—	—	123
Income tax benefit from	—	(8)	—	—	—	—	(8)

Exercise of								
Stock options								
Dividends paid								
\$28 per	—	—	—	—	3	—	(303)	(300)
(per common share)								
Treasury stock								
Acquisitions	—	—	—	(27)	(1,269)	—	—	(1,269)
Balance at								
February 2,	360	\$4	\$2,454	(138)	\$(7,243)	\$(45)	\$10,878	\$6,048

3
 accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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BSQUARE CORPORATION

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Millions)

	2012	2011	2010
Operating activities			
Net income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	833	778	750
Share-based compensation	50	57	66
Less tax benefits from share-based compensation	(4)	(2)	(3)
Deferred income taxes	(79)	144	39
Other non-cash revenues and expenses	29	39	36
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Inventory	(523)	(160)	(107)
Other current and long-term assets	(37)	(42)	(50)
Accounts payable	74	96	(50)
Accrued and other long-term liabilities	(60)	63	12
Income taxes	(4)	(1)	(63)
Cash provided by operating activities	1,265	2,139	1,750
Investing activities			
Acquisition of property and equipment	(785)	(927)	(801)
Proceeds from investments in auction rate securities	109	145	42
Other	16	(20)	2
Cash used in investing activities	(660)	(802)	(757)
Financing activities			
Treasury stock purchases	(1,293)	(2,311)	(1,004)
Dividends paid	(300)	(271)	—
Proceeds from issuance of debt	350	646	—
Deferred financing costs	(3)	(8)	—
Interest rate hedge payment	—	(48)	—
Long-term debt payments	—	(400)	—
Proceeds from financing obligations	12	14	27
Capital lease and financing obligation payments	(111)	(91)	(84)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	68	58	75
Less tax benefits from share-based compensation	4	2	3
Cash used in financing activities	(1,273)	(2,409)	(983)
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(668)	(1,072)	10
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,205	2,277	2,267
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$537	\$1,205	\$2,277
Supplemental information:			
Interest paid, net of capitalized interest	\$318	\$297	\$304
Income taxes paid	654	550	689

Cash Investing and Financing Activities

Property and equipment acquired through	\$63	\$79	\$107
Capital lease and financing obligations			

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

KOHL'S CORPORATION

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies

Business

As of February 2, 2013, Kohl's Corporation operated 1,146 retail-oriented department stores and a website (www.Kohls.com) that feature exclusive and national brand apparel, footwear, accessories, soft home products and housewares targeted to middle-income customers. Our stores are located in 49 states. Our authorized capital stock consists of 800 million shares of \$0.01 par value common stock and 10 million shares of \$0.01 par value preferred stock.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Kohl's Corporation and its subsidiaries including Kohl's Department Stores, which is its primary operating company. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Accounting Period

The fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to January 31st each year. Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years rather than to calendar years. The following fiscal periods are presented in this report.

Fiscal year	Ended	Number of Weeks
2013	February 2, 2013	53
2012	January 28, 2012	52
2011	January 29, 2011	52

Use of Estimates

In the preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, management is required to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

In addition to money market investments, cash equivalents include commercial paper and certificates of deposit with original maturities of three months or less. We carry these investments at cost which approximates fair value.

Amounts included in cash and cash equivalents are amounts due from credit card transactions with settlement terms of less than five days. Credit and debit card receivables included within cash were \$84 million at February 2, 2013 and \$72 million at January 28, 2012.

Short-term Investments

Short-term investments consist primarily of investments in auction rate securities ("ARS") which are classified as available-for-sale securities

recorded at fair value.

