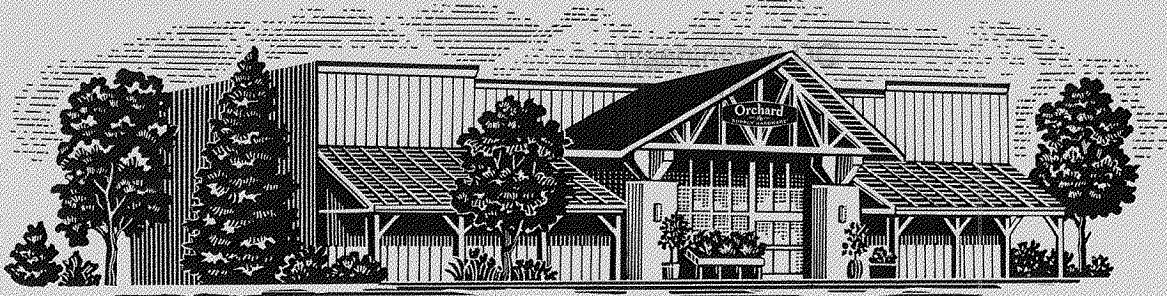




12027246

SEC
Mail Processing
Section

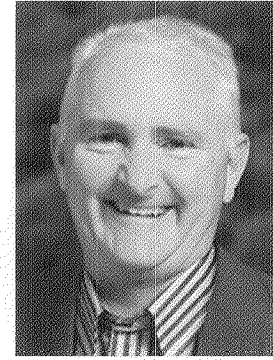
MAY 06 2012



Proxy Statement &
2011 Annual Report

Dear Orchard Stockholders,

Fiscal 2011 was marked by several accomplishments and milestones for Orchard. I joined the company in March 2011 and together with our management team and Board of Directors, initiated a broad-based turnaround plan designed to drive profitable top-line growth and expand our market share. Additionally, Orchard became an independent publicly traded company when we were spun-off from Sears on December 30, 2011. On January 3, 2012, our Class A common stock began trading on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "OSH" and our Series A preferred stock began to be quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol "OSHSP."



We made important strides during the year. We added organizational talent in merchandising, operations, human resources and finance. We improved our inventory composition to ensure that our stores are in-stock on core products to meet the everyday needs of our customers, and we enhanced customer service levels and store support to provide a more intimate shopping experience. In September 2011, we unveiled our new store prototype in San Jose in the Princeton Plaza shopping center. This is the first location that showcases our new, productive store format featuring Orchard's updated logo and branding, enhanced curb appeal, a prominent and conveniently located nursery and garden center, and our new Workbench area that concentrates key hardware services into one convenient location. The Princeton Plaza store is an example of the strides we are taking to transform home improvement shopping from a static, confusing and overwhelming environment into an engaging, easy to shop and inspirational experience, with helpful, knowledgeable store associates and high quality, relevant and differentiated merchandising. By leveraging our service, selection and convenience, our goal is to become the specialty retailer of choice for consumers seeking a local, small store experience – we are the "big, small box." In April 2012, we opened our second store with this new format in Fresno, California and plan to open up to two additional new stores and remodel up to six existing locations this year with our new format.

Looking ahead, we are focusing on five key priorities: 1) project a consistent and compelling brand identity, 2) drive sales through merchandising and marketing initiatives, 3) improve our operational efficiencies, 4) align our resources and talent, and 5) continue to strengthen our financial position. We have a high performance team in place and our results in fiscal 2011 demonstrate that we are off to a good start. Net sales came in about equal to last year at \$661 million and we ended the year with our second consecutive quarter of positive comparative store sales performance, delivering an increase of 2.3% in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. We also strengthened our financial position by taking actions that enabled us to reduce total outstanding debt and renegotiate our financing arrangements.

As we embark on this new phase in Orchard's 80 year history, I am excited about the opportunities and the long-term potential. We believe that a continued focus on our new merchandising and marketing initiatives – combined with our strategy to deliver an enhanced shopping experience to consumers seeking local, more personalized places to shop – will enable us to drive top line growth and deliver shareholder value in the years ahead. We greatly appreciate our hard-working associates, our loyal Orchard customers and our new stockholders and look forward to keeping all of you updated on our progress.

Thank you for your continued support of our company.

Mark R. Baker

President and Chief Executive Officer

May 7, 2012



TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF
ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION:

You are cordially invited to attend the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Annual Meeting") of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation (the "Company") on June 21, 2012, at 8:00 a.m. local time, which will be held at the Company's principal offices, located at 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119.

Details of business to be conducted at the Annual Meeting are described in the Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders and Proxy Statement. At the Annual Meeting, the Company will present a report on its operations during the past year and respond to questions from stockholders. Accompanying this Proxy Statement is the Company's 2011 Annual Report to Stockholders (the "Annual Report").

The Company is pleased to take advantage of Securities and Exchange Commission rules that allow companies to furnish proxy materials to stockholders via the Internet. We believe that these rules allow us to provide our stockholders with the information they need, while lowering the costs of delivery and reducing the environmental impact of the Annual Meeting. On or about May 7, 2012, you were provided with a Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials (the "Notice") and provided access to our proxy materials via the Internet. The Notice also provides instructions on how to vote online or by telephone and includes instructions on how to receive a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail.

We hope that you will attend the Annual Meeting. Whether or not you plan to attend, you can ensure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting by promptly voting and submitting your proxy by telephone, via the Internet or, if you have received a paper copy of your proxy materials by mail, by completing, signing, dating and returning your proxy card in the envelope provided.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark R. Baker".

MARK R. BAKER
President and Chief Executive Officer

YOUR VOTE IS VERY IMPORTANT. Whether or not you plan to attend the Annual Meeting, we urge you to vote and submit your proxy by telephone, via the Internet or by mail in order to ensure the presence of a quorum. If you attend the Annual Meeting and do not hold your shares through an account with a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, you will have the right to revoke the proxy and vote your shares in person. If you hold your shares through an account with a brokerage firm, bank or other nominee, please follow the instructions you receive from them to vote your shares and revoke your vote, if necessary.

PROXY



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION
6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, California 95119

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

To Be Held June 21, 2012

Dear Stockholder:

You are invited to attend the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Annual Meeting") of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, a Delaware corporation (the "Company"), which will be held at the Company's principal offices, located at 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119 on June 21, 2012, at 8:00 a.m. local time, for the following purposes:

1. To elect eight nominees as directors to serve until the next Annual Meeting and until their successors have been elected and qualified.
2. To ratify the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm for the fiscal year ending February 2, 2013.
3. To vote on a non-binding advisory resolution regarding executive compensation.
4. To vote on how frequently a non-binding advisory resolution regarding executive compensation will be submitted to stockholders in the future.
5. To transact such other business as may properly come before the Annual Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof.

Stockholders of record at the close of business on April 23, 2012 are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the Annual Meeting and any adjournment or postponement thereof. For ten days prior to the Annual Meeting, a complete list of stockholders entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting will be available for examination by any stockholder, for any purpose relating to the Annual Meeting, during ordinary business hours at our principal offices located at 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119.

For stockholders of record, this Notice of Annual Meeting also confirms and acknowledges that the Company will furnish without charge to each such stockholder who so requests the powers, designations, preferences and relative participating, optional or other special rights of each class of stock, or series thereof, of the Company and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions of such preferences and/or rights, which are fixed by the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. Any such request should be directed to the Secretary of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael Fox".

MICHAEL W. FOX
Secretary

San Jose, California
May 7, 2012

IMPORTANT: Please vote and submit your proxy by telephone, via the Internet or, if you have received a paper copy of the proxy materials by mail, by completing and promptly mailing your proxy card in the postage-paid envelope provided to assure that your shares are represented at the Annual Meeting.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE AVAILABILITY OF PROXY MATERIALS FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON JUNE 21, 2012

This Proxy Statement relating to the Annual Meeting and the Annual Report for the year ended January 28, 2012 are available at www.proxyvote.com.

Proxy

PROXY STATEMENT FOR ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The accompanying proxy is solicited by the Board of Directors of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, a Delaware corporation (“Orchard,” “Company,” “we,” “us,” and “our”), for use at its 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on June 21, 2012, or any adjournment or postponement thereof (the “Annual Meeting”), for the purposes set forth in the accompanying Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the “Notice”). This Proxy Statement and the enclosed proxy are being made available to stockholders on or about May 7, 2012.

SOLICITATION AND VOTING

Voting Securities. Only stockholders of record as of the close of business on April 23, 2012 (the “Record Date”) will be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting and any postponement or adjournment thereof. As of the Record Date, there were 4,810,588 shares of Class A common stock of the Company (the “Class A Common Stock”) outstanding, 8,644.06788 shares of Class B common stock (the “Class B Common Stock”) outstanding, 1,194,000 shares of Class C common stock (the “Class C Common Stock” and together with the Class A Common Stock and the Class B Common Stock, the “Common Stock”) outstanding and 4,806,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock (the “Series A Preferred Stock”) outstanding. Each stockholder of record as of the Record Date is entitled to one vote for each share of Class A Common Stock held by him or her, one-tenth of a vote for each share of Class B Common Stock held by him or her, or one vote for each share of Class C Common Stock held by him or her. Our Series A Preferred Stock is nonvoting capital stock. All actions submitted to a vote of stockholders are voted on by holders of the Common Stock voting together as a separate class with any one or more classes or series of capital stock of the Company entitled to vote thereon, except for the election of directors, certain amendments to the terms of the Preferred Stock and as otherwise required by law. By virtue of their ownership, and as permitted under our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the “Restated Certificate”), the holders of Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock are entitled to elect, voting as a separate class, two directors to our Board (the “Class B/C Directors”). The holders of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock are entitled to vote together with the holders of our Class A Common Stock on all matters submitted to a vote, other than the election of directors who are not Class B/C Directors.

Our Bylaws provide that the holders of a majority of the voting power of all of the shares of the stock entitled to vote thereat, present in person or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum for all purposes at the Annual Meeting, unless or except to the extent that the presence of a larger number may be required by law or by the rules of any stock exchange upon which the Company’s securities are listed. Where a separate vote by a class or classes or series (in the case of a series, whether one or more series) is required, the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of such class or classes or series (in the case of a series, whether one or more series) present in person or represented by proxy shall constitute a quorum entitled to take action with respect to that vote on that matter. Votes for and against, abstentions and “broker non-votes” will each be counted as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

Broker Non-Votes. A broker non-vote occurs when a broker submits a proxy card with respect to shares held in a fiduciary capacity (typically referred to as being held in “street name”) but declines to vote on a particular matter because the broker has not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner. Under the rules that govern brokers who are voting with respect to shares held in street name, brokers have the discretion to vote such shares on routine matters, but not on non-routine matters. Routine matters include the ratification of selection of auditors. Non-routine matters include the election of directors and the approval of the advisory resolution on our Named Executive Officers’ (the “NEOs”) compensation.

Solicitation of Proxies. We will bear the cost of soliciting proxies. In addition to soliciting stockholders by mail through our employees, we will request banks, brokers and other custodians, nominees and fiduciaries to solicit customers for whom they hold our stock and will reimburse them for their reasonable, out-of-pocket costs.

We may use the services of our employees, officers, directors and others to solicit proxies, personally or by telephone, without additional compensation.

Voting of Proxies. Stockholders whose shares are registered in their own names may vote (1) by returning a proxy card, (2) via the Internet at www.proxyvote.com, or (3) by telephone at 1-800-690-6903. Specific instructions to be followed by any registered stockholder interested in voting via the Internet or by telephone are set forth in the notice by mail described below or, if you receive a paper copy of the proxy materials, on the proxy card provided.

"Notice and Access" Model. The SEC's proxy rules set forth how companies must provide proxy materials. These rules are often referred to as "notice and access." Under the notice and access model, a company may select either of the following options for making proxy materials available to stockholders: (i) the full set delivery option; or (ii) the notice only option. A company may use a single method for all its stockholders, or use full set delivery for some while adopting the notice only option for others.

Under the full set delivery option a company delivers all proxy materials to its stockholders by mail or, if a stockholder has previously agreed, electronically. In addition to delivering proxy materials to stockholders, the company must post all proxy materials on a publicly-accessible web site (other than the SEC's web site) and provide information to stockholders about how to access that web site and the hosted materials. Under the notice only option, instead of delivering its proxy materials to stockholders, the company instead delivers a "Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials" which outlines (i) information regarding the date and time of the meeting of stockholders as well as the items to be considered at the meeting; (ii) information regarding the web site where the proxy materials are posted; and (iii) various means by which a stockholder can request paper or email copies of the proxy materials.

In connection with the Annual Meeting, we have elected to use the notice only option. Accordingly, you should have received a notice by mail instructing you how to access proxy materials at www.proxyvote.com and providing you with a control number you can use to vote your shares. You may request that the Company deliver paper copies of the proxy materials as well.

All valid proxies received before the Annual Meeting will be exercised. All shares represented by a proxy will be voted, and where a proxy specifies a stockholder's choice with respect to any matter to be acted upon, the shares will be voted in accordance with that specification. If no choice is indicated on the proxy, the shares will be voted in favor of the proposal. A stockholder whose shares are registered in their own name has the power to revoke his or her proxy at any time before it is exercised by delivering to the Secretary of the Company a written instrument revoking the proxy or a duly executed proxy with a later date, or by attending the Annual Meeting and voting in person. If you hold shares in street name, through a bank, broker or other nominee, please contact the bank, broker or other nominee to revoke your proxy.

Annual Meeting Attendance

You are entitled to attend the Annual Meeting only if you were a Company stockholder as of the Record Date or you hold a valid proxy for the Annual Meeting. Since seating is limited, admission to the Annual Meeting will be on a first-come first-served basis. You should be prepared to present photo identification for admittance. If you are not a stockholder of record but hold shares as a beneficial owner through a broker, bank, trustee or nominee (i.e., in street name), you should provide proof of beneficial ownership as of the Record Date, such as your most recent account statement prior to the Record Date, a copy of the voting instruction card provided by your broker, bank, trustee or nominee, or other similar evidence of ownership. In addition, the Notice will serve as proof of stock ownership as of the Record Date.

PROPOSAL NO. 1
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

In accordance with the Restated Certificate, the current size of the Board of Directors of the Company (hereinafter referred to as the "Board" or the "Board of Directors") is ten members and there are currently ten members serving. The terms of the current directors expire upon the election and qualification of the directors to be elected at the Annual Meeting. The Board has nominated eight persons for election at the Annual Meeting to serve until the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their successors are duly elected and qualified. All nominees for election to the Board are presently directors of the Company. Under the Restated Certificate, the holders of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock, voting together as a single class, are currently entitled to elect two additional directors. Set forth below is information regarding the nominees to the Board for election as a director.

Each nominee has agreed to be named in this Proxy Statement and to serve if elected. If any of the nominees declines to serve or becomes unavailable for any reason, or if a vacancy occurs before the election (although we know of no reason to anticipate such an occurrence), the proxies may be voted for such substitute nominee(s) as we may designate.

If a quorum is present and voting, each of the eight nominees receiving the highest number of votes cast "for" such nominee will be elected. Proxies cannot be voted for more than eight nominees. Abstentions, "broker non-votes" and withheld votes will not count towards the election of any director nominee.

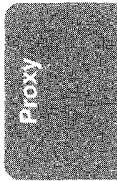
The eight Company nominees to the Board to serve until the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
William C. Crowley	55	2005
Mark R. Baker	54	2011
Mark A. Bussard	48	2011
Kevin R. Czinger	53	2011
Susan L. Healy	46	2011
Steven L. Mahurin	53	2011
Karen M. Rose	64	2011
Bryant W. Scott	57	2011

As permitted under our Restated Certificate, the holders of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock, voting as a separate class, have indicated their intent to elect Matthew D. Cwiertnia and David B. Kaplan as Class B/C Directors to serve on the Board until the next Annual Meeting and until their successors have been duly elected and qualified. Their respective ages and dates of prior service on the Board are as follows:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Director Since</u>
Matthew D. Cwiertnia	41	2005
David B. Kaplan	45	2005

The principal occupations and qualifications of each of the eight Company nominees for director and the two director nominees to be elected by the holders of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock, voting as a separate class, are as follows. There are no family relationships among any of our directors or executive officers.



Company Nominees to the Board

WILLIAM C. CROWLEY has been a member of our Board since November 2005. He is the President and Chief Operating Officer of ESL Investments, Inc. (“ESL”), and has served in that capacity since 1999. From March 2005 to January 2011, Mr. Crowley served as an Executive Vice President of Sears Holdings Corporation (“Sears Holdings”), and from September 2005 to January 2011, as its Chief Administrative Officer. From March 2005 to September 2006, he also served as Chief Financial Officer of Sears Holdings and from January 2007 to October 2007 as interim Chief Financial Officer. From 2003 to 2005, Mr. Crowley was as an officer of Kmart Holding Corporation and, since December 2006, he has served as Chairman of the board of directors of Sears Canada Inc., and from March 2005 he has been a director of Sears Canada Inc. He is currently a director of AutoNation, Inc., an automotive retailer, and AutoZone, Inc., a retailer and distributor of automotive replacement parts and accessories. From March 2005 to May 2010, Mr. Crowley served as a director of Sears Holdings. We believe that Mr. Crowley possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive executive, financial and operational experience in the retail industry as well as substantial investment and financial market knowledge.

MARK R. BAKER has been President and Chief Executive Officer and a member of our Board since March 2011. From 2008 to 2010, Mr. Baker served as President and Chief Operating Officer of The Scotts Miracle-Gro Co., a leading manufacturer and marketer of branded consumer lawn and garden products. From 2002 to 2008, Mr. Baker served as Chief Executive Officer and President of Gander Mountain Company, an outdoor retailer specializing in hunting, fishing and camping gear. From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Baker held various positions with The Home Depot, Inc., lastly serving as Chief Merchandising Officer and Executive Vice President of Merchandising. We believe that Mr. Baker possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve on our Board of Directors, including his experience in managing and acting as a director of a publicly traded company as well as experience as a director of private retail companies.

MARK A. BUSSARD has been Senior Vice President, Operations since June 2011 and a member of our Board since December 2011. From 1994 to 2010, Mr. Bussard held various positions with Gander Mountain Company, an outdoor retailer specializing in hunting, fishing and camping gear, lastly serving as Senior Vice President of Retail Sales. We believe that Mr. Bussard possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive experience in the retail industry and his experience as a manager.

KEVIN R. CZINGER joined our Board in December 2011. Mr. Czinger has been the Senior Strategic Advisor of CODA Automotive, Inc., an electric car and battery company, since January 2011. From January 2008 to December 2010, Mr. Czinger served as Co-Founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of CODA Automotive, where he oversaw the management and strategic direction of the company. From October 2005 to April 2007, he was a Co-Founder and Managing Principal of San Shan Partners Limited, a private equity fund based in China. Previously, he served as a partner and Senior Managing Director at Fortress Private Equity, an alternative asset management firm and an Entrepreneur-in-Residence at Benchmark Capital. We believe that Mr. Czinger possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive executive and management experience.