Merchandise Inventories

Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market with cost determined on the first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis using the retail inventory method ("RIM"). Under RIM, the valuation of inventory at cost and the resulting gross margins are calculated by applying a cost-to-retail ratio to the retail value inventory. RIM is an averaging method that has been widely used in the retail industry due to its practicality. The use of RIM will result in inventory being valued at the lower of cost or market since permanent markdowns are currently recorded as a reduction of the retail value of inventory. We record an allowance reserve when the future estimated selling price is less than

HL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	Feb 2, 2013	Jan 28, 2012
	(In Millions)	
Land	\$1,089	\$1,081
Buildings and improvements:		
Completed	7,575	7,318
Under construction	1,820	1,792
Leasehold improvements and fixtures and equipment	2,517	2,367
Computer hardware and software	849	700
Construction in progress	130	204
Total property and equipment	13,980	13,462
Accumulated depreciation	(5,108)	(4,557)
	\$8,872	\$8,905

Construction in progress includes land and improvements for locations

not yet opened and for the expansion and remodeling of existing

locations in process at the end of each year.

Property and equipment is recorded at cost, less accumulated

depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method

based on the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leased property and

improvements to leased property are amortized on a straight-line basis

over the term of the lease or useful life of the asset, whichever is less.

Annual provisions for depreciation and amortization generally use

the following ranges of useful lives:

Buildings and improvements	5-40 years
Leasehold improvements and fixtures and equipment	3-15 years
Computer hardware and software	3-8 years

Long-Lived Assets

Property and equipment and other long-lived assets are reviewed

whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset's

carrying value may not be recoverable. If such indicators are present, it

is determined whether the sum of the estimated undiscounted future

cash flows attributable to such assets is less than their carrying

amounts. No material impairments were recorded in 2012, 2011, or

2010 as a result of the tests performed.

Deferred Liabilities

Deferred liabilities consist of the following:

	Feb 2, 2013	Jan 28, 2012
	(In Millions)	
Accounts receivable liabilities to customers	\$275	\$302
Employee stock option and related fringe benefits	101	202
Deferred income taxes, property and use taxes	153	166

ued construction costs	65	105
lit card liabilities	120	79
er	272	293
	\$986	\$1,147

various liabilities to customers include gift cards and merchandise
n cards that have been issued but not presented for redemption.

HL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

We have corrected the presentation of \$17 million of deferred revenues that were previously recorded as a reduction to merchandise inventory as of January 28, 2012.

Insurance

We use a combination of insurance and self-insurance for a number of risks, including workers' compensation, general liability, and employee-related health care benefits, a portion of which is paid by our subsidiaries. Liabilities associated with these losses include estimates of reported losses and losses incurred but not yet reported. We use a third-party actuary, which considers historical claims experience, demographic factors, severity factors and other actuarial assumptions, to estimate the liabilities associated with these risks. The lifetime maximum benefit payment limit of \$1.5 million per plan participant was in effect as of December 31, 2010. Total estimated liabilities for workers' compensation, general liability and employee-related health care benefits, excluding administrative expenses and before pre-funding, were approximately \$100 million at February 2, 2013 and \$94 million as of January 28, 2012. Although these amounts are actuarially determined based on analysis of historical trends, the amounts that we ultimately disburse could differ from these estimates.

For our property portfolio, we are self-insured for the first \$250,000 of claim plus 15% of additional losses up to \$30 million. Effective January 1, 2013, the deductible was reduced to 10% of additional losses up to \$30 million.

Long-term Liabilities

Our long-term liabilities consist of the following:

	Feb 2, 2013	Jan 28, 2012
	(In Millions)	
Property-related liabilities (straight-line rents and rent incentives)	\$ 302	\$ 285
Recognized tax benefits, including accrued interest	126	118
Penalties	84	57
	\$ 512	\$ 460

Treasury Stock

We account for repurchases of common stock using the cost method. Common stock in treasury classified in the Consolidated Balance Sheet as a reduction of shareholders' equity.

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss and Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Our accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following:

Unrealized Gains	Loss on Interest Rate	Accumulated Other Comprehensive

	(Losses)	Derivatives	Loss
	on		
	Investments		
	(In Millions)		
Income at January 29, 2011	\$ (37)	—	\$ (37)
Other comprehensive income	13	(29)	(16)
Income at January 28, 2012	(24)	(29)	(53)
Other comprehensive income	5	3	8
Income at February 2, 2013	\$ (19)	\$ (26)	\$ (45)

KOHL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

The tax effects of each component of other comprehensive income are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In Millions)		
Realized gains (losses) on investments:			
Pre-tax amounts	\$9	\$21	\$(2)
(expense) benefit	(4)	(8)	1
After-tax amounts	5	13	(1)
Interest rate derivatives:			
Pre-tax amounts	5	(47)	—
(expense) benefit	(2)	18	—
After-tax amounts	3	(29)	—
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$8	\$(16)	\$(1)

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of merchandise at our stores is recognized at the time of sale, net of any returns. E-Commerce sales are recorded based on the estimated receipt of merchandise by the customer. Net sales do not include sales tax as we are considered a pass-through conduit for collecting and remitting sales taxes.

Revenue from gift card sales is recognized when the gift card is redeemed. Gift card breakage revenue is based on historical redemption patterns and represents the balance of gift cards for which we believe the likelihood of redemption by a customer is remote.

Cost of Merchandise Sold and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

The following table illustrates the primary costs classified in Cost of Merchandise Sold and Selling, General and Administrative Expenses:

Cost of Merchandise Sold	Selling, General and Administrative Expenses
Total cost of products sold	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation and benefit costs including:
Adding product development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stores
Expenses, net of vendor payments other than	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate headquarters, including buying and merchandising
Reimbursement of specific, incremental and identifiable costs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution centers
Inventory shrink	
Markdowns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Occupancy and operating costs of our retail, distribution and corporate facilities
Freight expenses associated with shipping merchandise from our distribution centers to our distribution centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Net revenues from the Kohl's credit card program

Shipping and handling expenses
-Commerce sales
Terms cash discount

- Freight expenses associated with moving merchandise from our distribution centers to our retail stores, and among distribution and retail facilities
- Advertising expenses, offset by vendor payments for reimbursement of specific, incremental and identifiable costs
- Costs incurred prior to new store openings, such as advertising, hiring and training costs for new employees, processing and transporting initial merchandise, and rent expense
- Other administrative revenues and expenses

classification of these expenses varies across the retail industry.

PHIL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

Vendor Allowances

we receive consideration for a variety of vendor-sponsored programs, such as markdown allowances, volume rebates and promotion and advertising support. The vendor consideration is recorded as earned revenue or as a reduction of inventory costs or Selling, General and Administrative (“SG&A”) expenses based on the application of Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) No. 605, Subtopic 50, “Customer Payments and Incentives.” Promotional and advertising allowances are intended to offset our advertising costs to promote vendors’ merchandise. Markdown allowances and volume rebates are recorded as a reduction of inventory costs.

Leases

We lease certain property and equipment used in our operations. We are often involved extensively in the construction of leased stores. In many cases, we are responsible for construction cost over runs or standard tenant improvements (e.g. roof or HVAC systems). As a result of this involvement, we are deemed the “owner” for accounting purposes during the construction period, so are required to capitalize construction costs on our Balance Sheet. Upon completion of the project, we perform a sale-leaseback analysis pursuant to ASC 840, “Leases,” to determine if we can remove the assets from our Balance Sheet. In many of our leases, we are reimbursed a portion of the construction costs via adjusted rental payments and/or cash payments. We have terms which fix the rental payments for a significant percentage of the leased asset’s economic life. These items generally are considered “continuing involvement” which precludes us from recognizing the assets from our Balance Sheet when construction is complete. In conjunction with these leases, we also record financing obligations equal to the cash proceeds or fair market value of the assets received from the landlord. At the end of the lease term, including exercise of any renewal options, the net remaining financing obligation and the net carrying value of the fixed asset will be recognized as a cash gain on sale of the property. We do not report rent expense for the properties which are owned for accounting purposes. Rather, rental payments under the lease are recognized as a reduction of the financing obligation and interest expense.