SUSAN L. HEALY joined our Board in December 2011. From June 2010 to February 2011, Ms. Healy was the Chief Financial Officer at Virent Energy Systems, Inc. and from April 2006 to August 2009, she was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer at Lands’ End, Inc. From December 2004 to April 2006, Ms. Healy served as the Chief Financial Officer of East Coast Power LLC and as co-Chief Financial Officer of Cogentrix Energy, Inc. From January 2004 to April 2006, she served as a Vice President of J. Aron and Company, a subsidiary of The Goldman Sachs Group Inc., and from September 2000 to January 2004, Ms. Healy worked as a Vice President, Corporate Treasury at Goldman Sachs. From April 1998 to September 2000, she worked as a Vice President, Investment Banking and from August 1994 to April 1998 as an Associate at Goldman Sachs. We believe that Ms. Healy possesses specific attributes that qualify her to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive financial reporting, internal control, management and financial analysis experience.

STEVEN L. MAHURIN has been Executive Vice President, Merchandising since May 2011 and a member of our Board since December 2011. From 2008 to 2011, Mr. Mahurin was Executive Vice President of Merchandising for Office Depot, Inc. From 2004 to 2008, Mr. Mahurin was Senior Vice President, Chief Merchandising Officer for True Value Company, a \$2 billion hardware cooperative. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Mahurin was Vice President of Merchandising and Marketing at Golf and Tennis Pro Shop, Inc. From 1989 to 2002, Mr. Mahurin held various positions with The Home Depot, lastly serving as Senior Vice President of Merchandising. We believe that Mr. Mahurin possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive experience in the retail hardware industry and his experience as a manager.

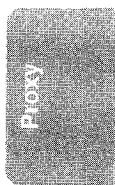
KAREN M. ROSE joined our Board in December 2011. Since January 2009, Ms. Rose has been the Chair of the board of directors of Maidenform Brands, Inc. and from January 2005 a director of Maidenform. She also serves as Chair of Maidenform's audit committee and is a member of its compensation and nominating and governance committees. From December 1997 until her retirement in October 2003, Ms. Rose was Group Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of The Clorox Company. Prior to that, Ms. Rose held various management positions including Director of Finance, Household Products Company and Vice President and Treasurer since joining Clorox in 1978. Ms. Rose currently serves on the board of directors of Wilton Brands, Inc., where she chairs the audit committee and is a member of its nominating and governance committee. From 2004 to 2006, Ms. Rose served on the board of directors of Fairmont, Inc. And from 2006 to 2010 she served on the board of directors of Bare Escentuals, Inc. We believe that Ms. Rose possesses specific attributes that qualify her to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive management, financial and director experience with public companies.

BRYANT W. SCOTT joined our Board in December 2011. Since November 2009, Mr. Scott has been the President and Chief Operating Officer of Floor and Décor Outlets of America Inc. From October 2005 to October 2009, he was the President and CEO of Game On Retail Services, providing retail consulting primarily focused in China and Taiwan. From February 2003 to September 2005, Mr. Scott was the Co-Founder and Senior Vice President of Merchandising for Home Decor Liquidators. In 1980, Mr. Scott joined The Home Depot, Inc. when the company had three stores and then spent twenty-three years with the company, where he held a variety of positions, including lot man, Hardware Sales Associate, Assistant Store Manager, Store manager, Regional Manager, Vice President of Operations for the West Coast, Vice President of Merchandising for the Southeast U.S. and President of the EXPO Design Center. We believe that Mr. Scott possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including extensive experience in the retail home improvement industry and as a manager.

Class B/C Nominees to the Board

MATTHEW D. CWIERTNIA has been a member of our Board since November 2005. He is a Senior Partner in the Private Equity Group of Ares Management LLC. Prior to joining Ares in 2005, Mr. Cwiertnia worked in the Financial Sponsors Group of Credit Suisse First Boston ("CSFB") providing advisory and financing services to financial sponsors and their portfolio companies. Prior to CSFB, Mr. Cwiertnia was a member of the Investment Banking Department of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. ("DLJ"), primarily focused on high yield financings, restructurings and private equity placements. Prior to DLJ, Mr. Cwiertnia was at Jefferies & Co. Inc. in the Investment Banking Group. Mr. Cwiertnia currently serves on the boards of directors of Sotera Defense Solutions, Inc. and Stream Global Services, Inc., and he also serves on the Investment Committee, Finance Committee and Board of Governors of The UCLA Foundation which manages over \$1 billion of endowed assets. We believe that Mr. Cwiertnia possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including in-depth knowledge of our industry and extensive management experience and knowledge of investment banking and private equity.

DAVID B. KAPLAN has been a member of our Board since November 2005. He is a founding member and Senior Partner of Ares Management LLC, where he serves on the Executive Committee and co-heads the



Private Equity Group. From June 2000 to April 2003, Mr. Kaplan was a Senior Principal at Shelter Capital Partners, LLC. From 1991 to 2000, Mr. Kaplan was a Senior Partner of Apollo Management, L.P. during which time he completed multiple private equity investments from origination through exit. Prior to Apollo Management, Mr. Kaplan was a member of the Investment Banking Department at DLJ. He currently serves as Chairman of the board of directors of the 99¢ Only Stores, and as a member of the boards of directors of Floor and Décor Outlets of America, Inc., Stream Global Services, Inc. and GNC Holdings, Inc. Mr. Kaplan's previous public company board of directors' experience includes Maidenform Brands, Inc., where he served as Chairman, Dominick's Supermarkets, Inc. and Allied Waste Industries Inc. Mr. Kaplan also serves on the Board of Governors of Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, is a Trustee of the Center for Early Education, is a Trustee of the Marlborough School, and serves on the Los Angeles Advisory Council to the University of Michigan. We believe that Mr. Kaplan possesses specific attributes that qualify him to serve as a member of our Board of Directors, including in-depth knowledge of our industry, extensive experience in investment banking and private equity and extensive knowledge and experience gained during his service as a director of both public and private companies, including in the retail and consumer products industries.

Background information on the executive officers of the Company other than Messrs. Baker, Mahurin and Bussard can be found in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on April 27, 2012 under the heading "Executive Officers."

Recommendations of the Board of Directors

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" ALL OUR NOMINEES NAMED ABOVE.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Director Independence

The Board of Directors has determined that Matthew D. Cwiertnia, Kevin R. Czinger, Karen M. Rose, David B. Kaplan, and Bryant W. Scott, have no relationship which, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, would interfere with the exercise of independent judgment in carrying out the responsibilities of a director and each is an "independent director" as defined by the applicable NASDAQ rules and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Because Susan H. Healy served as Chief Financial Officer of Lands End, a subsidiary of Sears Holdings, through September 2009 (see *Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions* below), Ms. Healy will not be an "independent director" until September 2012. As a result, we are not in compliance with the requirement set forth in NASDAQ Listing Rule 5605(b)(1) that listed companies maintain a board composed of a majority of independent directors. Therefore, the Board of Directors has determined to avail ourselves of NASDAQ Listing Rule 5615(b) which permits a company to phase-in its compliance with the requirement that a majority of the Board be deemed independent. That phase-in period is one-year from our initial listing with the NASDAQ.

In determining the independence of our directors, the Board of Directors has adopted the independence standards that mirror the criteria specified by applicable law and regulations of the SEC and the NASDAQ. In making the determination of independence of our non-management directors, the Board of Directors evaluated the independence of William C. Crowley in connection with his prior position as Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer of Sears Holdings, Ms. Healy in connection with her position with Lands End as described above, and Messrs. Cwiertnia and Kaplan in connection with their respective relationships with ACOF I, LLC ("ACOF"), the holder of the Class C Common Stock, as well as the payment of certain fees to ACOF under a management services agreement between us and ACOF.

Board Leadership Structure

The current policy, as set forth in our published Corporate Governance Guidelines, is that the positions of Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer should be held by separate persons, subject to the Board's determination to change the policy. Our leadership structure enhances accountability of our Chief Executive Officer to the Board, balances power on our Board and encourages balanced decision making. We also separate the roles in recognition of the differences in roles. While the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for the day-to-day leadership of the Company and the setting of strategic direction, the Chairman of the Board provides guidance to the Board, sets the agenda for Board meetings, in consultation with the Chief Executive Officer, and presides over the meetings of the full Board and the meetings of the Board's non-management directors. Our current Chairman is William C. Crowley. The Board believes that Mr. Crowley is best situated to serve as Chairman because he is one of our longest-tenured directors, is an executive officer of the Company's largest stockholder, possesses detailed and in-depth knowledge of the issues, opportunities and challenges facing the Company, and is thus best positioned to develop agendas that ensure that the Board's time and attention are focused on the most critical matters.

The Company's independent directors bring experience, oversight and expertise from outside the Company, while the Board members which are part of the Company's management bring Company-specific experience and expertise.

Our Board elects our President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and all executive officers. All executive officers serve at the discretion of our Board. Each of our executive officers devotes his or her full time to our affairs. Our directors devote time to our affairs as is necessary to discharge their duties. In addition, our Board has the authority to retain its own advisers to assist it in the discharge of its duties. There are no family relationships among any of our directors, officers or key employees.

Board's Role in Risk Oversight

Our Board has an active role, as a whole and also at the committee level, in overseeing management of the risks we face. This role is one of informed oversight rather than direct management of risk. Our Board regularly reviews and consults with management on strategic direction, challenges and risks we face. Our Board also reviews and discusses with management quarterly financial results and forecasts. The Audit Committee of our Board oversees management of financial risks, and its charter tasks the committee to provide oversight of and review at least annually our risk management policies. The Compensation Committee of our Board is responsible for overseeing the management of risks relating to and arising from our executive compensation plans and arrangements. These committees provide regular reports to the full Board.

Management is tasked with the direct management and oversight of legal, financial, and commercial compliance matters, which includes identification and mitigation of associated areas of risk. The General Counsel provides regular reports of legal risks to our Board and committees. The Chief Financial Officer provides regular reports to the Audit Committee concerning financial, tax and audit related risks. In addition, the Audit Committee receives periodic reports from management on our compliance programs and efforts, investment policy and practices and the results of various internal audit projects. Management and the Compensation Committee's compensation consultant provide analysis of risks related to our compensation programs and practices to the Compensation Committee.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

Policy and Procedures Governing Related Party Transactions

The Company has adopted a written statement of policy regarding transactions with related persons, which we refer to as our "Policy Statement on Related Party Transactions." Our policy requires that a "related person" (as defined in paragraph (a) of Item 404 of Regulation S-K) must promptly disclose to our General Counsel any "related person transaction" (defined as any transaction that is reportable by us under Item 404(a) of Regulation S-K in which we are or will be a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000 and in which any related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest) in which such related person has or will have a direct or indirect material interest and all material facts with respect thereto. The General Counsel will promptly communicate such information to our Audit Committee or another independent body of our Board of Directors. No related person transaction will be entered into without the approval or ratification of our Audit Committee or another independent body of our Board of Directors. It is our policy that directors who may have an interest in a related person transaction will recuse themselves from any such vote. Our policy does not specify the standards to be applied by our Audit Committee or other independent body of our Board of Directors in determining whether or not to approve or ratify a related person transaction, and we accordingly anticipate that these determinations will be made in accordance with principles of law generally applicable to directors of a Delaware corporation.

Any request for us to enter into a transaction with an executive officer, director or employee, or any of such persons' immediate family members or affiliates, must first be presented to our Audit Committee for review, consideration and approval. In approving or rejecting the proposed agreement, our Audit Committee will review each such transaction for potential conflicts of interest or improprieties in a manner consistent with our Policy Statement on Related Party Transactions.

Transactions with Related Persons

Indemnity Agreements. The Company has entered into indemnity agreements with its executive officers and directors which provide, among other things, that the Company will indemnify such executive officer or director, under the circumstances and to the extent provided for therein, for expenses, damages, judgments, fines and settlements he or she may be required to pay in actions or proceedings which he or she is or may be made a party by reason of his or her position as a director, officer or other agent of the Company, and otherwise to the fullest extent permitted under Delaware law and our Bylaws.

On December 30, 2011, we completed our spin-off (the “Spin-Off”) from Sears Holdings. In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a series of agreements with Sears Holdings. ESL Investments, Inc. and its related entities (“ESL”) owns 61.9% of the outstanding Common Stock of Sears Holdings, based on the Proxy Statement filed by Sears Holdings on March 16, 2012. The Company paid Sears Holdings \$15,000 in Fiscal 2011 for providing certain support services pursuant to a transition services agreement. In Fiscal 2011, under an appliances agreement, the Company sold its entire inventory of major appliances to Sears Holdings for \$1,900,000 in cash, and Sears Holdings paid the Company commissions of \$412,700 on sales by the Company of certain consigned merchandise. In Fiscal 2011, the Company paid Sears Holdings an aggregate of \$119,677 for sales of certain Sears Holdings-branded products pursuant to three brands license agreements. Finally, a tax sharing agreement entered into in 2005 governs the respective rights, responsibilities and obligations of the Company and Sears Holdings with respect to, among other things, liabilities for U.S. federal, state, local and other taxes and addresses the preparation and filing of tax returns for such taxes and disputes, if any, with taxing authorities.

Stockholders’ Agreement. In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company, ESL, Edward S. Lampert, William C. Crowley and ACOF entered into the Second Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement (the “Stockholders’ Agreement”). The Stockholders’ Agreement was effective immediately following the Spin-Off and provides certain rights and obligations to the parties thereto, including certain voting rights, including board elections, protective provisions and consent rights, rights of first refusal and tag-along rights with respect to transfers by parties to the agreement, preemptive rights with respect to securities offerings by the Company, registration rights and certain restrictions on stock acquisitions by parties during the six-month period, subject to extension, following the Spin-Off.

Other than the foregoing, there were no relationships or related party transactions in or since the end of Fiscal 2011, or any proposed relationships or related party transactions, requiring disclosure in this Proxy Statement.

Executive Sessions

Non-management directors regularly meet in executive session without management present each time our Board of Directors holds its regularly scheduled meetings.

Committees and Meeting Attendance

The Board of Directors has a standing Audit Committee, a Compensation Committee and a Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Each of these committees operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. Copies of these charters can be obtained on our website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the “Corporate Governance” link. The Board of Directors held six meetings during our fiscal year ended January 28, 2012 (“Fiscal 2011”). Each of the standing committees of the Board of Directors held the number of meetings indicated in the table below. During Fiscal 2011, each of our directors, except for Mr. Kaplan (who was not able to attend four of the six Board meetings), attended at least 75% of the total number of meetings of the Board of Directors and committees of the Board of Directors held during the period in which such director served. Directors are expected to make every effort to attend our annual meetings of stockholders.

The following table sets forth the three standing committees of the Board of Directors, the current and former members of each committee during Fiscal 2011 and the number of meetings held by each such committee during Fiscal 2011:

<u>Name of Director</u>	<u>Audit Committee</u>	<u>Compensation Committee(6)</u>	<u>Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee(6)</u>
Kevin R. Czinger ⁽¹⁾	Member	Chair	
Matthew D. Cwiertnia ⁽²⁾	Former Member	Member	Member
Susan L. Healy ⁽³⁾	Chair		Member
Karen M. Rose ⁽⁴⁾	Member	Member	
Bryant W. Scott ⁽⁵⁾			Chair
Number of Meetings	5	0	0

- (1) Mr. Czinger became a member of the Board and began serving on the Audit Committee on December 21, 2011.
- (2) Mr. Cwiertnia has been a member of the Board since November 2005 and began serving on our Compensation Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on December 30, 2011. Mr. Cwiertnia was a member of our Audit Committee in Fiscal 2011 until December 30, 2011.
- (3) Ms. Healy became a member of the Board and began serving on the Audit Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on December 30, 2011.
- (4) Ms. Rose has been a member of the Board and began serving on the Audit Committee and Compensation Committee on December 30, 2011.
- (5) Mr. Scott became a member of the Board and began serving on our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee on December 30, 2011.
- (6) The Company did not have a Compensation Committee or Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee prior to December 30, 2011.

Audit Committee

The current members of the Audit Committee are Susan L. Healy (Chair), Kevin R. Czinger and Karen M. Rose.

Under the applicable rules of NASDAQ, in connection with the initial listing of the Company’s securities, the Company is permitted to phase in its compliance with the independent audit committee requirements set forth in Rule 5605(c)(2)(A) on the same schedule as is set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), that is, (1) one independent member at the time of listing; (2) a majority of independent members within 90 days of listing; and (3) all independent members within one year of listing.

Mr. Czinger and Ms. Rose are independent under the applicable rules of NASDAQ and Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act. We intend to comply with the independent audit committee requirements in the future in accordance with the phase-in compliance rules described above.

With the assistance of the Company’s legal counsel, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee reviewed the applicable legal standards and criteria to determine “audit committee financial expert” status, as well as the answers to annual questionnaires completed by the Board members. On the basis of this review, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee delivered a report to the full Board. The Board made a determination that all current members of the Audit Committee are “audit committee financial experts” based upon the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee’s report and each Board member’s review of the information made available to the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board of Directors, a copy of which can be obtained on our website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the “Corporate Governance” link. As

more fully defined in the committee's charter, the functions of the Audit Committee include reviewing and discussing with management and the independent registered public accounting firm, the Company's annual audited financial statements and quarterly financial statements, retaining our independent registered public accounting firm, reviewing their independence, reviewing and approving the planned scope of our annual audit, reviewing and approving any fee arrangements with our independent registered public accounting firm, overseeing their audit work, reviewing and pre-approving any non-audit services that may be performed by them, reviewing the adequacy of accounting and financial controls, reviewing our critical accounting policies and reviewing and approving any related party transactions.

Additional information regarding the Audit Committee is set forth in the Report of the Audit Committee immediately preceding Proposal No. 2.

Compensation Committee

The current members of the Compensation Committee are Kevin R. Czinger (Chair), Karen M. Rose and Matthew D. Cwiertnia. Each of the members of the Compensation Committee is independent for purposes of the applicable NASDAQ rules. The Compensation Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board of Directors, a copy of which can be obtained on our website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the "Corporate Governance" link.

As more fully described in the committee's charter, the primary function of the Compensation Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in managing compensation and development for the directors and executive officers. The Compensation Committee's primary duties and responsibilities are to (i) establish and review the overall compensation philosophy; (ii) set compensation for executive officers and directors; and (iii) monitor incentive and equity-based compensation plans. The Compensation Committee's charter does not provide for any delegation of these duties. In addition, the Compensation Committee has the authority under its charter to hire outside consultants and conduct such compensation reviews, investigations and/or surveys as the Compensation Committee may reasonably deem will provide such information as could reasonably and properly be required by the Compensation Committee in the exercise of its duties and responsibilities. In the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2011, the Company engaged the services of a consultant related to executive compensation matters.