Some of our property and equipment is held under capital leases. These assets are included in property and equipment and depreciated over the term of the lease. We do not report rent expense for capital leases. Rather, rental payments under the lease are recognized as a reduction of the capital lease obligation and interest expense. Other leases are considered operating leases in accordance with ASC 840. Assets subject to an operating lease and the related lease obligations are not recorded on our balance sheet. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term.

lease term for all types of leases begins on the date we become
 ly obligated for the rent payments or we take possession of the
 ling or land, whichever is earlier. The lease term includes
 elable option periods where failure to exercise such options would
 t in an economic penalty. Failure to exercise such options would
 t in the recognition of accelerated depreciation expense of the
 ed assets.

vertising
 ertising costs, which include primarily television and radio
 dcast, direct mail, digital, and newspaper circulars, are expensed
 n the advertisement is first seen. Advertising costs, net of related
 or allowances, were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010	
	(In Millions)			
Advertising costs	\$1,163	\$1,123	\$1,017	
Allowances	(170)	(161)	(148)	
Advertising costs	\$993	\$962	\$869	
Advertising costs as a percent of net	5.2	% 5.1	% 4.7	%

HL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Business and Summary of Accounting Policies (continued)

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the enacted tax rates and laws that are expected to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. We establish valuation allowances for deferred tax assets when we believe it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realizable for tax purposes. We recognize interest and penalty expense related to unrecognized tax benefits in our provision for income tax expense.

Income Per Share

Basic net income per share is net income divided by the average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share includes incremental shares assumed to be issued upon the exercise of stock options. The following information required to compute basic and diluted net income per share is as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In Millions, Except per Share Data)		
Numerator—net income	\$986	\$1,167	\$1,120
Denominator—weighted average shares			
Basic	235	270	304
Impact of dilutive employee stock options (a)	2	1	2
Diluted	237	271	306
Income per share:			
Basic	\$4.19	\$4.33	\$3.69
Diluted	\$4.17	\$4.30	\$3.66

(a) Excludes 14 million options for 2012, 11 million options for 2011 and 8 million options for 2010 as the impact of such options was not dilutive.

Share-Based Awards

Share-based compensation expense, including stock options and restricted stock awards, is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the fair value of awards which are expected to vest. The fair value of all share-based awards is estimated as of the date of grant.

Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following non-callable and unsecured debt:

Term	February 2, 2013	January 28, 2012
Interest rate	EffectiveOut-	EffectiveOut-

	Rate	standing	Rate	standing
	(Dollars in Millions)			
	6.31 %	\$ 650	6.31 %	\$ 650
	4.81 %	650	4.81 %	650
	3.25 %	350	—	—
	7.36 %	200	7.36 %	200
	6.05 %	300	6.05 %	300
	6.89 %	350	6.89 %	350
1 senior debt	5.63 %	2,500	6.01 %	2,150
mortized debt discount		(8)		(9)
g-term debt		\$2,492		\$2,141

September 2012, we issued \$350 million of 3.25% notes with
 -annual interest payments beginning February 2013. The notes
 are on February 1, 2023.

PHIL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Debt (continued)

In October 2011, we issued \$650 million of 4.00% notes with semi-annual interest payments beginning May 2012. The notes mature on November 1, 2021. In anticipation of this debt issuance, we entered into interest rate hedges in December 2010 and May 2011 to hedge our exposure to the risk of increases in interest rates on \$400 million of debt. In conjunction with the debt issuance, we paid \$48 million, the market value of the hedges, to settle the hedges. The unrealized gain on the hedges is recognized as interest expense at a rate of \$5 million per year over the ten-year life of the debt.

We have various facilities upon which we may draw funds, including a five-year, \$1 billion senior unsecured revolving credit facility which we entered into in June 2011. The credit facility includes 16 lenders which have each committed between \$30 million and \$110 million. We also have a demand note with availability of \$30 million. There have been no draws on these facilities during 2012 or 2011.

Our debt agreements contain various covenants including limitations on additional indebtedness and certain financial tests. As of February 2, 2013, we were in compliance with all covenants of the debt agreements.

We also have outstanding trade letters of credit and stand-by letters of credit totaling approximately \$76 million at February 2, 2013, issued under uncommitted lines with two banks.

Fair Value Measurements

ASC No. 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," requires fair value measurements be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1: Financial instruments with unadjusted, quoted prices listed on active market exchanges.

Level 2: Financial instruments lacking unadjusted, quoted prices from active market exchanges, including over-the-counter traded financial instruments. The prices for the financial instruments are determined using prices for recently traded financial instruments with similar underlying terms as well as directly or indirectly observable inputs, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals.

Level 3: Financial instruments that are not actively traded on a market exchange. This category includes situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the financial instrument. The prices are determined using significant unobservable inputs or valuation techniques.

cash and cash equivalents are classified as a Level 1 pricing category. The carrying value of our cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value because maturities are three months or less.

Long-term investments consist primarily of investments in auction securities ("ARS"). The par value of our long-term investments was \$84 million as of February 2, 2013 and \$193 million as of January 28, 2012. The estimated fair value of these securities was \$53 million as of February 2, 2013 and \$153 million as of January 28, 2012.

ARS are classified as a Level 3 pricing category. The fair value for ARS were based on third-party pricing models which utilized a discounted cash flow model for each of the securities as there was no market activity in the secondary markets in these types of securities. The model used a combination of observable inputs which were developed using publicly available market data obtained from independent sources and unobservable inputs that reflect our own estimates of the assumptions that market participants would use in valuing the investments. Observable inputs include interest rate currently being paid, maturity and credit ratings.

Unobservable inputs include expected redemption date and discount rate. We assumed a seven-year redemption period in valuing our ARS. We intend to hold our ARS until maturity or until we can liquidate them at par value. Based on our other sources of income, we do not believe we will be required to sell them before recovery of par value. In some cases, holding the security until recovery may mean until maturity, which ranges from 2037 to 2039. The discount rate was calculated using the closest match available for other insured asset backed securities. Discount rates ranged from 8.13% to 10.83%. The weighted-average discount rate was 9.12%. A market failure scenario was employed as recent successful auctions of these securities were limited. Assuming a longer redemption period and a higher discount rate would result in a lower fair market value. Similarly, assuming a shorter redemption period and a lower discount rate would result in a higher fair market value.

PHIL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following table presents a rollforward of our long-term investments:

	2012	2011
	(In Millions)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$153	\$277
Losses	(109)	(145)
Realized gains	9	21
Balance at end of year	\$53	\$153

Our senior debt is classified as a Level 1 pricing category and had an estimated fair market value of \$2.7 billion at February 2, 2013 and \$2.7 billion at January 28, 2012.

Lease Commitments

Our lease expense charged to operations was \$265 million for both 2012 and 2011 and \$264 million for 2010. In addition, we are often required to pay real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. These items are not included in the rent expenses listed above. Many store leases include multiple renewal options, exercisable at our option, that typically range from four to eight additional five-year periods. Our minimum lease payments at February 2, 2013 are as follows:

	Capital Lease and Financing Obligations	Operating Leases
	(In Millions)	
For the year:		
2013	\$294	\$ 243
2014	276	243
2015	258	242
2016	255	239
2017	245	236
Thereafter	3,201	5,037
	4,529	\$ 6,240
Non-cash gain on future sale of property	465	
Amount representing interest	(2,933)	
Present value of lease payments	\$2,061	

Benefit Plans

We have an Employee Stock Ownership Plan ("ESOP") for the benefit of a group of our non-management associates. Contributions are made at the discretion of the Board of Directors. ESOP expenses totaled \$13 million for 2012, \$21 million for 2011 and \$20 million for 2010. The shares of our stock held by the ESOP are included as shares outstanding for purposes of the net income per share computations.

also have a defined contribution savings plan covering all full-time certain part-time associates. Participants in this plan may invest up to 100% of their base compensation, subject to certain statutory limits. The company will match 100% of the first 5% of each participant's contribution.

The defined contribution plan expense, net of forfeitures, was \$39 million for 2012, \$36 million for 2011 and \$34 million for 2010.