In setting compensation for our members of the Board of Directors, our executive officers provide suggestions on the administration of compensation for our directors to the Compensation Committee. For a description of the role our executive officers play in determining or recommending the amount or form of executive compensation, please see the section below entitled "EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION— Compensation Discussion and Analysis."

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

No member of the Compensation Committee is or has been an officer or employee of the Company during Fiscal 2011. During Fiscal 2011, no member of the Compensation Committee had any relationship with the Company requiring disclosure under Item 404 of Regulation S-K. During Fiscal 2011, none of the Company's executive officers served on the Compensation Committee or Board of Directors of another entity, any of whose executive officers served on the Company's Compensation Committee or Board of Directors.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

The current members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are Bryant W. Scott (Chair), Susan L. Healy and Matthew D. Cwiertnia.

Each of the members of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee is independent for purposes of the applicable NASDAQ rules. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board of Directors, a copy of which can be obtained on our website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the "Corporate Governance" link. As more fully defined in the committee's

charter, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers qualified candidates for appointment and nomination for election to the Board of Directors and makes recommendations concerning such candidates, develops corporate governance principles for recommendation to the Board of Directors and oversees the regular evaluation of our directors and management.

Director Nominations

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee annually evaluates the current members of the Board of Directors whose terms are expiring and who are willing to continue in service against the criteria set forth below in determining whether to recommend these directors for election. The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee regularly assesses the needs of the Board of Directors for various skills, background and business experience in determining if the Board of Directors requires additional candidates for nomination. While the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee does not have a formal policy on diversity with regard to consideration of director nominees, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers diversity in its selection of nominees and seeks to have a Board of Directors that brings to the Company a variety of perspectives and skills derived from high quality business and professional experience.

In fulfilling its responsibilities, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee considers, among other things, the following factors in reviewing possible candidates for nomination as director:

- the minimum individual qualification, including strength of character, mature judgment, industry knowledge or experience, and an ability to work collegially with the other members of the Board; and
- all other factors it considers appropriate, which may include age, gender, ethnic and racial background, existing commitments to other businesses, potential conflicts of interest with other pursuits, legal consideration such as antitrust issues, corporate governance background, financial and accounting background, executive compensation background and the size, composition and combined expertise of the existing Board.

Candidates for nomination as director come to the attention of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee from time-to-time through incumbent directors, management, stockholders or third parties. These candidates may be considered at meetings of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee at any point during the year. Such candidates are evaluated against the criteria set forth above. If the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believes at any time that it is desirable that the Board of Directors consider additional candidates for nomination, the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee may poll directors and management for suggestions or conduct research to identify possible candidates and may engage, if the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee believes it is appropriate, a third party search firm to assist in identifying qualified candidates.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will evaluate any recommendation for a Class A Director nominee proposed by a stockholder must comply with the stockholder proposal delivery requirements set forth in "STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED AT NEXT ANNUAL MEETING."

All directors and director nominees must submit a completed form of directors' and officers' questionnaire as part of the nominating process. The evaluation process may also include interviews and additional background and reference checks for non-incumbent nominees, at the discretion of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.

The Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee will evaluate incumbent directors, as well as candidates for a director nominee submitted by directors, management and stockholders consistently using the criteria stated in its policy and will select the nominees that in the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee's judgment best suit the needs of the Board of Directors at that time.

Communications with Directors

Stockholders may communicate with any and all members of our Board of Directors by transmitting correspondence by mail or facsimile addressed to one or more directors by name (or to the Chairman, for a communication addressed to the entire Board of Directors) at the following address or fax number:

Name of the Director(s)
c/o Corporate Secretary
Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation
6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, California 95119
Fax: (408) 365-2799

Communications from our stockholders to one or more directors will be collected and organized by our Corporate Secretary under procedures approved by our independent directors. The Corporate Secretary will forward all communications to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, or to the identified director(s) as soon as practicable, although communications that are abusive, in bad taste or that present safety or security concerns may be handled differently. If multiple communications are received on a similar topic, the Corporate Secretary may, in his or her discretion, forward only representative correspondence.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors will determine whether any communication addressed to the entire Board of Directors should be properly addressed by the entire Board of Directors or a committee thereof. If a communication is sent to the Board of Directors or a Committee, the Chairman of the Board, or the Chairman of that committee, as the case may be, will determine whether a response to the communication is warranted. If a response to the communication is warranted, the content and method of the response will be coordinated with our General Counsel.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all of its employees, including the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other executive officers. A copy of the Code of Ethics can be obtained on the Company's website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the "Corporate Governance" link. The Company intends to post on its website any amendments to or waivers of the Company's Code of Ethics. The information contained on the Company's website is not part of this document.

Corporate Governance Guidelines

We have adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines that address the composition of the Board of Directors, criteria for membership on the Board of Directors and other Board of Directors governance matters. These guidelines can be obtained on our website by going to <http://ir.osh.com> and following the "Corporate Governance" link. A printed copy of the guidelines may also be obtained by any stockholder upon request in writing to c/o Corporate Secretary, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119, or by fax to (408) 365-2799.

REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee currently consists of Ms. Healy, Mr. Czinger and Ms. Rose. Ms. Healy is the Chair. The Audit Committee acts under a written charter adopted and approved by the Board of Directors in December 2011. The Board of Directors has determined that both Mr. Czinger and Ms. Rose meet the independence requirements set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and the applicable rules of NASDAQ and that Ms. Healy, Mr. Czinger, and Ms. Rose each qualify as an audit committee “financial expert” under the rules of the SEC. In accordance with the NASDAQ phase-in compliance rules, the Company intends to comply with the NASDAQ independent audit committee requirement that the Audit Committee consist of all independent members by the one-year anniversary of the Company’s initial listing on NASDAQ.

The Audit Committee oversees the Company’s financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors. Management has the primary responsibility for the financial statements and the reporting process, including the system of internal controls. In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the audited financial statements in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012 with management, which review included a discussion of the quality, not just the acceptability, of the accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments, and the clarity of disclosures in the financial statements.

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed with Deloitte & Touche LLP (“Deloitte”), the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm, who is responsible for expressing an opinion on the conformity of those audited financial statements with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, its judgment as to the quality, not just the acceptability, of the Company’s accounting principles and such other matters as are required to be discussed with the Audit Committee under generally accepted auditing standards, including the Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61 (Communication with Audit Committees), as amended. The independent registered public accounting firm also provided the Audit Committee with the written disclosures required by applicable professional and regulatory standards relating to Deloitte’s independence from the Company, including the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board pertaining to the independent accountant’s communications with the Audit Committee concerning independence. The Audit Committee also reviewed and pre-approved all fees paid to the independent registered public accountants and considered whether Deloitte’s provision of non-audit services to the Company was compatible with the independence of the independent registered public accountants. The Audit Committee concluded that the independent registered public accountants are independent from the Company and its management.

The Audit Committee discussed with the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm the overall scope and plans for their audit. The Audit Committee met with the independent registered public accounting firm, with and without management present, to discuss the results of their examination, their evaluations of the Company’s internal controls, and the overall quality of the Company’s financial reporting.

In reliance on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Audit Committee recommended to the Company’s Board of Directors, and the Board approved, that the Company’s audited financial statements be included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012 for filing with the SEC.

Submitted by the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:

Susan L. Healy, Chair
Kevin R. Czinger
Karen M. Rose

PROPOSAL NO. 2
RATIFICATION OF SELECTION OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC
ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors requests that the stockholders ratify the selection of Deloitte as its independent registered public accounting firm to audit the consolidated financial statements of the Company for the fiscal year ending February 2, 2013 (“Fiscal 2012”). Deloitte has acted in such capacity since its appointment in fiscal year 2005.

A representative of Deloitte is expected to be present at the Annual Meeting with the opportunity to make a statement if the representative desires to do so, and is expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions. At the Annual Meeting, the stockholders are being asked to ratify the selection of Deloitte as the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm for Fiscal 2012. If the selection of Deloitte as auditors for Fiscal 2012 is not approved by the stockholders, the adverse vote will be considered by the Audit Committee in its decision to retain Deloitte as auditors for Fiscal 2012. Even if this selection is ratified, the Audit Committee, in its discretion, may direct the engagement of a different independent registered public accounting firm at any time during the year if the Audit Committee determines that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders.

Fees for Professional Services

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees billed to the Company for Fiscal 2011 and for the fiscal year ended January 29, 2011 (“Fiscal 2010”) by its independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte:

	January 28, 2012 (52 weeks)	January 29, 2011 (52 weeks)
Audit Fees ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$1,317,825	\$400,100
Audit-Related Fees ⁽³⁾	102,250	
All Other Fees	—	—
Total Fees	\$1,420,075	\$400,100

- (1) Audit Fees consist of fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company’s consolidated annual financial statements and review of the interim consolidated financial statements for the quarterly reports, including those in our Registration Statement on Form S-1, and other services that are normally provided by our independent registered public accountants in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.
- (2) Approximately \$296,118 of the total Audit Fees billed by Deloitte related to Fiscal 2011 was paid by Sears Holdings as the costs were incurred in connection with the Spin-Off and were therefore reimbursable by Sears Holdings.
- (3) Audit-Related Fees consist of fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the Company’s consolidated financial statements and are not reported under “Audit Fees.”

The Audit Committee has considered whether the provisions of services described in the table above are compatible with maintaining auditor independence. Unless a type of service has received general pre-approval, it will require separate pre-approval by the Audit Committee. The independent registered public accounting firm and management are required to periodically report to the Audit Committee regarding the extent of services provided by the independent registered public accounting firm in accordance with this pre-approval process. During Fiscal 2011 and Fiscal 2010, all fees paid to our independent auditors were pre-approved in accordance with this policy without exception.



Vote Required and Board of Directors Recommendation

Approval of this proposal requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on this proposal. If you hold your shares in your own name and abstain from voting on this matter, your abstention will have the same effect as a negative vote. If you hold your shares through a broker and you do not instruct the broker on how to vote on this proposal, your broker will have authority to vote your shares on a discretionary basis in favor of the proposal. Abstentions and broker non-votes will each be counted as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" THE SELECTION OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING FEBRUARY 2, 2013.

PROPOSAL NO. 3
ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) VOTE
ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION (SAY-ON-PAY)

Background

Under the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Dodd-Frank Act, and Section 14A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), our stockholders have the opportunity to cast an advisory (non-binding) vote on executive compensation, commonly referred to as a “Say-on-Pay” vote, as well as an advisory vote with respect to whether future Say-on-Pay votes will be held every one, two or three years, which is the subject of Proposal No. 4 in this Proxy Statement.

The advisory vote on executive compensation is a non-binding vote on the compensation of our NEOs, as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section, the tabular disclosure regarding such compensation, and the accompanying narrative disclosure, set forth in this Proxy Statement. Please read the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this Proxy Statement for a detailed discussion about our executive compensation programs, including information about the Fiscal 2011 compensation of our NEOs.

The advisory vote on executive compensation is not a vote on our general compensation policies, the compensation of our Board of Directors, or our compensation policies as they relate to risk management. The Exchange Act requires that we hold the advisory vote on executive compensation at least once every three years.

The Company’s executive compensation program and compensation paid to our NEOs are described in detail under the heading “EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION—Compensation Discussion and Analysis.” The Compensation Committee oversees the program and compensation awarded, adopting changes to the program and awarding compensation as appropriate to reflect the Company’s circumstances and to promote the Company’s commitment to competitive overall pay and pay-for-performance, with a substantial portion of each NEOs compensation being at-risk and subject to important performance measures aligned with long-term stockholder value.

The vote solicited by this Proposal No. 3 is advisory, and therefore is non-binding on the Company, our Board of Directors or our Compensation Committee, nor will its outcome require the Company, our Board of Directors or our Compensation Committee to take any action. Moreover, the outcome of the vote will not be construed as overruling any decision by the Company or the Board of Directors.

Furthermore, because this non-binding, advisory resolution primarily relates to the compensation of our NEOs that has already been paid or contractually committed, there is generally no opportunity for us to revisit these decisions. However, our Board of Directors, including our Compensation Committee, values the opinions of our stockholders and, to the extent there is any significant vote against the executive officer compensation as disclosed in this Proxy Statement, we will consider our stockholders’ concerns and evaluate what actions, if any, may be appropriate to address those concerns.

Stockholders will be asked at the Annual Meeting to approve the following resolution pursuant to this Proposal No. 3:

“RESOLVED, that the stockholders of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of the Company’s Named Executive Officers, disclosed pursuant to Item 402 of Regulation S-K in the Company’s definitive Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.”

Vote Required and Board of Directors Recommendation

Approval of this resolution requires the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on this proposal. If you hold your shares in your own name and abstain from voting on



this matter, your abstention will have the same effect as a negative vote. If you hold your shares through a broker and you do not instruct the broker on how to vote on this proposal, your broker will not have authority to vote your shares. Broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of this vote. Abstentions and broker non-votes will each be counted as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" APPROVAL OF THE FOREGOING RESOLUTION.

PROPOSAL NO. 4
ADVISORY (NON-BINDING) VOTE ON THE FREQUENCY OF AN ADVISORY VOTE
ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

In connection with Proposal No. 3 above seeking advisory approval of our executive compensation program, the Dodd-Frank Act and Section 14A of the Exchange Act also require that we include in this Proxy Statement a separate advisory (non-binding) stockholder vote to advise on whether the Say-on-Pay vote should occur every one, two or three years. You have the option to vote for any one of the three options, or to abstain on the matter. For the reasons described below, our Board of Directors recommends that our stockholders select a frequency of three years, or a triennial vote. We are required to solicit stockholder approval on the frequency of future Say-on-Pay proposals at least once every six years, although we may seek stockholder input more frequently.

Our Board of Directors believes that our current executive compensation programs directly link executive compensation to our financial performance and align the interests of our executive officers with those of our stockholders. Our Board of Directors believes that, of the three choices, submitting a non-binding, advisory Say-on-Pay resolution to stockholders every three years is the most appropriate choice, given the significant stockholder representation on our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors believes that stockholder feedback every three years will be more useful as it will provide stockholders with a sufficient period of time to evaluate the overall compensation paid to our NEOs, the components of that compensation and the effectiveness of that compensation. The triennial Say-on-Pay vote will also provide stockholders with the benefit of assessing over a period of years whether the components of the compensation paid to our NEOs have achieved positive results for the Company. A three-year vote cycle also gives the Board of Directors and Compensation Committee sufficient time to thoughtfully consider the results of the advisory vote, to engage with stockholders to understand and respond to the vote results and effectively implement any appropriate changes to our executive compensation policies and procedures.

Our stockholders also have the opportunity to provide additional feedback on important matters involving executive compensation even in the years when Say-on-Pay votes do not occur. For example, the rules of the NASDAQ Global Market require that we seek stockholder approval for new employee equity compensation plans and material revisions thereto. Further, as discussed under the "Communications with Directors" section of this Proxy Statement, we provide stockholders with an opportunity to communicate directly with the Board of Directors, including on issues of executive compensation.

We understand that our stockholders may have different views as to what is the best approach for the Company, and we look forward to hearing from our stockholders on this Proposal 4. The Board of Directors will continue to engage with stockholders on executive compensation between stockholder votes.

You may cast your vote on your preferred voting frequency by choosing the option of three years, two years, one year, or abstain from voting when you vote in response to the resolution set forth below.

"RESOLVED, that the option of once every one year, two years or three years that receives the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy and entitled to vote at this Annual Meeting will be determined to be the preferred frequency of the stockholders with which Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation is to hold a stockholder vote to approve, on an advisory basis, the compensation of its named executive officers, as disclosed pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission's compensation disclosure rules."

Vote Required and Board of Directors Recommendation

The option of three years, two years or one year that receives affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present or represented by proxy and entitled to vote on this resolution will be the frequency for the advisory vote

on the compensation of our NEOs that has been selected by stockholders. However, because this vote is advisory and is not binding on our Board of Directors, the Board may decide that it is in the best interests of our stockholders and the Company to hold an advisory vote on executive compensation more or less frequently than the option approved by our stockholders. If you hold your shares in your own name and abstain from voting on this matter, your abstention will have the same effect as a negative vote. If you hold your shares through a broker and you do not instruct the broker on how to vote on this proposal, your broker will not have authority to vote your shares. Broker non-votes will have no effect on the outcome of this vote. Abstentions and broker non-votes will each be counted as present for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum. This vote may not be construed (1) as overruling a decision by the Company or our Board of Directors or (2) to create or imply any change or addition to the fiduciary duties of the Company or our Board of Directors.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS UNANIMOUSLY RECOMMENDS A VOTE “FOR” THE OPTION OF ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS AS THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH STOCKHOLDERS ARE PROVIDED AN ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION, AS DISCLOSED PURSUANT TO ITEM 402 OF REGULATION S-K OF THE SEC RULES.

Stockholders are not voting to approve or disapprove the Board of Directors’ recommendation. Stockholders may choose among the three choices included in the resolution set forth above or may vote to abstain on the matter.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Introduction

This Compensation Discussion and Analysis (“CD&A”) is intended to provide an explanation of our compensation program relating to Fiscal 2011, with particular focus on our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and the other NEOs in the “Summary Compensation Table” that follows this discussion.

Executive Summary

As described above, we completed the Spin-Off on December 30, 2011. In connection with the Spin-Off, we addressed and continue to address, several legacy compensation-related practices as described below. In addition, we continue a dialogue with our largest stockholders, ESL and ACOF, to better understand their perspectives of the Company, including their views on our compensation practices. We believe the actions we have already taken, and the actions we plan to take in Fiscal 2012 and beyond, will lead to stockholder satisfaction of our executive compensation programs.

Overview of Compensation Objectives and Philosophy

Prior to the Spin-Off, we were a majority-owned indirect subsidiary of Sears Holdings and our approach to executive compensation was focused on providing total cash compensation commensurate with the levels necessary to attract and retain senior-level executives within our industry, as well as providing equity-based compensation that aligned the interests of our executive team with those of our shareholders.

Prior to the Spin-Off, we did not generally use, and did not have the need to use, many of the more formal compensation practices and policies employed by publicly traded companies subject to the executive compensation disclosure rules of the SEC and Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”).

Prior to the Spin-Off, we did not have a separate compensation committee. As a result of the Spin-Off, we established the Compensation Committee that is responsible for setting policies for executive compensation and administering all cash-based and equity-based plans and programs for our senior management.

Compensation Determination Process

Prior to the Spin-Off, our Board of Directors, along with our CEO and our Human Resources executive, were responsible for making compensation decisions for our NEOs except that our CEO’s compensation was determined exclusively by our Board of Directors. Our Board of Directors relied on its judgment in making compensation decisions after reviewing factors including, but not limited to, our performance (including our short-term and long-term strategies and current economic and market conditions) and evaluating an executive officer’s performance during the year against our overall strategic goals and generally assessing an executive officer’s leadership qualities, business responsibilities, career with us, current compensation arrangements and long-term potential to enhance our value.