The company also offer a non-qualified deferred compensation plan to a group of executives which provides for pre-tax compensation deferrals up to 50% of salary and/or bonus. Deferrals and credited investment returns are 100% vested. The expense for 2012, 2011, and 2010 was not material.

PHIL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes consist of the following:

	Feb 2, 2013	Jan 28, 2012
	(In Millions)	
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	\$1,405	\$1,480
Deferred tax assets:		
Merchandise inventories	23	19
Accrued and other liabilities, including stock options	217	213
Capital lease and financing obligations	810	823
Accrued step rent liability	86	78
Realized loss on investments	12	15
Realized loss on interest rate swap	17	18
	1,165	1,166
Deferred tax liability	\$240	\$314

We have corrected the presentation of \$37 million of short-term deferred tax assets that were previously recorded as long-term deferred liabilities as of January 28, 2012.

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
	(In Millions)		
Current federal	\$590	\$497	\$561
Current state	60	60	69
Deferred federal	(66)	124	35
Deferred state	(9)	11	3
	\$575	\$692	\$668

The provision for income taxes differs from the amount that would be provided by applying the statutory U.S. corporate tax rate due to the following items:

	2012	2011	2010
	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Provision at statutory rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
Change in income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	2.2	2.7	2.7
Exempt interest income	(0.1)	—	(0.3)
Federal HIRE Act tax credit	—	(0.4)	—
Other Federal tax credits	(0.3)	(0.1)	—
Provision for income taxes	36.8 %	37.2 %	37.4 %

We have analyzed filing positions in all of the federal and state jurisdictions where we are required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The only federal returns subject to examination are for the 2008 through 2012 tax years. State returns subject to examination vary depending upon the state. Generally, the 2009 through 2012 tax years are subject to state examination; however, in some instances, earlier periods are presently being audited. The earliest open period is 2003. Certain states have proposed adjustments which we are currently appealing. If we do not

ail on our appeals, we do not anticipate that the adjustments would
t in a material change in our financial position.

KOHL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Income Taxes (continued)

Reconciliation of the beginning and ending gross amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	2012	2011
	(In Millions)	
Balance at beginning of year	\$101	\$96
Increases due to:		
Positions taken in prior years	1	8
Positions taken in current year	22	24
Decreases due to:		
Positions taken in prior years	(9)	(9)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(1)	(12)
Expiration of applicable statute of limitations	(6)	(6)
Balance at end of year	\$108	\$101

Amounts included in the unrecognized tax benefits reconciliation above are net of amounts for uncertain tax positions, including unrecognized accrued interest and penalties of \$18 million at February 2, 2013 and \$17 million at January 28, 2012. Interest and penalty expense was \$1 million for 2012 and \$4 million for 2011. The total unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate were \$75 million as of February 2, 2013 and \$69 million as of January 28, 2012.

It is not reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax positions may change within the next 12 months, primarily as a result of ongoing examinations. While it is possible that one or more of these examinations may be resolved in the next year, it is not anticipated that a significant impact to the unrecognized tax benefit balance will occur.

Stock-Based Compensation

We currently grant share-based compensation pursuant to the Kohl's Corporation 2010 Long-Term Compensation Plan, which provides for the granting of various forms of equity-based awards, including restricted stock and options to purchase shares of our common stock, to officers, key employees and directors. As of February 2, 2013, there were 18.5 million shares authorized and 13.9 million shares available to grant under the 2010 Long-Term Compensation Plan. Options and restricted stock that are surrendered or terminated without issuance of new shares are available for future grants.

Annual grants of stock options and nonvested stock are typically made during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Grants to newly-hired and promoted employees and other discretionary grants are made periodically throughout the remainder of the year. We also have outstanding options which were granted under previous compensation plans.

Stock Options

The majority of stock options granted to employees since 2009 vest in equal annual installments and the majority of stock options granted to employees prior to 2009 vest in four equal annual

illments. Outside directors' stock options are typically granted upon
ector's election or re-election to our Board of Directors and vest
the term to which the director was elected, generally one year.
standing options granted to employees after 2005 have a term of
n years. Outstanding options granted to employees prior to 2006
a term of up to 15 years. Options granted to directors have a term
0 years.

PHIL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of each option is estimated using a Black-Scholes option valuation model and the following assumptions as of the grant date:

	2012	2011	2010
Dividend yield	2.6%	1.8%	—
Volatility	33.7%	33.1%	33.5%
Risk-free interest rate	1.0%	2.0%	2.3%
Expected life in years	5.5	5.5	5.5
Weighted average fair value at grant date	\$11.79	\$14.54	\$19.07

Dividend yield represents the expected dividends on our stock for the expected term of the option. The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of our stock. The risk-free interest rate is based on the yield of U.S. Treasury bonds for the periods within the life of the option is based on a blend of U.S. Treasury bond rates. We use historical data to estimate the expected volatility of the option and the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding.

The following table summarizes our stock option activity for 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	2012		2011		2010	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance at beginning of year	16,564	\$53.41	17,869	\$53.17	19,848	\$52.10
Granted	1,458	49.00	1,056	52.60	656	54.56
Exercised	(1,718)	40.01	(1,349)	43.12	(1,848)	40.46
Terminated/expired	(1,092)	60.93	(1,012)	62.07	(787)	57.25
Balance at end of year	15,212	\$53.96	16,564	\$53.41	17,869	\$53.17

The intrinsic value of options exercised represents the excess of our stock price at the time the option was exercised over the exercise price. The intrinsic value was \$20 million in 2012, \$16 million in 2011 and \$25 million in 2010.

Additional information related to stock options outstanding and exercisable at February 2, 2013, segregated by exercise price range, is summarized below:

Exercise Price Range	Stock Options Outstanding		Stock Options Exercisable	
	Shares	Weighted Average Contractual Life (in years)	Shares	Weighted Average Contractual Life (in years)

(Shares in Thousands)

00 - \$	1,027	1.7	\$31.87	1,019	1.7	31.89
51 - \$	86	2.7	37.42	75	2.7	37.55
31 - \$	1,478	3.2	41.58	760	3.3	41.53
64 - \$	1,154	2.9	43.23	1,022	2.4	43.13
58 - \$	2,738	5.8	48.33	1,622	5.7	48.26
38 - \$	2,045	2.7	51.32	1,752	2.1	51.34
82 - \$	3,415	3.9	57.36	2,293	3.4	58.99
26 - \$	1,109	3.1	68.73	1,109	3.1	68.73
91 - \$	2,160	1.1	75.98	2,160	1.1	75.98
	15,212	3.3	\$53.96	11,812	2.8	55.44
nsic						
e (in	\$25,033			\$21,368		
sands)						

BSQUARE CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
 STATEMENTS—(Continued)

Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

The intrinsic value of outstanding and exercisable stock options represents the excess of our closing stock price on February 2, 2013 (\$51.01) over the exercise price multiplied by the applicable number of stock options.

Nonvested stock awards

We have also awarded shares of nonvested common stock to eligible employees and to our Board of Directors. Substantially all awards have restriction periods tied primarily to employment and/or service. Nonvested stock awarded to employees generally vests over five years. Beginning in 2011, we also grant performance-vested restricted shares to selected members of senior management. Vesting of performance-vested shares is contingent upon achievement of certain performance criteria, such as designated net income levels or sales targets that exceed those of a group of our peers. Upon the satisfaction of the contingency, the performance-vested shares vest in accordance with a designated timetable, generally over a five-year period from the date of grant. Director awards vest over the term to which the director was elected, generally one year. In lieu of cash dividends, nonvested restricted stock awards are granted restricted stock equivalents which vest consistently with the underlying nonvested stock awards.

The fair value of nonvested stock awards is the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. We may acquire shares from employees in lieu of amounts required to satisfy minimum tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of the employee's unvested restricted stock award. Such shares are then designated as treasury shares.