From and after the Spin-Off, the Compensation Committee will determine our compensation programs and policies depending on the position and responsibility of each executive officer as well as seeking to closely align the interests of our executive officers with the interests of our stockholders by developing compensation programs to reward our executive officers for the achievement of short-term and long-term strategic goals and operational objectives and the achievement of increased stockholder returns, while at the same time avoiding the encouragement of unnecessary or excessive risk-taking.

The primary objectives of our executive compensation program were and continue to be as follows:

- Deliver pay for achieving strategic goals and objectives, such as profitability;
- Deliver pay for achieving individual management objectives that relate to our strategies;
- Drive specific operational goals of our executive officers;
- Support our core values; and
- Attract and retain strong talent.

However, we do not specifically weigh these goals and objectives in our assessment of executive compensation arrangements, and we may not rely on these goals exclusively in making compensation decisions. We have designed our compensation packages to not only reward past performance, but also to proactively encourage long-term future performance through a combination of cash and equity incentive awards. We strive to continue to be competitive in a challenging economic environment, with the ultimate objective of improving stockholder value. In addition, we work to ensure that our compensation program is perceived as fundamentally fair to all stockholders.

Role of Senior Management and Consultant in Compensation Decisions

The compensation package of our CEO was determined as a result of arm's length negotiations with our Board of Directors at the time he commenced employment with us. Compensation for the other NEOs was determined by our CEO (current or past) and the Human Resources executive, and approved by our Board of Directors. Generally, the compensation packages of our NEOs were determined at levels commensurate with each executive officer's position and scope of responsibilities with us. While our Board of Directors, our CEO and our Human Resources executive took into consideration various factors as noted above (none of which was individually weighted) in determining our executive compensation packages, no specific methodology or decision making process was utilized in making such decisions. In addition, the compensation packages for our newly hired NEOs were generally the product of arm's length negotiations with each such NEO.

After the Spin-Off, the Compensation Committee, in setting executive compensation, while not delegating any of its functions to others, includes the participation of several members of senior management in the committee's executive compensation process. For example, the Compensation Committee takes and will take into consideration recommendations of our CEO, based on performance reviews he conducts with each of the executive officers, including the NEOs. Our CEO does not participate in discussions regarding his own compensation.

In November 2011, we retained the Hay Group as a compensation consultant to assist the Compensation Committee in its review of executive equity based compensation and specifically how to convert Class B Common Stock equity awards or promises of equity awards into Class A Common Stock equity based compensation. The Compensation Committee has used the findings and recommendations of the compensation consultant in determining the Class A Common Stock equity based compensation to offer to senior management in exchange of, or lieu of, the Class B Common Stock equity-based compensation awards or promises of awards held by such senior management and to take into consideration the Company's priorities in its recommendations and to properly incentivize actions that improve Company performance and are reasonable when compared to the equity based compensation for similarly situated companies or situations. In addition, the Compensation Committee believes that the engagement of an independent consultant from time-to-time helps enhance the overall independence of the Compensation Committee's decision-making. The Compensation Committee intends to continue retaining the services of third-party executive compensation specialists from time-to-time, as the Compensation Committee deems necessary or helpful, in connection with the establishment and development of our compensation philosophy and programs.

Compensation Strategies and Use of Peer Groups

In Fiscal 2011, we did not utilize specific peer groups or formal benchmarking in determining the compensation packages for our NEOs. Instead, compensation was determined based on the factors as discussed above, including (i) each executive officer's performance, (ii) our financial performance, (iii) current economic and market conditions, and (iv) our general knowledge of the market for executive talent. In addition, we reviewed aggregated compensation data from pre-selected compensation surveys utilized by Sears Holdings in setting compensation ranges for its workforce to assist us in negotiating the compensation packages of newly hired executive officers, as well as in connection with executive promotions.

Components of Our Executive Compensation Program

The key components of our executive compensation program are:

- Base Salary;
- Short-term cash incentives;
- Long-term equity incentives;
- Severance benefits; and
- Other benefits.

We did not and do not currently have formal policies relating to the allocation of total compensation among the various elements of compensation. However, the more senior the position an executive holds, the more influence he or she has over our financial performance, and for this reason, our CEO received a greater amount of total cash compensation than our other NEOs. He also is entitled to receive equity-based awards of higher value than were awarded, or promised to be awarded, to other NEOs to reflect his or her status and level of responsibility within our organization and his or her enhanced ability to drive our overall financial performance.

Base Salary

We set base salaries to reflect each NEOs performance and experience, the executive officer's expected future contributions to our Company, the responsibilities, impact and importance of the position within our Company, internal pay equity and competitive pay research. The timing and amount of base salary increases depends on each NEOs past performance, promotion and other changes in responsibilities, expected future contributions and current market competitiveness. However, none of the foregoing factors received a specific weighting in the compensation decision-making process. Rather, they were used as overall guidelines in determining the appropriate levels of compensation needed to retain and incentivize our NEOs to remain with us and to grow our portfolio base and future profitability. In making their decisions regarding each NEOs base salary, our CEO and our Human Resources executive relied on their general knowledge and business experiences in our industry, without using any formal peer group analysis or analysis of any specific group of competing companies, but did utilize the Sears Holdings compensation market data described above from time-to-time. The compensation package of NEOs hired during Fiscal 2011 was determined pursuant to arm's length negotiations with such NEOs.

For Fiscal 2011, the annual base salary of each of our NEOs was as follows:

<u>Named Executive Officers</u>	<u>FY2011 Base Salary</u>
Mark R. Baker	\$600,000
Chris D. Newman ⁽¹⁾	\$400,000
Steven L. Mahurin	\$400,000
Steve Olsen	\$350,000
David I. Bogage	\$260,000
Thomas J. Carey ⁽²⁾	\$334,800
William C. Robertson ⁽³⁾	\$284,200

- (1) Mr. Newman's employment was on an interim basis from November 7, 2011 to December 19, 2011, during which time he received compensation in the amount of \$67,500.



- (2) The employment of Mr. Carey terminated on January 23, 2012.
- (3) Mr. Robertson's position as an officer of the Company ceased on November 7, 2011 and his employment with the Company was terminated on January 1, 2012.

Short-Term Incentives

Each of our NEOs participates in our annual cash incentive plan, or Annual Incentive Plan, along with other members of our management. The Annual Incentive Plan is intended to provide performance-based cash compensation designed to reward our executive officers for their contribution to our fiscal performance. The NEOs are eligible to earn bonuses under the Annual Incentive Plan based on our achievement of financial performance objectives. In February 2011, the Board of Directors set the financial metrics used in our Annual Incentive Plan for Fiscal 2011 to be EBITDA, revenue, gross margin, rate of inventory turn and payroll expenses as a percentage of sales. Productivity measures of rate of inventory turn to plan and payroll expenses as a percentage of sales were assigned to specific NEOs based on their role within the organization and ability to influence the metric. In addition, the minimum threshold for EBITDA must be met for the other metrics to achieve a payout so that NEOs continue to maintain focus on EBITDA along with the productivity metric. In June 2011, the Board of Directors terminated the financial metrics adopted in February 2011 and revised the Annual Incentive Plan financial metrics for the period from June 2011 through the remainder of Fiscal 2011 to be only EBITDA and comparable stores sales.

We strive to set annual incentive compensation targets that are achievable only through strong financial performance, believing that this motivates our executive officers and other participants to deliver ongoing value creation, while allowing the Company to attract and retain a highly talented senior leadership team. Incentive award targets are established as a percentage of base pay that are based on the level of responsibility and position within the Company and external market competitiveness. The incentive award targets are reviewed and approved by the Compensation Committee (or Board of Directors) annually.

The Board of Directors uses EBITDA as the primary profitability measure for establishing the required level of financial performance that must be achieved for management and executive annual incentive compensation purposes. The EBITDA goals for the Annual Incentive Plan are set by the Compensation Committee (or Board of Directors) based upon factors including, but not limited to, competitive business dynamics in the markets in which we operate, anticipated business unit growth, anticipated cost synergies and budget projections.

For purposes of the Annual Incentive Plan, EBITDA is calculated as net income after adding back income taxes, depreciation and amortization, interest expense, stock-based compensation, rent equalization, loss on fixed assets, disposals and other one-time restructuring charges. Under the Annual Incentive Plan for Fiscal 2011, as amended to cover only the period from June 2011 through the remainder of Fiscal 2011, the threshold and target bonus potential for our current NEOs was as follows:

<u>Named Executive Officers⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Threshold Bonus Target as a % of Base Salary⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Bonus Target as a % of Base Salary⁽¹⁾</u>
Mark R. Baker ⁽³⁾	30%	50%
Chris D. Newman ⁽⁴⁾	22.5%	37.5%
Steven L. Mahurin	22.5%	37.5%
Steve Olsen	15%	25%
David I. Bogage	15%	25%

- (1) Prorated, as applicable, based on length of service during performance period.
- (2) As a result of the termination of their employment, Messrs. Carey and Robertson were not entitled to any Annual Incentive Plan payouts.
- (3) Mr. Baker received a sign-on bonus in Fiscal 2011 of \$322,767.
- (4) Mr. Newman received a sign-on bonus in Fiscal 2011 of \$100,000.

The bonus opportunity available to our CEO was higher than for our other executive officers on the basis of his level of responsibility for our overall performance, and because it serves as a key pay-for-performance component of a total cash compensation package that we believe is competitively appropriate for a CEO in our industry. The range and weightings of performance metrics applicable to our other NEOs are a reflection of each NEOs particular level and scope of responsibility and influence with our organization.

Under the terms of the Annual Incentive Plan for Fiscal 2011, as amended, we were required to achieve at least an EBITDA objective of \$38.6 million for the period May 29, 2011 through January 28, 2012 and a store comparative sales of at least 3.0% for this same period in order for any bonus amounts to be paid. The bonus pool available under the amended Annual Incentive Plan for 2011 was one-half of the pool available under the original Annual Incentive Plan for Fiscal 2011. No bonus amounts were paid to the NEOs for Fiscal 2011 because we did not meet our minimum EBITDA and store comparative sales thresholds. As a general matter, achievement of target performance objectives is difficult, requiring significant and sustained effort on the part of our executive officers and members of our senior management team. The targeted performance objectives require superior performance under our annual operating plan, although, as a general matter, we anticipate the minimum performance thresholds necessary to earn the threshold bonus amounts to be more readily achievable.

Long-Term Equity Incentives

We believe that successful performance over the long-term is aided by the use of equity-based awards, which create an ownership culture among our executive officers. To accomplish this goal, in May 2010, our Board of Directors approved the Company’s 2010 Stock Incentive Plan, or the 2010 Plan, to provide certain key employees, including our NEOs, with incentives to align their interests with the interests of our shareholders. The 2010 Plan provides for grants of stock awards, incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock, performance awards, or any combination of the forgoing. As of January 28, 2012, the aggregate number of shares of our Class B Common Stock issued under the 2010 Plan was 8,644.06788 and the number of shares of our Class B Common Stock which could be issued pursuant to stock option awards granted under the 2010 Plan was 174,858 shares. All of the stock options awarded to our NEOs under the 2010 Plan were granted in three tranches: 33.34% was granted at an exercise price of \$16.67 per share, 33.33% was granted at an exercise price of \$33.33 per share and 33.33% was granted at an exercise price of \$50 per share. All of the option grants were made at a premium to fair market value, as the valuation of our Class B Common Stock at the time of grant was equal to approximately \$15 per share of Class B Common Stock. The stock options granted to our NEOs under the 2010 Plan vest over four years and become exercisable as to 25% on each of the first, second, third and fourth anniversaries of the grant date prior to the Spin-Off, but, after the Spin-Off become exercisable as to 33.33% on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date following such distribution, with vesting credit given retroactively to the grant date.

In December 2011, we adopted the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, or the 2011 Plan, in order to attract and retain key personnel and to provide a means for directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors to acquire and maintain an interest in us, which interest may be measured by reference to the value of our Class A Common Stock. The 2011 Plan is also designed to permit us to make cash-based awards and equity-based awards intended to qualify as “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code. No further equity-based award will be made under the 2010 Plan as a result of the adoption of the 2011 Plan. As of January 28, 2012, no equity based compensation awards of Class A Common Stock had been granted. NEOs hired in Fiscal 2011 were promised to be awarded stock options to purchase our Class B Common Stock under the 2010 Plan, although in anticipation of and as a result of the Spin Off, these stock option awards have yet to be granted. In consideration of the fact that our Class B Common Stock is not publicly traded and as a result, is not likely to provide a comparable incentive to grants of equity awards based upon our Class A Common Stock, which trades on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol “OSH”, we are evaluating a program for by which we would provide for equity awards based upon our Class A Common Stock to certain key employees in consideration of the cancellation and termination of existing stock options awarded to such employees which were based upon our Class B Common Stock and in satisfaction of any promise to grant equity based upon our Class B Common

Stock contained in any of our employment offer letters. We are still determining the amount and nature of the Class A Common Stock equity compensation award to be granted.

Severance Protections

The Company entered into substantially identical severance agreements with each of our NEOs, which provide for severance payments and other benefits upon a qualifying termination. The severance agreements do not include change-in-control triggers. We provide severance to our NEOs as a component of a competitive compensation package. We believe that severance payments provide our executive officers a window of time to locate a new position in the marketplace should their employment with us terminate. In addition, we believe that it is important to provide our NEOs with a sense of stability, both in the middle of transactions that may create uncertainty regarding their future employment and following termination as they seek future employment. We believe that severance protections allow management to focus their attention and energy on the business transaction at hand without any distractions regarding, for example, the impacts on future employment as a result of a transaction.

Under the terms of the severance agreements, in the event a termination without “Cause” or resignation for “Good Reason” (as each such term is defined in the applicable severance agreement), NEOs are generally entitled to severance payments and/or benefits equal to: (i) for Senior Vice Presidents, salary continuation for a period of six months, and for the two Executive Vice Presidents and the CEO salary continuation of twelve months, (ii) continued participation in a subset of the Company’s benefit plans as an active employee for the duration of their salary continuation and (iii) company-paid outplacement services for the duration of their salary continuation. For a further discussion of the severance payments and other benefits provided in connection with a qualifying termination of employment under the severance agreements, see “*Potential Payments upon Termination or Change-in-Control*” below.

Other Benefits

We may pay sign-on bonuses to our executive officers when determined necessary or appropriate to attract top executive talent from other companies. Executive officers we recruit often have unrealized value in the form of unvested equity and other forgone compensation opportunities. Sign-on bonuses are an effective means of offsetting compensation opportunities an executive officer may lose when he or she leaves a former company to join us. During Fiscal 2011, our CEO and CFO were the only NEOs to receive a sign-on bonus in connection with the commencement of their employment with us. Furthermore, we typically pay bonuses to cover relocation costs incurred by executive officers who are required to relocate in connection with the commencement of their employment with us. For more information regarding other benefits, see “—Summary Compensation Table—All Other Compensation” below.

Our executive officers are eligible to participate in all of our employee benefit plans, such as our medical, dental, vision, group life, disability, accidental death and dismemberment insurance and our 401(k) plan, in each case on the same terms as other employees. Except in limited circumstances, it is our practice not to provide any special perquisites or benefits to executive officers unless it is necessary to retain their employment. We do not provide tax gross-ups of any perquisites, except, in certain circumstances, for relocation and sign-on bonuses.

Tax Considerations

Section 162(m) of the Code generally disallows a tax deduction for certain compensation in excess of \$1.0 million per year paid by a publicly held company to its chief executive officer or any of its three other most highly paid executive officers (other than the company’s chief executive officer and chief financial officer). Qualifying performance-based compensation is not subject to the deduction limitation if specified requirements are met. In addition, “grandfather” provisions may apply to certain compensation arrangements that were entered into by a company before it was publicly held. We generally intend to structure the performance-based portion of

our executive compensation, when feasible, to comply with exemptions in Section 162(m) so that the compensation remains tax deductible to us. However, to remain competitive with other employers, the Board of Directors may, in its judgment, authorize compensation payments that do not comply with the exemptions in Section 162(m) when it believes that such payments are appropriate to attract and retain executive talent.

Recovery of Certain Awards

We do not currently have a formal policy for recovery of annual incentives paid on the basis of financial results which are subsequently restated. Under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, a company's chief executive officer and chief financial officer must forfeit incentive compensation paid on the basis of financial statements for which they were responsible and which need to be restated. We intend to implement a formal policy whereby, in the event of such a restatement, we would expect to recover affected bonuses and incentive compensation. In addition, we intend to implement a formal policy for the recovery of incentive-based compensation paid to current and former executive officers, in compliance with regulations pursuant to the requirements of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, following the enactment of such regulations.

Analysis of Risk Relating to Our Compensation Programs

Management of the Company, with the assistance of the Hay Group, reviewed the Company's compensation plans and policies, and considered any potential material risks they may create. Management, together with the Hay Group, reported to the Compensation Committee that it has determined that the Company's executive compensation program does not encourage excessive risk or unnecessary risk taking, as our programs have been balanced to focus our executive officers on the short-term and long-term financial and operational performance of the Company.

Compensation Committee Report

We, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, have reviewed and discussed the Compensation Discussion and Analysis contained in this Proxy Statement with management. Based on such review and discussion, we have recommended to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis be included in this Proxy Statement.

Submitted by the Company's Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors:

Kevin R. Czinger, Chair
Matthew D. Cwiertnia
Karen M. Rose

Proxy

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth information concerning the compensation earned by our NEOs for Fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009:

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary(1) (\$)	Bonus Paid in Fiscal Year(2) (\$)	Option Awards(3) (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation(4) (\$)	All Other Compensation(5) (\$)	Total (\$)
Mark R. Baker <i>President, Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	2011	438,461	322,767			1,528	762,756
Chris D. Newman(6) <i>Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer</i>	2011	98,269	100,000			33,696	231,965
Steven L. Mahurin <i>Executive Vice President, Merchandising and Director</i>	2011	253,846				284,790	538,636
Steve Olsen <i>Senior Vice President, Supply Chain, IT and Chief Strategy Officer</i>	2011	350,000				89	350,089
	2010	208,654	262,000	377,001		193,792	1,041,447
David I. Bogage <i>Senior Vice President, Human Resources</i>	2011	180,000				144,046	324,046
Thomas J. Carey(7) <i>Former Senior Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer</i>	2011	334,800				272,020	606,820
	2010	334,800		377,300			712,100
	2009	329,415			172,915		502,330
William C. Robertson(7) <i>Former Senior Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer</i>	2011	301,859				153,203	455,062
	2010	260,000		377,300			637,300
	2009	204,615			69,929		274,544

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, Fiscal Year 2011 salaries reflect amounts paid between January 30, 2011 and January 28, 2012, Fiscal 2010 salaries reflect amounts paid between January 30, 2010 and January 29, 2011 and Fiscal 2009 salaries reflect amounts paid between January 31, 2009 and January 30, 2010.
- (2) Represents amounts paid as sign on bonuses for each of Mr. Baker and Mr. Newman and a minimum guaranteed bonus of \$125,000 and a sign-on bonus of \$137,000 in 2010 for Mr. Olsen, all pursuant to the terms of their respective offer letter.
- (3) Represents the aggregate grant date fair market value of stock options calculated in accordance with the fair value method. The grant date fair value of stock options granted was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Option valuation models, including Black-Scholes, require the input of highly subjective assumptions, and changes in the assumptions used can materially affect the grant date fair value of an award.

- (4) None of our NEOs earned compensation under our non-equity incentive compensation plan in 2011 because we did not meet the minimum EBITDA threshold for any bonuses to be paid under the terms of the plan. For a discussion of the Annual Incentive Plan, see “EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION—Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Short-Term Incentives” above.
- (5) See the “All Other Compensation” table below for additional information.
- (6) Mr. Newman joined the Company in November 2011 on an interim basis, during which time he received compensation in the amount of \$67,500 for services provided between November 7, 2011 and December 19, 2011, at which time he joined the Company as a full-time employee and received a sign-on bonus of \$100,000.
- (7) Mr. Carey’s employment was terminated on January 23, 2012. On November 7, 2011, Mr. Robertson ceased being an officer of the Company and his employment with the Company was terminated on January 1, 2012.

All Other Compensation Table

The following table describes each component of the “All Other Compensation” column in the Summary Compensation Table.

Name	Life Insurance Premiums (1)(\$)	Relocation Expenses (\$)	Relocation Tax Payments (\$)	Travel, Meals & Entertainment (\$)	Holiday Gift Card (\$)	Consulting Fees (\$)	Severance (2)(\$)	COBRA Payment (2)(\$)	Total (\$)
Mark R. Baker	58			1,450	20				1,528
Chris D. Newman	12			3,409		30,275			33,696
Steven L. Mahurin	46	150,000	126,143	8,581	20				284,790
Steve Olsen	69				20				89
David I. Bogage	52	80,000	62,857	1,118	20				144,047
Thomas J. Carey	69				20		251,100	20,831	272,020
William C. Robertson	69				20		142,100	11,014	153,203

- (1) Reflects premiums paid on group term life insurance benefits and long-term disability benefits.
- (2) Amounts paid to Messrs. Carey and Robertson in connection with the termination of their employment with the Company. Mr. Carey’s employment was terminated on January 23, 2012. On November 7, 2011, Mr. Robertson ceased being an officer of the Company and his employment with the Company was terminated on January 1, 2012.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal 2011

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to stock and option awards and other plan-based awards granted during the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012 to our NEOs. No stock, option awards or other plan-based awards were granted during Fiscal 2011.

GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS IN FISCAL 2011

Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)

	Threshold (\$)	Target/Maximum (\$)
Mark R. Baker	180,000	300,000
Chris D. Newman	90,000	150,000
Steven L. Mahurin	90,000	150,000
Steve Olsen	52,500	87,500
David I. Bogage	39,000	65,000

- (1) The awards reported in these columns are the award opportunities that were available under the Annual Incentive Plan. For a discussion of the Annual Incentive Plan, see “EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION—Compensation Discussion and Analysis—Short-Term Incentives” above; provided, however, that a bonus

opportunity for Messrs. Baker, Newman and Mahurin was pro-rated based on the number of days worked by the NEO during Fiscal 2011. Messrs. Carey and Robertson were not eligible for a bonus as a result of the termination of their employment with the Company. No awards were earned under the Annual Incentive Plan for 2011 because the Company did not meet the metrics thresholds for any bonuses to be paid under the terms of the plan.

Narrative Disclosure to Summary Compensation Table and Grants of Plan-Based Awards for Fiscal 2011

We do not have employment agreements in effect with any of our NEOs. Like other employees, our executive officers are eligible for periodic salary increases based on performance and participation in our annual non-equity incentive plan. Certain of the components of the compensation paid to our NEOs reflected in the Summary Compensation Table and the Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal 2011 table are based on our NEOs' offer letters with the Company. These offer letters establish the minimum terms and conditions of each executive officer's employment, including initial compensation, annual bonus target as a percentage of base salary, dependent on our achievement of metrics, as determined by our Compensation Committee or Board of Directors, sign-on bonus, equity compensation, and relocation reimbursement, if applicable. The bonus targets specified in the offer letters were 50%, 75% and 100% of base salary for Senior Vice Presidents, Executive Vice Presidents and the CEO, respectively. The offer letters also provided for certain grants of equity awards based upon shares of our Class B Common Stock. However, in consideration of the fact that our Class B Common Stock is not publicly traded and as a result, is not likely to provide a comparable incentive to grants of equity awards based upon our Class A Common Stock, which trades on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the symbol "OSH", we are evaluating a program for by which we would provide for equity awards based upon our Class A Common Stock to certain key employees in consideration of the cancellation and termination of existing stock options awarded to such employees which were based upon our Class B Common Stock and in satisfaction of any promise to grant equity based upon our Class B Common Stock contained in any of our employment offer letters. We are still determining the amount and nature of the Class A Common Stock equity compensation award to be granted.

For a discussion of the severance payments and other benefits provided in connection with a qualifying termination of employment under each NEOs severance agreement, see "Potential Payments upon Termination or Change-in-Control".

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal 2011 Year-End

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to the number and value of all unexercised options or unvested portions of restricted stock units previously awarded to our NEOs as of January 28, 2012:

OUTSTANDING EQUITY AWARDS AT JANUARY 28, 2012

Name	Option Awards(1)			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Option Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date
Mark R. Baker	—	—	—	—
Chris D. Newman	—	—	—	—
Steven L. Mahurin	—	—	—	—
Steve Olsen(2)	16,034	32,068	16.67-50.00	01/13/21
David I. Bogage	—	—	—	—
Thomas J. Carey(3)	16,034	32,068	16.67-50.00	04/23/12
William C. Robertson(3)	16,034	32,068	16.67-50.00	04/01/12

(1) Reflects options to purchase Class B Common Stock granted under our 2010 Plan.

- (2) Vesting on Mr. Olsen's options to purchase Common Stock commenced on January 13, 2011 and, assuming Mr. Olsen continues providing services to the Company will vest and become exercisable in equal installments on January 13, 2012, January 13, 2013 and January 13, 2014.
- (3) Messrs. Carey and Robertson's vested options expired 90-days from their date of termination from the Company, January 23, 2012 and January 1, 2012, respectively. On November 7, 2011, Mr. Robertson's position as an officer of the Company ceased and his employment with the Company was terminated on January 1, 2012.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested During Last Fiscal Year

None of our NEOs exercised any of their stock options during Fiscal 2011.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change-in-Control

Each of the NEOs has entered into a severance agreement with us on substantially the same terms (except for the length of the applicable severance protection period). Pursuant to the terms of the severance agreements, if the executive officer is terminated by us without Cause or resigns for Good Reason, he will be placed on a severance-related leave of absence and will be entitled to receive the following severance payments and benefits: (i) 12 months of base salary continuation for Messrs. Baker, Newman and Mahurin and six months of base salary continuation for the other NEOs, subject to certain offsets, (ii) continued participation in all of our benefit plans and programs (except for our long-term disability plan, flexible spending accounts, company-paid life insurance and 401(k) plan) as an active employee for 12 months for Messrs. Baker, Newman and Mahurin and six months for our other NEOs, and (iii) outplacement services for up to 12 months for Messrs. Baker, Newman and Mahurin and up to six months for our other NEOs. All such severance payments and benefits are subject to the executive officer's execution of a release of claims. The severance agreements also provide that each executive officer is subject to a perpetual confidentiality covenant and a post-termination non-solicitation of employees covenant for a period equal to the period of his or her respective salary continuation period opportunity, regardless of whether severance pay and benefits are payable under the severance agreement.

For purposes of Mr. Baker's severance agreement, "Cause" generally means his insubordination, dishonesty, fraud, incompetence, moral turpitude, refusal to perform his duties or responsibilities for any reason other than illness or incapacity or unsatisfactory performance of his duties, as determined by our Board of Directors in its sole discretion. For purposes of the severance agreements with our NEOs, "Cause" generally means (i) a material breach by the executive officer (other than due to disability) of his or her duties and responsibilities which breach is demonstrably willful and deliberate on his or her part, is committed in bad faith or without reasonable belief that such breach is in our best interest and is not remedied in a reasonable period of time after receipt of written notice from us specifying such breach, (ii) the commission by the executive officer of a felony involving moral turpitude or (iii) dishonesty or willful misconduct in connection with the NEO's employment.

For purposes of the severance agreements, including Mr. Baker's, "Good Reason" generally means (i) a reduction in more than 10% in the sum of the executive officer's annual base salary and target bonus, (ii) the executive officer's mandatory relocation to an office more than 50 miles from the primary location at which he or she is required to perform his or her duties or (iii) any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach of the terms of the agreement, including failure of a successor company to assume or fulfill the obligations of the agreement. Mr. Baker also has Good Reason to quit if he is removed from our Board of Directors. In each case, the executive officer must provide us with written notice of the events giving rise to a claim of Good Reason within 30 days of its initial existence and we will have 60 days to remedy such event.

The severance agreements do not include single trigger change-of-control provisions which provide for payment or acceleration of equity awards based upon a change of control event in itself.



Using each NEOs current base salary, the maximum total payments by the Company to each NEO under the termination circumstances described above, as of January 28, 2012, the last day of Fiscal 2011, would be as follows:

<u>Current Officers</u>	<u>Cash Severance (\$)(1)</u>	<u>Outplacement Services\$(2)</u>	<u>COBRA Premium(\$)</u>	<u>Unvested In-the-Money Options at January 28, 2012(#)/\$(3)</u>	<u>Total Estimated Benefit (\$)</u>
Mark R. Baker	600,000	24,000	21,204	—	645,204
Chris D. Newman	400,000	24,000	21,204	—	445,204
Steven L. Mahurin	400,000	24,000	21,204	—	445,204
Steve Olsen	175,000	16,000	17,587	13,151.16/\$10,602	227,738.16
David I. Bogage	130,000	16,000	10,602	—	156,602
Thomas J. Carey(4)	—	—	—	—	—
William C. Robertson(4)	—	—	—	—	—

- (1) Reflects 12 months continued salary for Messrs. Baker and Newman and 6 months continued salary for Messrs. Olsen, Mahurin and Bogage.
- (2) Upon the first day of termination from the Company, the NEOs will be eligible for outplacement services, at the expense of the Company.
- (3) Upon Mr. Olsen's termination of employment by the Company without Cause, or by Mr. Olsen for Good Reason within twelve months of a change-in-control of the Company, and subject to the terms, conditions, and restrictions of Mr. Olsen's non-qualified stock option agreement, Mr. Olsen's unvested options will fully vest. The table above shows our estimate of the amount of the benefit Mr. Olsen would receive if the unvested options held by him as of January 28, 2012 had become fully-vested as described in this footnote and assumes the Class B Common Stock is of equal value as the Class A Common Stock. The estimated benefit amount of unvested options was calculated by multiplying the number of in-the-money unvested options held by Mr. Olsen by the difference between the closing price of our Class A Common Stock on January 27, 2012, the last trading day of Fiscal 2011, as reported by NASDAQ, which was \$17.90, and the exercise price of the option.
- (4) Messrs. Carey and Robertson each received severance compensation in connection with the termination of their employment with the Company (see the "All Other Compensation" table above for additional information).

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF OUR BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During Fiscal 2011, and prior to the Spin-Off, no individual who served as a director during Fiscal 2011 was paid or earned any director compensation. In December 2011, in anticipation of the Spin-Off, the Board adopted our Director Compensation Policy covering our outside directors, Messrs. Czinger and Bryant and Mss. Rose and Healy. Under our Director Compensation Policy, each of our outside directors receives a mix of cash and equity-based compensation. In addition, all Board members are entitled to reimbursement by the Company for reasonable travel to and from meetings of the Board, and reasonable food and lodging expenses incurred in connection therewith. The Compensation Committee will review our Director Compensation Policy from time-to-time to ensure that compensation levels are fair and appropriate. Under the Director Compensation Policy, outside directors are compensated in the following manner:

	<u>Cash Compensation(1)</u>	<u>Equity Compensation</u>
<i>Annual Retainer:</i>		
Board Member	\$50,000(1)	(2)
Audit Committee Chair (additional)	10,000	—
Compensation Committee Chair (additional)	2,500	—
Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee Chair (additional)	2,500	—

- (1) Assumes service for a full year; outside directors who serve for less than the full year are entitled to receive a pro-rated portion of the applicable payment. Each "year", for purposes of the Director Compensation

Policy, begins on the date of our annual meeting of stockholders and ends at the next annual meeting of stockholders. For services from the period of time from the Spin-Off until the Annual Meeting, the cash compensation is \$25,000 per outside director, one-half of which was paid on March 21, 2012, and one-half of which, assuming continued Board service, will be paid on the date of the Annual Meeting.

- (2) For services from the period of time from the Spin-Off until the Annual Meeting, each outside director received 1,147 shares of Class A Common Stock, 574 shares of which vested on March 21, 2012 and 573 shares of which will, assuming continued Board service, vest on the date of the Annual Meeting. The annual grant of shares of Class A Common Stock for 2012 will be determined by dividing \$50,000 by the fair market value of the Class A Common Stock on the date of the Annual Meeting. The shares will then vest over a period of one year, in four equal installments, at a rate of 25% of the shares vesting quarterly, subject to the outside director's continued Board service on each such date.

EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table summarizes the Company's equity compensation plan information as of January 28, 2012. The Company's 2011 Plan, was approved by the Company's stockholders on December 16, 2011, and currently provides for the granting of up to one million shares of Class A Common Stock in the form of nonqualified and incentive stock options, SARs, restricted stock, restricted stock units, deferred stock units, performance shares and other stock awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants.

<u>Plan Category(1)</u>	<u>Number of Shares to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights</u>	<u>Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants and Rights (\$)</u>	<u>Number of Shares Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Shares Reflected in Columns)</u>
Equity compensation plans approved by stockholders	206,928(1)	\$33.33	1,000,000(2)
Equity compensation plans not approved by stockholders	—	—	—
Total	206,928	—	1,000,000

- (1) Represents options to purchase shares of Class B Common Stock issued pursuant to our 2010 Plan.
 (2) Represents awards to purchase shares of Common Stock that may be issued pursuant to our 2011 Plan.

**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND
RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

The following table sets forth, as of April 23, 2012, certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's capital stock by (i) each director and director-nominee of the Company, (ii) each NEO and (iii) all directors and executive officers of the Company as a group. The address for those individuals for which an address is not otherwise provided is c/o Corporate Secretary, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Title of Class of Capital Stock(1)</u>	<u>Shares Beneficially Owned(1)(2)</u>	<u>Percent of Class of Stock(3)</u>
Mark R. Baker	—	—	—
Chris D. Newman	—	—	—
Mark A. Bussard	—	—	—
Steven L. Mahurin	—	—	—
Steve Olsen(4)	Class B Common Stock	16,034	65.0%
David I. Bogage	—	—	—
Thomas J. Carey (former)	—	—	—
William C. Robertson (former)	—	—	—
William C. Crowley	Class A Common Stock(5) Series A Preferred Stock(6)	6,655 6,802	* *
Matthew D. Cwiertnia	—	—	—
Kevin R. Czinger(7)	Class A Common Stock	1,147	*
Susan L. Healy(7)	Class A Common Stock	1,147	*
David B. Kaplan	—	—	—
Karen M. Rose(7)	Class A Common Stock	1,147	*
Bryant W. Scott(7)	Class A Common Stock	1,147	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group (16 persons)	Class A Common Stock Class B Common Stock Series A Preferred Stock	11,243 16,034 6,802	* 65.0% *

- (1) Except as otherwise indicated, the persons named in this table have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of Common Stock shown as beneficially owned by them, subject to community property laws, where applicable, and to the information contained in the footnotes to this table. This table is based upon the most current information supplied to us by current and former officers and directors of the Company and upon information gathered by us about principal stockholders known to us based on a Schedule 13G or 13D and Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.
- (2) Under the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, a person is deemed to be the beneficial owner of shares that can be acquired by such person within 60 days upon exercise of stock options vesting or stock awards, or vesting of restricted stock units.
- (3) Calculated on the basis of 4,810,588 shares of Class A Common Stock, 8,644.06788 shares of Class B Common Stock and 4,806,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding as of April 23, 2012, provided that any additional shares of Common Stock that a stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days after April 23, 2012 are deemed to be held and outstanding for the purpose of calculating that stockholder's percentage of beneficial ownership but not the percentages of beneficial ownership of other stockholders.
- (4) Consists of Class B Common Stock issuable upon exercise of vested options exercisable within 60 days after April 23, 2012.
- (5) Such shares are held as follows: 2,011 shares held by Mr. Crowley; 4,274 shares held by Tynan, LLC; and 370 shares held through a grantor retained annuity trust of which Mr. Crowley is the trustee. Any amounts reported do not include any securities of the Company held by ESL and its affiliates. Mr. Crowley is the President and Chief Operating Officer of ESL, which, together with several of its affiliates and related

entities, owns common stock and preferred stock of the Company. Mr. Crowley expressly disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities of the Company owned by ESL, its affiliates and its related entities.

- (6) Such shares are held as follows: 2,011 shares held by Mr. Crowley; 4,421 shares held by Tynan, LLC; and 370 shares held through a grantor retained annuity trust of which Mr. Crowley is the trustee. Any amounts reported do not include any securities of the Company held by ESL. Mr. Crowley is the President and Chief Operating Officer of ESL, which, together with several of its affiliates and related entities, owns common stock and preferred stock of the Company. Mr. Crowley expressly disclaims beneficial ownership of the securities of the Company owned by ESL, its affiliates and its related entities.
- (7) Consists of shares of Class A Common Stock subject to restricted stock awards made to each of Mss. Healy and Rose and Messrs. Czinger and Scott under the Company's Director Compensation Policy.

The following table sets forth certain information about persons the Company knows, based on inspections of Schedule 13G or 13D and Forms 3, 4 and 5 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, to be beneficial owners of five percent or more of Class A Common, Class B Common, or Class C Common Stock as of April 23, 2012.