The following table summarizes nonvested stock activity, including restricted stock equivalents issued in lieu of cash dividends, for 2012, 2011, and 2010:

	2012		2011		2010	
	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance at beginning of year	1,946	\$ 51.11	1,116	\$ 49.30	883	\$ 45.44
Granted	1,038	48.86	1,198	52.34	498	55.24
Expired	(492)	49.77	(308)	49.28	(219)	47.52
Revested	(169)	50.04	(60)	51.31	(46)	47.75
Balance at end of year	2,323	\$ 50.47	1,946	\$ 51.11	1,116	\$ 49.30

aggregate fair value of awards at the time of vesting was \$24 million in 2012, \$16 million in 2011 and \$12 million in 2010.

Other required disclosures

Share-based compensation expense for both stock options and restricted stock awards is included in Selling, General and Administrative expense in our Consolidated Statements of Income. Total expense totaled \$50 million for 2012, \$57 million for 2011 and \$45 million for 2010. At February 2, 2013, we had approximately \$152 million of unrecognized share-based compensation expense (before forfeitures and capitalization), which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.2 years.

HL'S CORPORATION
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL
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Contingencies

At any time, we may be subject to investigations, legal proceedings, or claims related to the on-going operation of our business, including claims both by and against us. Such proceedings typically involve claims related to various forms of liability, contract disputes, allegations of violations of laws or regulations or other actions brought by or against us or others including our employees, consumers, competitors, suppliers or governmental agencies. We routinely assess the likelihood of any adverse outcomes related to these matters on a case by case basis, as well as the potential ranges of losses and fees. We establish accruals for our potential exposure, as appropriate, for significant claims against us when losses become probable and reasonably estimable. Where we are able to reasonably estimate a range of potential losses relating to significant matters, we record the amount within that range that constitutes our best estimate. We also disclose the nature of and range of loss for claims against us when losses are reasonably possible and material. These accruals and disclosures are determined based on the facts and circumstances related to the individual cases and require estimates and judgments regarding the interpretation of facts and laws, as well as the effectiveness of regulations or other factors beyond our control.

Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

The quarterly period below was a 13-week accounting period, with the exception of the fourth quarter of 2012, which was a 14-week period.

	2012			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	(In Millions, Except per Share Data)			
Sales	\$4,243	\$4,205	\$4,490	\$6,342
Gross margin	\$1,524	\$1,642	\$1,712	\$2,112
Income	\$154	\$240	\$215	\$378
Basic shares	243	238	233	227
Basic net income per share	\$0.63	\$1.01	\$0.92	\$1.66
Diluted shares	245	239	235	228
Diluted net income per share	\$0.63	\$1.00	\$0.91	\$1.66
	2011			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
	(In Millions, Except per Share Data)			
Sales	\$4,162	\$4,248	\$4,376	\$6,018
Gross margin	\$1,586	\$1,728	\$1,688	\$2,177
Income	\$201	\$299	\$211	\$455
Basic shares	288	276	264	251

Basic net income per share	\$0.70	\$1.08	\$0.80	\$1.82
Weighted shares	290	278	265	252
Adjusted net income per share	\$0.69	\$1.08	\$0.80	\$1.81

Due to changes in stock prices during the year and timing of issuance of shares, the sum of quarterly net income per share may not equal the annual net income per share.

Related Party Transactions

One of our directors is also a shareholder of a law firm which performs legal services for us.

We have agreements with Blackhawk Network, Inc. (“Blackhawk”) pursuant to which Blackhawk distributes our prepaid gift cards for sale at various retail outlets and to which we sell prepaid gift cards for other retailers in our stores. We pay Blackhawk a fee for Kohl’s gift cards which are sold at other retailers and we receive a fee for selling gift cards for other retailers in our stores. Blackhawk is a subsidiary of Safeway Inc. (“Safeway”) and one of our directors is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Safeway. This director also holds a small minority ownership interest in Blackhawk. The Blackhawk agreements were entered into in the ordinary course of our business, and our director was not involved in any negotiations. Blackhawk is a leading provider of gift card marketing services in the retail industry, and Safeway has confirmed that the terms of our agreements with Blackhawk are substantially similar to the terms of Blackhawk’s agreements with other similarly situated national retailers.