<u>Name of Beneficial Owner</u>	<u>Title of Class of Common Stock</u>	<u>Shares Beneficially Owned</u>	<u>Percent of Class of Stock(5)</u>	<u>Combined Voting Power of All Classes of Voting Capital Stock Beneficially Owned(5)</u>
ESL Investments, Inc. and related persons, as a group(1) 200 Greenwich Ave. Greenwich, CT 06830	Class A Common Stock	2,898,227	60.3%	48.2%
ACOF I LLC(2) 2000 Avenue of the Stars, 12 th Floor Los Angeles, CA 90067	Class C Common Stock	1,194,000	100%	19.9%
Fairholme Capital Management, L.L.C. and related persons, as a group(3) 4400 Biscayne Blvd., 9 th Floor Miami, FL 33137	Class A Common Stock	718,299	14.9%	11.95%
Steve Olsen(4) c/o Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation 6450 Via Del Oro San Jose, CA 95119	Class B Common Stock	16,034	65.0%	*

Less than 1%

- (1) Consists of an aggregate of 2,898,227 shares held as follows: 1,677,833 shares of Class A Common Stock held by ESL Partners, L.P. ("Partners"); 445,900 shares held by ESL Investors L.L.C. ("Investors"); 454 shares held by ESL Institutional Partners, L.P. ("Institutional"); 32 shares held by CRK Partners, LLC ("CRK LLC"); 767,353 shares held by Edward S. Lampert, 4,274 shares held by Tynan, LLC; and Mr. Crowley holds 2,011 shares directly and 370 shares through a grantor retained annuity trust of which he is the trustee. Mr. Lampert is the sole stockholder, chief executive officer and director of ESL, a member and manager of Tynan. Mr. Crowley is the president and chief operating officer of ESL and a member and manager of Tynan. ESL is the general partner of RBS, the sole member of CRK and the manager of RBSIM. RBS is the general partner of Partners and the managing member of Investors. RBSIM is the general partner of Institutional. Each of Mr. Lampert and Mr. Crowley entered into a letter agreement with Partners (each, a "Lock-Up Agreement") that restricts the purchases and sales by Mr. Lampert and Mr. Crowley of the shares. Pursuant to the Lock-Up Agreements, Mr. Lampert and Mr. Crowley generally are required to sell Shares and purchase additional Shares on a pro rata basis with the sales and purchases of shares made by Partners,

- and generally must make such sales and purchases on substantially the same terms and conditions as Partners (subject to certain legal, tax, accounting or regulatory considerations). Mr. Lampert and Mr. Crowley are also restricted from certain sales of Shares or purchases of additional shares except in accordance with the Lock-Up Agreements. Each of Partners, Investors, Institutional, CRK LLC, Tynan, LLC, Mr. Lampert and Mr. Crowley disclaim beneficial ownership of shares not directly held by it/him.
- (2) ACOF is owned by Ares Corporate Opportunities Fund, L.P. (“ACOF Opportunities”). The general partner of ACOF Opportunities is ACOF Management, L.P. (“ACOF Management”). The general partner of ACOF Management is ACOF Operating Manager, L.P. (“ACOF Operating”). The general partner of ACOF Operating is Ares Management, Inc. (“Ares Inc.”). Ares Inc. is owned by Ares Management LLC (“Ares Management”), which, in turn, is owned by Ares Management Holdings LLC (“Ares Management Holdings”). Ares Management Holdings is controlled by Ares Holdings LLC (“Ares Holdings”), which, in turn, is controlled by Ares Partners Management Company LLC (“APMC”) (APMC, ACOF, ACOF Opportunities, ACOF Management, ACOF Operating, Ares Inc., Ares Management, Ares Management Holdings, and Ares Holdings are collectively referred to in this footnote as the “Ares Entities”). APMC is managed by an executive committee comprised of Michael Arougheti, David Kaplan, Gregory Margolies, Antony Ressler and Bennett Rosenthal. Because the executive committee acts by consensus/majority approval, none of the members of the executive committee has sole voting or dispositive power with respect to any shares of Common Stock. Each of the members of the executive committee, the Ares Entities (other than ACOF and ACOF Opportunities with respect to the shares held directly by ACOF) and the directors, officers, partners, stockholders, members and managers of the Ares Entities expressly disclaims beneficial ownership of any shares of Common Stock and nothing herein shall be deemed an admission that any such person or entity is the beneficial owner of such shares.
 - (3) Consists of shares of Class A Common Stock owned, in the aggregate, by Bruce R. Berkowitz (“Mr. Berkowitz”) and various investment vehicles managed by Fairholme Capital Management, L.L.C. (“FCM”) of which 641,893 are owned by The Fairholme Fund and 8,070 are owned by The Fairholme Allocation Fund, each a series of Fairholme Funds, Inc. Because Mr. Berkowitz, in his capacity as the Managing Member of FCM or as President of Fairholme Funds, Inc., has voting or dispositive power over all shares beneficially owned by FCM, he is deemed to have beneficial ownership of all such shares. Each of Mr. Berkowitz, The Fairholme Fund, and FCM disclaim beneficial ownership of shares of Class A Common Stock for any purpose, except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein.
 - (4) Consists of Class B Common Stock issuable upon exercise of vested options exercisable within 60 days after April 23, 2012.
 - (5) Calculated on the basis of 4,810,588 shares of Class A Common Stock, 8,644,06788 shares of Class B Common Stock, 1,194,000 shares of Class C Common Stock and 4,806,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding as of April 23, 2012, provided that any additional shares of Common Stock that a stockholder has a right to acquire within 60 days after April 23, 2012 are deemed to be held and outstanding for the purpose of calculating that stockholder’s percentage of beneficial ownership but not the percentages of beneficial ownership of other stockholders.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, requires our executive officers and directors and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of our Common Stock to file initial reports of beneficial ownership and reports of changes in beneficial ownership with the SEC. Such persons are required by SEC regulations to furnish us with copies of all Section 16(a) forms filed by such person.

Based solely on our review of such forms furnished to us and written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe that all filing requirements applicable to our executive officers, directors and greater-than-10% stockholders were complied with for Fiscal 2011.

STOCKHOLDER PROPOSALS TO BE PRESENTED AT NEXT ANNUAL MEETING

If you want to include a stockholder proposal in the proxy statement for our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, it must be delivered to the Company not later than January 7, 2013, and it must satisfy the rules and regulations of the SEC to be eligible for inclusion in the proxy statement for that meeting. However, if the date of our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders changes by more than 30 days from the date of our Annual Meeting, then the deadline is a reasonable time before we begin to print and mail proxy materials for the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

If you want to submit a stockholder proposal or nominate a director for our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, but you do not require that the proposal be included in the Company's proxy materials, it must be delivered to the Company not sooner than February 21, 2013 nor later than March 23, 2013. However, if the date of our 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders changes by more than 30 days from the date of our Annual Meeting, then the deadline is the later of 90 days before the meeting or 10 days after the public announcement of the meeting. Your notice must also include the information required by our Bylaws.

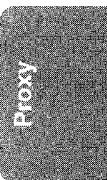
Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth above with respect to director nominations not requested to be included in Company's proxy materials, in the event that the number of directors to be elected to the Board is increased, or the Initial Trigger Class A Directorship has been created and not eliminated pursuant to Article FIFTH, Section (E) of the Restated Certificate, and, in either case, there has been no public announcement indicating such increase or creation, as applicable, or naming all of the nominees for director, made by the Company at least 10 days before the last day a stockholder may deliver a notice of nomination in accordance with the preceding sentence, a stockholder's notice will be considered timely, but only with respect to any newly created directorship created by such increase, or the Initial Trigger Class A Directorship, as applicable, if it is received by the Company not later than the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which the public announcement is first made by the Company.

All stockholder proposals must be delivered to the Company at the following address: c/o Corporate Secretary, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119.

HOUSEHOLDING OF PROXY MATERIALS

The SEC has adopted rules that permit companies and intermediaries (e.g., brokers) to satisfy the delivery requirements for our Notice of Internet Availability of Proxy Materials, and for those stockholders that received a paper copy of proxy materials in the mail, our proxy statements and annual reports with respect to two or more stockholders sharing the same address by delivering a single Notice, or for stockholders receiving a paper copy of proxy materials, a Proxy Statement addressed to those stockholders. This process, which is commonly referred to as "householding," potentially means extra convenience for stockholders and cost savings for companies.

This year, a number of brokers with account holders who are Orchard stockholders will be "householding" our proxy materials. A single Notice, or for stockholders receiving a paper copy of proxy materials, a Proxy Statement will be delivered to multiple stockholders sharing an address unless contrary instructions have been received from the affected stockholders. Once you have received notice from your broker that they will be "householding" communications to your address, "householding" will continue until you are notified otherwise or until you revoke your consent. If, at any time, you no longer wish to participate in "householding" and would prefer to receive a separate Notice, or for stockholders receiving a paper copy of proxy materials, a Proxy Statement and Annual Report, please notify your broker, direct your written request to the c/o Corporate Secretary, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California 95119, or by fax at (408) 365-2799. Stockholders who currently receive multiple copies of the Notice or for stockholders receiving a paper copy of proxy materials, a Proxy Statement at their address and would like to request "householding" of their communications should contact their broker.



TRANSACTION OF OTHER BUSINESS

At the date of this Proxy Statement, the Board of Directors knows of no other business that will be conducted at the Annual Meeting other than as described in this Proxy Statement. If any other matter or matters are properly brought before the Annual Meeting, or any adjournment or postponement of the Annual Meeting, it is the intention of the persons named in the accompanying form of proxy to vote the proxy on such matters in accordance with their best judgment.

By order of the Board of Directors,



MICHAEL W. FOX
Secretary

May 7, 2012

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

FORM 10-K

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012**

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NO. 001-11679

Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

95-4214109
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, California
(Address of principal executive offices)

95119
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (408) 281-3500

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

As of July 30, 2011, the registrant's public stock was not publicly traded, and the aggregate market value of voting stock held by non-affiliates cannot be calculated as of that date.

As of April 2, 2012, the registrant had 4,810,588 shares of Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 8,644.06788 shares of Class B Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and 1,194,000 shares of Class C Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (the "Proxy Statement"), to be filed within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012, are incorporated by reference in Part III hereof. Except with respect to information specifically incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K, the Proxy Statement is not deemed to be filed as part hereof.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

INDEX

	<u>Page</u>
PART I	
Item 1. Business	4
Item 1A. Risk Factors	9
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	28
Item 2. Properties	28
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	28
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	28
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	29
Item 6. Selected Financial Data	31
Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	33
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	47
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	50
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	84
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	84
Item 9B. Other Information	85
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	86
Item 11. Executive Compensation	86
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	86
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions and Director Independence	86
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	86
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedule	86
Signatures	88

Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

We believe that some of the information in this document constitutes forward-looking statements. You can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “outlook”, “believes”, “expects”, “appears”, “may”, “will”, “should”, “intend”, “target”, “projects”, “estimates”, “plans”, “forecast”, “is likely to”, “anticipates”, or the negative thereof or comparable terminology. Examples of such statements include references to revenue growth, new store openings and remodels, comparable store sales, demand for our products and services, the state of the California economy, inventory and in-stock positions, cash flow, and the like. You should read statements that contain these words carefully because they:

- discuss future expectations;
- contain projections of future results of operations or financial condition; or
- state other “forward-looking” information.

We believe it is important to communicate our expectations to our stockholders. However, there may be events in the future that we are not able to accurately predict or over which we have no control. The risk factors and cautionary language discussed in this document outline examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations described in the forward-looking statements, including among other things:

- our business strategy and financial performance;
- our revenue and customer volatility based upon weather and general economic conditions;
- fluctuations in various product costs; and
- competition and other risks related to the retail home improvement business.

You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this document.

All forward-looking statements included herein are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. Except to the extent required by applicable laws and regulations, we undertake no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this document or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

You should be aware that the occurrence of the events described in the “Risk Factors” portion of this annual report, the documents incorporated herein and our other SEC filings could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, financial condition or operating results.

Form 10-K

Part I

Item 1.—Business

Background of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation

Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation (“Orchard”) began as a farm supply purchasing cooperative created by a group of Santa Clara County, California farmers in 1931. These 30 orchardists were joined by more than 2,000 other farmers in the ’30s, ’40s, and ’50s as merchandise lines expanded from orchard supplies to a vast array of hardware, housewares and garden equipment. In the mid 1950s, the electronics industry moved into Santa Clara Valley and many orchards were replaced by subdivisions. The homeowners and industrial buyers soon discovered Orchard’s friendly service and wide selection. This new market filled the void left by the fast disappearing orchardists.

To continue doing business, Orchard adopted a Store Support Center structure and members of the farmers’ cooperative were issued shares of stock in the new corporation. In 1957, Orchard began expanding by opening a new store in downtown San Jose, California. Expansion continued, and in 1979 Orchard went through one of several ownership changes culminating in the 1996 purchase of Orchard by Sears, Roebuck and Co., (“Sears, Roebuck”), a subsidiary of Sears Holding Corporation (“Sears Holdings”). Subsequently, in 2005, Ares Corporate Opportunities Fund (“ACOF”) purchased approximately a 20% ownership interest in Orchard, leaving Sears, Roebuck owning approximately an 80% ownership interest. Orchard is a Delaware corporation that was incorporated on March 31, 1989 and is based in San Jose, California.

On December 30, 2011, Orchard became an independent, publicly traded company as a result of Sears Holdings distribution of its shares of Orchard to Sears Holdings’ stockholders (the “Spin-Off” or “Distribution”). Upon the Spin-Off, Sears Holdings’ stockholders of record as of the close of business on December 16, 2011 (the “Record Date”) received one share of Orchard’s Class A Common Stock and one share of Orchard’s Series A Preferred Stock for every 22.141777 shares of Sears Holdings’ common stock held as of the Record Date. Following the Spin-Off, since January 3, 2012, our Class A Common Stock has been listed and traded on NASDAQ under the symbol “OSH” and our Series A Preferred Stock has been quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “OSHSP.”

At the time of the Spin-Off, Class A Common Stock owned by ACOF immediately prior to the Spin-Off was exchanged for Orchard’s Class C Common Stock. Orchard also has issued Class B Common Stock held by certain former employees of Orchard who acquired such shares of Class B Common Stock in connection with past equity compensation programs of Orchard.

Unless the context otherwise requires, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, the registrant, together with Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, its wholly-owned operating company subsidiary, and its other directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries, are collectively referred to in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Form 10-K”) as the “Company”, “Orchard”, “we”, “us” and “our.” Information regarding the Company’s fiscal periods is included in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

Our Business

We are a California specialty retailer primarily focused on homeowners with repair, maintenance and improvement needs. Our stores are designed to appeal to convenience-oriented customers, whose purchase occasions are largely driven by their home repair, maintenance and improvement needs throughout the home, garden and outdoor living areas. We also serve the small professional customer whose purchases are largely motivated by a need for incremental supplies and tools to complete construction projects. As of January 28, 2012, we operated 87 full-service home improvement stores in California. Our stores average approximately 44,000 square feet of enclosed space, plus approximately 8,000 square feet of nursery and garden area.

We operate in one reportable segment and provide a merchandise mix which consists of various product categories, including repair and maintenance, lawn and garden and in-home products. Our repair and maintenance category consists of plumbing, electrical, paint, tools, hardware, and industrial products. Our lawn and garden category consists of nursery, garden, outdoor power and seasonal products. Our in-home category consists mainly of our housewares and appliances products.

Industry

The U.S. home improvement industry is an estimated \$270 billion market consisting of the consumer and professional segments. We compete primarily in the \$198 billion consumer segment where, according to the Home Improvement Research Institute, sales during 2011 grew at a 1.6% average growth rate. The consumer segment of the U.S. home improvement industry is also expected to grow at a 5.6%, five-year average growth rate from 2011 through 2015.

Our Operating and Growth Strategy

We are dedicated to providing a superior customer experience through convenient store locations and formats with in-stock availability of a broad and differentiated selection of high-quality products at competitive prices, all delivered by friendly, motivated, and knowledgeable employees. We believe a great customer experience will help drive customer loyalty and satisfaction, thus increasing frequency of visits and market share. Success in these areas will also support our growth objectives. The key elements of this strategy are *Merchandising and Marketing*, *Store Design*, and *Store Operations* as described more fully below:

Merchandising and Marketing

A typical Orchard store offers a wide selection of repair and maintenance products comparable to larger warehouse competitors and carries more products than the typical smaller independent hardware store. We focus on offering the complete solution for customers to satisfy their home repair and maintenance, paint, seasonal, outdoor living, and lawn and garden needs. Our merchandising initiatives are focused on enhancing our product assortments, in-store merchandising and store layouts to drive incremental revenue and improve gross margin performance.

We offer our customers a broad selection of national brand products from well-known manufacturers such as 3M, American Standard, Benjamin Moore, Black and Decker, Bosch, Corona, Craftsman, Delta, DeWalt, Duracell, General Electric, Kohler, Leviton, Makita, Milwaukee, Moen, Quikrete, RainBird, Rubbermaid, Rustoleum, Scotts, Stanley, Toro and Weber. Our private label brands typically generate higher gross profit margins than third-party brands and include Aqua Vista, Orchard, Pacific Bay and Western Hawk; these private label brands also add to the distinctive nature of our product selection. For fiscal 2011, private label sales accounted for approximately 6.1% of our total net sales.

We believe that we have a good working relationship with over 800 merchandising suppliers. In fiscal 2011, our largest supplier accounted for 3.8% of our merchandise and our top ten suppliers accounted for approximately 23.1% of our total purchases. Most of our merchandise is available from multiple suppliers so we believe the loss of any single one would not materially impact our business.

Store Design

Our general store format was designed using lower profile shelving and higher visibility signage than is usually found in our warehouse home center competitors, which are typified by warehouse racking and over-stacked aisles. Customers can generally view the majority of our store upon entering, helping them to easily and quickly locate items. Related departments are generally located adjacent to each other, and most merchandise is displayed according to centrally developed floor plans that are designed to optimize space utilization. In

Form 10-K

addition, we strive to select store sites that are easily accessible, conveniently located and have ample parking capacity. These features are intended to provide customers with a comfortable and convenient shopping environment.

In addition, in furtherance of Orchard's goal of providing the customer with value and selection within a neighborhood hardware store feel, we have developed a new store prototype implemented in our Princeton Plaza store located in San Jose, California, which combines an enhanced focus on our merchandising program with a new store format. This prototype features Orchard's updated logo and branding, enhanced curb appeal, a prominent and conveniently located nursery and garden center, our new Workbench area that concentrates key hardware services into one convenient location, and a more engaging overall shopping experience.

A key component of our growth strategy is to implement this new store prototype, or aspects of it, throughout our store base. By the end of our fiscal 2012, we expect to have transitioned nearly 15% of our store base to this new format. In addition, we will be rebranding and repainting several of our existing stores during the year in an effort to strengthen our brand presence.

Store Operations

We strive to promote a strong company culture featuring a team approach to store operations. Our store associates work in a zone coverage in-store structure "armed" with radio communications devices to quickly contact each other in order to serve our customer. This approach has also allowed us to simplify and enhance the deployment of our associates to help them focus on store sales activities.

Our stores are generally open seven days per week. Our stores are operated by store managers, who report to one of four regional vice presidents. Our store managers are responsible for day-to-day store operations and subject to operating procedures established at our store support center. We believe our store-level management is one of the more stable and experienced groups in the industry with the average tenure of an Orchard store manager being approximately 14 years. We believe that our employees are the key to our success and support the development of a culture that fosters personal interaction, mutual respect, empowerment, enthusiasm, and commitment.

Competition

The home improvement industry in California is highly competitive. We are positioned between larger warehouse home center competitors and smaller independent hardware stores and consider The Home Depot, Lowe's, Ace Hardware and True Value as our primary competitors. Based on publically-available information, we believe that in California each of The Home Depot, Lowe's, Ace Hardware, and True Value currently have significantly more stores than we do. Discount retailers such as Walmart, Costco, Target and Kmart, and multi-line retailers such as Sears, Roebuck also compete with us in certain product areas. In addition, our garden centers compete against smaller local nurseries and Armstrong Garden Centers in Southern California. Online and catalog businesses, which handle similar lines of merchandise, also compete with us.

Seasonality

Our business is seasonal. Our highest sales volume typically occurs in our second fiscal quarter, and the lowest volume typically occurs during our fourth fiscal quarter.

Distribution and Systems Infrastructure

Our leased distribution center in Tracy, California, stocks the majority of products that are offered in our stores and cross-docks additional products to provide our stores with approximately 66% of our merchandise needs. The remainder of our merchandise, including all of our live goods, goes directly from our vendors or

distributors to our stores. We operate a private fleet of leased trucks and owned and leased trailers to deliver merchandise to most of our Northern California stores. We contract with a third party common carrier to deliver our merchandise to selected coastal and more distant Northern California and Southern California stores.

Compliance with Environmental Laws

The Company's compliance with the federal, state and local laws and regulations which have been enacted or adopted regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise related to the protection of the environment is not expected to have a material adverse effect upon the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Trademarks and Patents

We have registered several service marks and trademarks with the United States Patent and Trademark Office, including our service marks "Orchard", "Orchard Supply Hardware" and "Orchard Supply Hardware Est. 1931" and trademarks "Aqua Vista," "Bridgewater," "OSH", and "Western Hawk". We believe that these service marks and trademarks, are important components of our marketing and merchandising strategies.

Executive Officers

We have recruited an experienced executive management team with the objective of increasing our profitability and stimulating our growth. Our executive management team has an average of over 18 years of retail-related experience and an average of 8 years in the home improvement industry. The names of our executive officers, their respective ages and positions as of April 2, 2012 and descriptions of their business experience are set forth below. There are no family relationships among any of the executive officers named below.

Mark R. Baker, President and Chief Executive Officer, age 54

Mr. Baker has been President and Chief Executive Officer since March 2011. From 2008 to 2010, Mr. Baker served as President and Chief Operating Officer of The Scotts Miracle-Gro Co., a leading manufacturer and marketer of branded consumer lawn and garden products. From 2002 to 2008, Mr. Baker served as Chief Executive Officer and President of Gander Mountain Company, an outdoor retailer specializing in hunting, fishing and camping gear. From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Baker held various positions with The Home Depot, lastly serving as Chief Merchandising Officer and Executive Vice President of Merchandising.

Chris D. Newman, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer, age 46

Mr. Newman has been Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since November 2011. From 2006 to 2011, Mr. Newman was Chief Financial Officer, Senior Vice President and Secretary of Restoration Hardware, Inc., a chain of home furnishings, functional and decorative hardware, and related merchandise. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Newman served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Store Operations at Limited Brands, Inc.

Steven L. Mahurin, Executive Vice President, Merchandising, age 52

Mr. Mahurin has been Executive Vice President, Merchandising since May 2011. From 2008 to 2011, Mr. Mahurin was Executive Vice President of Merchandising for Office Depot. From 2004 to 2008, Mr. Mahurin was Senior Vice President, Chief Merchandising Officer for True Value Company, a hardware cooperative. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Mahurin was Vice President of Merchandising and Marketing at Golf and Tennis Pro Shop, Inc. From 1989 to 2002, Mr. Mahurin held various positions with The Home Depot, lastly serving as Senior Vice President of Merchandising.



David I. Bogage, Senior Vice President, Human Resources, age 57

Mr. Bogage has been Senior Vice President of Human Resources since April 2011. From 2009 to 2011, Mr. Bogage was Senior Vice President, Talent and Organizational Development of The Scotts Miracle-Gro Co., a leading manufacturer and marketer of branded consumer lawn and garden products. From 2003 to 2008, he was Senior Vice President, Human Resources and Organizational Development for The Haskell Company and from 1994 to 2003 he was Vice President, Human Resources at The Home Depot.

Mark A. Bussard, Senior Vice President, Operations, age 47

Mr. Bussard has been Senior Vice President, Operations since June 2011. From 1994 to 2010, Mr. Bussard held various positions with Gander Mountain Company, an outdoor retailer specializing in hunting, fishing and camping gear, lastly serving as Senior Vice President of Retail Sales.

Michael W. Fox, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary, age 53

Mr. Fox has been Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary since October 2011. From 2005 to 2011, Mr. Fox held various positions with Jamba, Inc., a leading restaurant retailer of smoothies and other beverage and food offerings, lastly serving as Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary.

Steve Olsen, Senior Vice President, Supply Chain, Information Technology and Chief Strategy Officer, age 40

Mr. Olsen has been the Senior Vice President, Supply Chain, Information Technology and Chief Strategy Officer since April 2011. Mr. Olsen joined the Company as Senior Vice President, Merchandising in June 2010. From 2004 to 2010, Mr. Olsen held various positions at Office Depot, Inc., lastly serving as Vice President of Merchandising, Supplies.

Employees

As of January 28, 2012, we employed 5,329 persons, 516 of whom were at our corporate offices, our distribution center, or part of our field operations. The remaining employees were store management and hourly store personnel, of which approximately 31% were full-time. Our employees are not covered by a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our employee relations to be good.

Available Information

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, are available on our website at www.osh.com, after we electronically file such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). The SEC also maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information that we file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. Information on our website is not incorporated into this Form 10-K. Stockholders may request free copies of these documents from:

Corporate Secretary
Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation
6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, California 95119
(408) 281-3500

We included the certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Orchard relating to the quality of our public disclosure, as required by Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related rules, in this Form 10-K as Exhibits 31.1 and 31.2 hereto.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business, prospects, financial condition, operating results and the trading price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock could be materially adversely affected by any of the following risks, as well as other risks not currently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial. In assessing the risks described below, you should also refer to the other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) and the consolidated financial statements and the related notes in Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks and uncertainties could also cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report, other filings with the SEC, news releases, reports, proxy statements, registration statements, and other written communications, as well as oral forward-looking statements made from time to time by representatives of the Company.

Risks Relating to Our Business

If we fail to offer merchandise and services that our customers want, our revenues may be limited, which would reduce our revenues and profits.

In order for our business to be successful, we must identify, obtain supplies of, and offer to our customers attractive, innovative and high-quality merchandise on a continuous basis. Our products and services must satisfy the desires of our customers, whose preferences may change in the future. If we misjudge either the demand for products and services we sell or our customers' purchasing habits and tastes, we may be faced with excess inventories of some products and missed opportunities for products and services we chose not to offer. In addition, our revenues may decline or we may be required to sell the merchandise we have obtained at lower prices. This would have a negative effect on our business and results of operations.

The home improvement retail industry is highly competitive and we may be unable to compete effectively.

If we are unable to compete effectively in the highly competitive home improvement retail industry, our business and our results of operations could be materially adversely affected. The home improvement retail industry is highly competitive with few barriers to entry. We compete against a diverse group of retailers, both small and large, including warehouse home centers and local hardware stores. We consider The Home Depot, Lowe's, Ace Hardware and True Value as our primary competitors. Based on publically available information, we believe that in California each of The Home Depot, Ace Hardware and True Value currently has between two to three times as many stores as we do and that Lowe's has, by number of stores, over 20% more stores in the state than we do. Some of our competitors are actively engaged in new store expansion. Discount retailers such as Walmart, Target and Kmart, and multi-line retailers such as Sears, Roebuck, also compete with us in certain product areas. In addition, our garden centers compete against smaller local nurseries. Online and catalog businesses, which handle similar lines of merchandise, also compete with us. Many of our competitors have a larger number of stores, more products available online, substantially greater financial, distribution and marketing resources, larger market shares and a more widespread, national presence. Such factors may provide our competitors with greater financial resources to expand, grow and allow for stronger relationships and aggressive pricing with vendors and third-party suppliers. Furthermore, some of our competitors have been aggressively building new stores in locations with high concentrations of our stores and in locations we have targeted for expansion. We expect that as the home improvement retail industry market grows, new competitors will enter the market and competition from established companies will increase.

Our success depends on our ability to differentiate ourselves from our competitors and remain competitive with respect to shopping convenience, availability of merchandise in-stock and customer service. The performance of our competitors, as well as changes in their pricing policies, marketing activities, new store openings and other business strategies, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business has been and will continue to be affected by worldwide economic conditions and, in particular, California economic conditions; a failure of the economy to sustain its recovery, a renewed decline in consumer-spending levels and other conditions, including inflation, could lead to reduced revenues and gross margins, and negatively impact our liquidity.

Many economic and other factors are outside of our control, including consumer and commercial credit availability, consumer confidence and spending levels, inflation, employment levels, housing sales and remodels, consumer debt levels, fuel costs and other challenges currently affecting the global economy, the full impact of which on our business, results of operations and financial condition cannot be predicted with certainty. The California economy, in particular, has recently been susceptible to slowdowns and recessions. These economic conditions adversely affect the disposable income levels of, and the credit available to, our customers, which could lead to reduced demand for our merchandise. Also affected are our vendors, upon which we depend to provide us with financing on our purchases of inventory and services. Our vendors could seek to change either the availability of vendor credit to us or other terms under which they sell to us, or both, which could negatively impact our liquidity. In addition, the inability of vendors to access liquidity, or the insolvency of vendors, could lead to their failure to deliver inventory or other services. Certain of our vendors also are experiencing increases in the cost of various raw materials, such as copper, steel and resin, which could result in increases in the prices that we pay for merchandise, particularly in our plumbing, industrial and electrical categories.

In addition to credit terms from vendors, our liquidity needs are funded by our operating cash flows and, to the extent necessary, borrowings under our credit agreements. The availability of financing depends on numerous factors, including economic and market conditions, our credit ratings and financial performance, and lenders' assessments of our prospects and the prospects of the retail industry in general. The lenders under our credit facilities may not be able to meet their commitments if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity and there can be no assurance that our ability to otherwise access the credit markets will not be adversely affected by changes in the financial markets and the global economy.

Continued high rates of unemployment, depressed home prices, reduced access to credit and the domestic and international political situation also adversely affect consumer confidence. Low consumer confidence and the threat, outbreak, or escalation of terrorism, military conflicts or other hostilities may lead to reduced consumer spending, particularly by our customers on many of the discretionary items we sell that relate to home and garden improvement projects. These factors could cause us to increase inventory markdowns and promotional expenses, thereby reducing our gross margins and operating results.

If we do not successfully manage our inventory levels, our operating results will be adversely affected.

We must maintain sufficient inventory levels to operate our business successfully. However, we also must guard against accumulating excess inventory as we seek to maintain in-stock levels and to minimize out-of-stock levels across all product categories. We obtain a portion of our inventory from vendors located outside the United States. Some of these vendors often require lengthy advance notice of our requirements in order to be able to supply products in the quantities we request. This usually requires us to order merchandise, and enter into purchase orders for the purchase and manufacture of such merchandise, well in advance of the time these products will be offered for sale. As a result, we may experience difficulty in responding to a changing retail environment. If we do not accurately anticipate the future demand for a particular product or the time it will take to obtain new inventory, our inventory levels will not be appropriate and our results of operations may be negatively impacted.

Adverse changes in economic factors specific to the home improvement industry may negatively impact the rate of growth of our revenues and comparable store sales.

Sales of many of our product categories and services are driven by housing turnover and activity level of home and garden improvement projects. Steep declines over recent years in home prices, the increasing number of households with negative equity, increasing mortgage delinquency and foreclosure rates, reduction in the

availability of mortgage financing, fluctuations in interest rates on variable rate mortgages, fewer housing starts and significantly lower housing turnover have limited, and may continue to limit, consumers' discretionary spending. The overall housing environment and related economic factors have diminished consumer confidence levels, which in turn has adversely affected consumer spending on home and garden improvement projects. The impact of these economic factors specific to the home and garden improvement industry is exacerbated by what is expected to be a gradual and prolonged period of economic recovery with slow employment growth.

Our revenues may fluctuate for a variety of reasons, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our business is sensitive to customers' spending patterns, which in turn are subject to prevailing economic conditions. Our revenues and results of operations have fluctuated in the past, and we expect them to continue to fluctuate in the future. A variety of other factors affect our revenues and financial performance, including:

- actions by our competitors, including opening of new stores in our existing markets or changes to the way these competitors go to market online;
- seasonal fluctuations due to weather conditions;
- timing and concentration of new store openings and related pre-opening and other start-up costs;
- changes in our merchandise strategy and mix;
- changes in population and other demographics; and
- timing and frequency of our promotional and discounting events.

Accordingly, our results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any other quarter, and comparable store sales for any particular future period may increase or decrease. For more information on our results of operations, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

Extended cold or wet weather in California, particularly in the spring, can have an adverse effect on our operating results.

The sale of a substantial portion of our merchandise depends upon our customers undertaking repair, maintenance and improvement projects in their home and garden. We believe that our customers are more likely to begin such projects during periods of warm and dry weather. Accordingly, we have historically realized a significant portion of our revenues and earnings for the year in the spring selling season, which includes March, April, May and June. In fiscal 2011 and 2010, we generated 30% of our revenues in the second fiscal quarter. Wet, windy and/or cold weather conditions can reduce foot traffic in our stores. Extended cold or wet weather conditions in California, particularly during the spring months, can significantly reduce our revenues and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and our liquidity. Furthermore, lower than anticipated revenues during the spring selling season may cause us to increase inventory markdowns and promotion expenses, thereby reducing our gross margins and operating results.

If our stores, our distribution center or our store support center experience catastrophic damage and loss due to natural disasters, our operations would be seriously harmed.

Each of our stores, our distribution center and our store support center are located in California in areas that are susceptible to earthquakes and other natural disasters, such as wildfires, floods and tsunamis. If any of our facilities, and in particular our distribution facility in Tracy, California, were to experience catastrophic damage and loss, it could disrupt our store operations, delay shipments of our merchandise, reduce our revenue and result in large expenses to repair or replace our facilities. The occurrence of any of these natural disasters could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.



We currently rely on a single distribution center. The loss or disruption of operations at our centralized distribution center or our failure in the future to expand or add additional distribution facilities could have an adverse effect on our business, operations and operating results.

A majority of our inventory is shipped directly from our suppliers to a single centralized distribution center that we lease in Tracy, California, where the inventory is then received, sorted and shipped to our stores. Our operating results depend on the orderly operation of our receiving and distribution processes, which in turn depend upon our private fleet of leased tractors, leased and owned trailers, third-party common carriers and the effective management of our distribution facilities. We may not anticipate all the changing demands that our expanding operations will impose on our receiving and distribution system, and events beyond our control, such as disruptions in operations due to fire, earthquakes or other catastrophic events. In addition, shipping problems or labor disagreements may result in delays in the delivery of merchandise to our stores.

If we expand our retail store base, we may need to expand our distribution facilities, therefore we may need to acquire, construct or lease additional distribution facilities in other geographic locations to accommodate a planned expansion. An expansion of our distribution facilities will require significant capital investment, costs and time and could place increased demands on our financial, managerial and operational resources. We may also need to invest in additional information technology to achieve a unified receiving and distribution system.

While we maintain insurance, in the event our distribution center were to be shut down for any reason or if we were to incur higher costs and longer lead times in connection with a disruption at our distribution center, our insurance may not be sufficient, and insurance proceeds may not be timely paid to us.

We rely extensively on computer systems to process transactions, summarize results and manage our business. Disruptions in these systems could harm our ability to run our business.

Given the number of individual transactions we have each year, it is critical that we maintain uninterrupted operation of our computer and communications hardware and software systems. Our systems are subject to damage or interruption from power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, computer viruses, security breaches, including breaches of our transaction processing or other systems that result in the compromise of confidential customer data, catastrophic events such as fires, tornadoes and hurricanes, and usage errors by our employees. If our systems are breached, damaged or cease to function properly, we may have to make a significant investment to fix or replace them, we may suffer interruptions in our operations in the interim, we may face costly litigation, and our reputation with our customers may be harmed. Our ability to maintain sufficient inventory levels in our stores is critical to our success and largely depends upon the efficient and uninterrupted operation of our computer and communications hardware and software systems. Any material interruption in our computer operations may have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

We rely on third parties to provide us with services in connection with the administration of certain aspects of our business.

We have entered into agreements with third-party service providers (both domestic and international) to provide processing and administrative functions over a range of areas, and we may continue to do so in the future. These areas include credit card processing, e-commerce services, payroll and product returns. Services provided by third parties could be interrupted as a result of many factors, such as acts of God or contract disputes. Any failure by third parties to provide us with these services on a timely basis or within our service level expectations and performance standards could result in a disruption of our business and have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We could incur charges due to impairment of intangible and long-lived assets.

As of January 28, 2012 we had intangible asset balances of \$133.9 million, which are subject to testing for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be

impaired. Our intangible assets consist of \$107.6 million of our trade names and \$26.3 million of favorable leasehold rights. Failure to achieve sufficient levels of cash flows could result in impairment charges for our trade names. If the decline in our revenues continues, this could have a material effect on our trade name valuation and could result in an impairment charge. Our long-lived assets, primarily property and equipment at our stores and favorable leasehold rights, are also subject to testing for impairment. A significant amount of judgment is involved in our impairment assessment. Failure to achieve sufficient levels of cash flow could result in impairment charges for intangible assets or property and equipment, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our failure to retain our senior management team and to continue to attract qualified new personnel could adversely affect our results of operations.

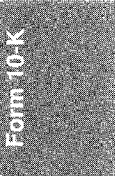
We depend on the talents and continued efforts of our senior management team. We do not maintain key-man life insurance on any of our executives and our executives are employed on an “at will” basis. The loss of one or more of the members of our senior management team may disrupt our business and materially adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, although our senior management has many years of relevant experience, they have only worked together for a very short time and therefore there is not a significant track record as a team. Furthermore, our ability to manage our further expansion will require us to continue to train, motivate and manage our employees and to attract, motivate and retain additional qualified managerial and store personnel. We believe that having store personnel who are knowledgeable and experienced in home repair matters has been an important factor in our historical success and we believe it will continue to be important to growing our business. Competition for these types of personnel is intense, and we may not be successful in attracting, assimilating and retaining the personnel required to grow and operate our business profitably.

We may be subject to product liability claims if people or properties are harmed by the products we sell or the services we offer.

Some of the products we sell may expose us to product liability claims relating to personal injury, death, or property damage caused by such products, and may require us to take actions such as product recalls. We also provide various services, which could also give rise to such claims. Although we maintain liability insurance, we cannot be certain that our coverage will be adequate for liabilities actually incurred or that insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all. Product liability claims can be expensive to defend and can divert the attention of management and other personnel for significant periods, regardless of the ultimate outcome. Claims of this nature, as well product recalls, could also have a negative impact on customer confidence in the products we stock and in our reputation, our business and our operating results.

We may be subject to periodic litigation and other regulatory proceedings. These proceedings may be affected by changes in laws and government regulations or changes in the enforcement thereof.

From time to time, we may be involved in lawsuits and regulatory actions relating to our business or products we sell or have sold. These proceedings may be in jurisdictions with reputations for aggressive applications of laws and procedures against corporate defendants. We are impacted by trends in litigation, including class-action allegations brought under various consumer protection and employment laws, including wage and hour laws. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and regulatory proceedings, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of any such proceedings. An unfavorable outcome could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, regardless of the outcome of any litigation or regulatory proceedings, these proceedings could result in substantial costs and may require that we devote substantial resources to defend our Company and could affect the future premiums we would be required to pay on our insurance policies. Further, changes in governmental regulations could have adverse effects on our business and subject us to additional regulatory actions.



We intend to open new stores at an increased rate compared to recent years, which could strain our resources and have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

Our future growth depends in part on our ability to successfully open and operate new stores profitably. As of January 28, 2012, we operated 87 full-service home improvement stores in California. We opened four new stores in California within the past three years. We relocated one new store in 2011 and anticipate opening up to three additional new stores in 2012. Expanding our store base will require us to invest significant financial resources and place increased demands on our management, operational and administrative infrastructure. In addition, our planned expansion will require us to increase continually the number of people we employ, as well as to expand and upgrade our management information, inventory tracking and other systems. Successfully opening a new store is a significant operational and administrative challenge. It is possible that we may not foresee all of the problems that could arise during a store opening or realize the expected benefits of opening a particular store. An increased number of stores may also make it more difficult for us to maintain our customer service standards. If we fail to meet these increased demands and operating complexities, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. New stores opened outside of the Company's existing markets may be less profitable than existing stores in our core markets, which could adversely affect the Company and our results of operations.

We are subject to regulations that impact our business and a failure to comply with such regulations could lead to lawsuits or regulatory actions against us.

Operating in California exposes us to a particularly challenging regulatory environment, with aggressive enforcement efforts by private litigators in several areas of law, including, without limitation, environmental laws, consumer protection laws, employment laws, anti-discrimination laws, and wage and hour regulations and laws. This strict regulatory and litigation environment requires the Company to maintain a heightened compliance effort and exposes us to defense costs, possible fines and penalties, and liability to private parties for monetary recoveries and attorneys' fees, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

California and federal employment and labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect our operating costs. These laws include minimum wage requirements, overtime pay, unemployment tax rates, workers' compensation rates, citizenship requirements and sales taxes. We are currently, and from time to time in the past have been, the subject of lawsuits by certain of our employees alleging various violations of these regulations, including suits alleging that we wrongfully denied certain of our employees overtime wages or that we unlawfully deducted costs for workers compensation expenses. A determination that we do not comply with these laws or other related laws could harm our profitability or business reputation. Future government-imposed increases in minimum wages, overtime pay, paid leaves of absence or mandated health benefits could also materially and adversely affect us.

From time to time we are subject to claims of employment discrimination, unlawful employment practices and Americans with Disabilities Act claims.

If we do not maintain the security of our customer, associate or company information, we could damage our reputation, incur substantial additional costs and become subject to litigation.

Any significant compromise or breach of customer, associate or company data security either held and maintained by us or our third-party providers could significantly damage our reputation and result in additional costs, lost sales, fines and lawsuits. The regulatory environment related to information security and privacy is increasingly rigorous, with new and constantly changing requirements applicable to our business, and compliance with those requirements could result in additional costs. We may be subject to unauthorized access to secured data and there is no guarantee that the procedures we have implemented are adequate to safeguard against all data security breaches. If we cannot remediate security issues, we may experience a security data breach that could negatively impact our business and our results of operations.

If we are unable to renew or enter into new leases on competitive terms our revenue or results of operations could be negatively impacted.

As of January 28, 2012, we leased 71 store locations, our distribution center, and our store support center under long-term agreements. If our cost of leasing increases, we may be unable to maintain our existing store locations, distribution center, and store support center as leases expire. Our profitability may decline if we fail to enter into new leases on competitive terms or at all, or we may not be able to locate suitable alternative stores or additional sites for our new store expansion in a timely manner. Furthermore, approximately 68 of our leases will expire within the next ten years and some do not grant us any rights to renew the lease. A failure to renew or enter into new leases could reduce our revenue and negatively impact our results of operations.

We are required to comply with increasingly stringent federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, the cost of which is likely to increase and may adversely affect our results of operations, cash flow or financial condition.

Our operations, properties and the products we sell are subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations not only govern our current operations, properties and the products we sell, but also impose potential liability on us for our past operations. We expect environmental laws and regulations to impose increasingly stringent requirements upon our industry and us in the future. Our costs to comply with these laws and regulations may increase as these requirements become more stringent in the future, and these increased costs may adversely affect our results of operations, cash flow or financial condition.

If we fail to timely and effectively obtain shipments of product from our vendors and deliver merchandise to our customers, our operating results will be adversely affected.

We cannot control all of the various factors that might affect our timely and effective procurement of supplies of product from our vendors and delivery of merchandise to our customers. A majority of the products that we purchase, domestically or overseas, must be shipped to our distribution center in Tracy, California. Our utilization of foreign imports also makes us vulnerable to risks associated with products manufactured abroad, including, among other things, risks of damage, destruction or confiscation of products while in transit to our distribution center, work stoppages including as a result of events such as longshoremen strikes, transportation and other delays in shipments including as a result of heightened security screening and inspection processes or other port-of-entry limitations or restrictions in the United States, lack of freight availability and freight cost increases. In addition, if we experience a shortage of a popular item, we may be required to arrange for additional quantities of the item, if available, to be delivered to us through airfreight, which is significantly more expensive than standard shipping by sea. As a result, we may not be able to obtain sufficient freight capacity on a timely basis or at favorable shipping rates and, therefore, we may not be able to timely receive merchandise from our vendors or deliver our products to our customers.

We rely upon proprietary and third-party land-based carriers for merchandise shipments to our facility in Tracy, California and from this facility to our stores. Accordingly, we are subject to the risks, including labor disputes, union organizing activity, inclement weather and increased transportation costs, associated with such carriers' ability to provide delivery services to meet our inbound and outbound shipping needs. In addition, if the cost of fuel continues to rise or remains at current levels, the cost to deliver merchandise from the distribution center to our stores may rise which could have an adverse impact on our profitability. Failure to procure and deliver merchandise either to us or to our customers in a timely, effective and economically viable manner could damage our reputation and adversely affect our business. In addition, any increase in distribution costs and expenses could adversely affect our future financial performance.

Form 10-K

We rely on foreign sources for merchandise, and our business may therefore be negatively affected by the risks associated with international trade.

Approximately 12.3% of our merchandise is purchased from foreign vendors, either directly by us or indirectly by our distributors who, in turn, sell this merchandise to us. We believe that in order to remain competitive we must maintain or increase the portion of merchandise purchased from such vendors. This reliance on foreign vendors results in our facing risks inherent in purchasing from foreign suppliers, including:

- economic and political instability in countries where these vendors are located;
- increases in shipping costs;
- transportation delays and interruptions;
- adverse fluctuations in currency exchange rates; and
- changes in U.S. and foreign laws affecting the importation and taxation of goods, including duties, tariffs and quotas, or changes in the enforcement of those laws.

Any increase in cost to us of merchandise purchased from foreign vendors or restriction on the merchandise made available to us by such vendors could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

If our relationships with our vendors, including with Sears Holdings, were to be impaired, it could have a negative impact on our competitive position and our business and financial performance.

Most of our vendor arrangements are not long-term agreements, and, therefore, our success depends on maintaining good relations with our vendors. Our growth strategy depends to a significant extent on the willingness and ability of our vendors to supply us with sufficient inventory to stock our new stores. If we fail to strengthen our relations with our existing vendors or to enhance the quality of merchandise they supply us, or if we cannot maintain or acquire new vendors of favored brand name merchandise, our ability to obtain a sufficient amount and variety of merchandise at acceptable prices may be limited, which would have a negative impact on our competitive position. In addition, our inability to stock our stores with new and desired merchandise at attractive prices could result in lower revenues and decreased customer interest in our stores, which, in turn, would adversely affect our financial performance. In addition, we may not be able to develop relationships with new vendors, and products from alternative sources, if any, may be of a lesser quality and more expensive than those we currently purchase. During fiscal year 2011, branded products acquired under license from Sears Holdings, including Kenmore and Craftsman products, accounted for approximately 6.0% of total purchases of all inventory from all vendors. Merchandise supplied to stores by our top ten suppliers accounted for approximately 23.1% of our total purchases. The loss of or a reduction in the amount of merchandise made available to us by Sears Holdings or by these other key vendors could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

We expect to experience increased costs resulting from a decrease in the purchasing power we previously had as a result of being a subsidiary of Sears Holdings.

As a result of our separation from Sears Holdings, we will not have access to financial and other resources comparable to those available to us prior to the Distribution, and, as a result, we are no longer able to take advantage of Sears Holdings' size and purchasing power in procuring products and services, including insurance, advertising, shipping and receiving, logistics, store maintenance contracts, employee benefit support, credit and debit card interchange fees and other services. As a company independent from Sears Holdings, we may be unable to obtain goods, technology and services at prices and on terms as favorable as those available to us prior to the Distribution, which could increase our costs and reduce our profitability.

As a public company, we will have increased expenses and administrative burden, in particular to bring our Company into compliance with certain provisions of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and related laws and regulations.

As a public company, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company. These increased costs and expenses may arise from various factors, including financial reporting, costs associated with complying with federal securities laws (including compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002), tax administration, legal and human resources related functions. As a result of becoming a public company, we needed to create or revise the roles and duties of our Board committees, adopt additional internal controls and disclosure controls and procedures, retain a transfer agent and adopt corporate governance policies in compliance with our obligations under the securities laws.

In addition, changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the Dodd-Frank Act, and related regulations implemented by the SEC and NASDAQ are creating uncertainty for public companies, increasing legal and financial compliance costs and making some activities more time consuming. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to new and proposed rules and cannot predict or estimate the amount of the additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. Failure to comply with other existing and changing laws, regulations and standards could also adversely affect the Company and the results of our operations.

We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed. The costs of compliance or our failure to comply with these laws, rules and regulations could adversely affect our reputation, financial condition, results of operations and the price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal controls in accordance with Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley could lead to a loss of confidence by investors in the accuracy and completeness of our financial reports and have a material adverse effect on the market price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock.

As a public company, we will be required to maintain internal controls over financial reporting in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of Sarbanes-Oxley, which will require annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting, and a report by our independent registered public accounting firm that addresses the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting beginning with our Form 10-K for the year ending February 2, 2013. During the course of our testing, we may identify deficiencies which we may not be able to remediate in time to meet our deadline for compliance with Section 404. Testing and maintaining internal controls can divert our management's attention from other matters that are also important to the operation of our business. We also expect that the compliance with these regulations will increase our legal and financial administration costs and make some activities more difficult, time consuming and costly. We may not be able to conclude on an ongoing basis that we have effective internal control over financial reporting in accordance with Section 404. If our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or independent registered public accounting firm determine that our controls over financial reporting are not effective, as defined under Section 404, investor perceptions may be adversely affected and could cause a decline in the market price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock. It may also impair our ability to raise additional capital, or jeopardize our continued listing on the NASDAQ Capital Market or any other stock exchange on which our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may be listed. Although we are not currently

Form 10-K

required to comply with Section 404, in connection with our year end financial statement audit we have identified certain matters involving our internal controls over financial reporting that would constitute material weaknesses under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board. The material weakness identified by us results from inadequate technical accounting knowledge and inadequate written accounting policies and procedures. Failure to remediate such control deficiency may have an adverse affect on the Company's stock price and results of our operations.

Risks Relating to Our Financing

If we are unable to comply with the terms of our Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan or Real Estate Secured Term Loan, our business and financial condition would be negatively impacted.

As of January 28, 2012, we were in compliance with the financial covenants under our financing arrangements, and we currently believe that we will continue to be in compliance with these covenants through at least the end of fiscal 2012. Because of the need to comply with our financial covenants, we may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and adverse developments in our business. Our ability to satisfy our financial covenants will depend on our future performance, which will be affected by financial, business, economic, regulatory and other factors, many of which we are unable to control. Accordingly, we continue to examine a number of alternatives with respect to future financial covenant compliance and liquidity, including raising additional capital through permitted asset sales and/or sale-leaseback transactions or equity financing transactions. In addition, if necessary or advisable, we may seek to renegotiate our financing arrangements in order to remain in compliance while continuing to follow our current business plan, which includes plans for store expansion. There are no assurances that under such circumstances our financing arrangements could be renegotiated, or that alternative financing would be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In addition, any refinancing could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants which could further restrict our business operations. In such case, if such renegotiations were necessary but unsuccessful, we would expect to modify our business plan in a manner that would allow us to remain in compliance. Such a modification could result in slower growth, a delay of new store openings and the potential for a decline in sales.

If we were unsuccessful in meeting our financial or other covenants in our financing arrangements, it would result in a default which could trigger acceleration of (or the right to accelerate) the related debt. Because of cross-default provisions in the agreements and instruments governing our indebtedness, a default under one agreement or instrument could result in a default under, and the acceleration of, our other indebtedness. In addition, our lenders would be entitled to proceed against the collateral securing the indebtedness. If any of our indebtedness were to be accelerated, it could adversely affect our ability to operate our business or we may be unable to repay such debt and, therefore, such acceleration could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and, consequently the price of our Class A Common Stock. For more information regarding our compliance with our financial covenants, see "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

We have substantial debt. Any failure to obtain suitable replacement financing upon the maturing of our existing financing arrangements would adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business and results of operations depend substantially on our ability to obtain financing for our operations. We currently have the following secured financing arrangements:

- a Senior Secured Credit Facility with a revolving availability up to \$100 million, subject to a borrowing base, of which \$34.0 million is outstanding as of January 28, 2012, expires on the earlier to occur of (i) 90 days prior to the maturity of Senior Secured Term Loan and (ii) December 21, 2013;
- a \$200 million Senior Secured Term Loan, of which \$137.6 million is outstanding as of January 28, 2012, of which \$59.5 million matures on December 21, 2013 and \$78.1 million matures on December 21, 2015; and

- a \$50 million Real Estate Secured Term Loan, of which \$27.9 million is outstanding as of January 28, 2012, which matures on the earlier of (i) December 21, 2013 or (ii) 90 days prior to the maturity of the Senior Secured Term Loan.

Current economic conditions have generally adversely impacted the availability, cost and terms of debt financing. There can be no assurance that we will be able to replace our existing financing upon the maturity of our Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan on commercially acceptable terms, or at all. If we are not able to renew or replace our existing financial arrangements when they become due, our costs for borrowings will likely increase and our revenues may decrease, or we could be precluded from continuing our operations at current levels. If we are unable to refinance our Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan prior to their respective maturity dates, we cannot guarantee that we will generate enough cash flow from operations or be able to obtain enough capital to repay our outstanding indebtedness on such dates. In such event, we may need to close or sell stores, sell assets, reduce the number and/or frequency of store openings and improvements, issue capital stock or securities convertible into capital stock or issue debt securities to repay our indebtedness. If implemented, these actions could negatively impact our business, operating results or dilute our capital stock.

We may not have sufficient cash to repay our debt obligations on the occurrence of an event of default resulting from a change in control trigger.

Our Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan contain an event of default resulting from a change of control default, which includes the following: (i) certain mergers, consolidations, sales or transfers of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company to persons other than ACOF, ESL Investments, Inc. and affiliated entities (“ESL”) and Sears Holdings; (ii) adoption of a plan of liquidation of the Company; (iii) prior to an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF ceasing to collectively hold directly or indirectly at least 50% of the total voting power of all shares of our voting capital stock; (iv) following an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, a person or group, other than Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF, collectively holding directly or indirectly at least 40% of the total voting power of all shares of our voting capital stock and Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF collectively holding less than such person or group; and (v) our Board of Directors not consisting of continuing Directors (“Change in Control”).

As a result of, and following, the Distribution:

- Sears Holdings does not own any capital stock of the Company;
- ESL beneficially owns approximately 61% of our outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock and approximately 49% of the general voting power of our capital stock; and
- ACOF beneficially owns 100% of our outstanding shares of Class C Common Stock and approximately 20% of the general voting power of our capital stock.

Neither ESL nor ACOF have agreed to maintain their shareholding in the Company following the Distribution. If one or both of ESL and ACOF dispose of all or part of their shareholding in the Company such that their combined total voting power drops below 50%, this may trigger a Change in Control event of default under the Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan. An event of default could trigger certain acceleration clauses and cause those and our other obligations to become immediately due and payable and we may not have sufficient cash funds available to repay our debt obligations upon such a Change in Control.



Unexpected costs or delays in the construction of tenant improvements in certain of our sale-leaseback stores could cause us to repurchase the property and affect our cash flows.

Under three of our leases covering properties subject to recent sale-leaseback transactions, we rely upon tenant improvement allowances for hiring contractors and performing work to refurbish or renovate the stores subject to such leases. Any delays or cost overruns which prevent us from completing the refurbishment or renovations within the anticipated budget and timeline could have an adverse affect upon our business. In particular, failure to complete the agreed upon tenant improvements under each of these leases within 12 months from lease signing could allow the landlord under the applicable lease to require us to purchase the property and improvements subject to the lease from the landlord in accordance with the repurchase terms specified in the applicable lease. Under such circumstances, we may not have sufficient available funds to purchase such property and improvement.

Increases in interest rates could adversely affect our operating results.

An increase in prevailing interest rates could adversely affect our operating results. At January 28, 2012, we had approximately \$199.5 million aggregate principal amount of variable interest rate indebtedness under our Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan. The variable interest rates applicable to this indebtedness are based on several interest rate indexes that fluctuate on a regular basis, including the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and the prime rate as publicly announced by certain of our lenders and the U.S. federal funds rate. If interest rates increase, our debt service obligations on this variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed would remain the same, and our net income would decrease. As a protection against rising interest rates, we have entered into an interest rate cap agreement with respect to our Real Estate Secured Term Loan with a notional amount of \$25 million, capping LIBOR at 4%. The cap agreement does not eliminate interest rate volatility for the remainder of our variable rate indebtedness. In the future, we may enter into interest rate swaps or additional cap contracts to reduce interest rate volatility. The terms of our cap agreement with respect to our Real Estate Secured Term Loan or such additional agreements as we may enter into to reduce interest rate volatility, may be unfavorable to us depending on rate movements and may not completely protect us from increased interest expense in particular situations.

Our substantial leverage may place us at a competitive disadvantage in our industry.

We are substantially leveraged and have significant debt service obligations. At January 28, 2012, our outstanding debt (excluding capital leases) was approximately \$199.5 million. Our significant debt and debt service requirements could adversely affect our ability to operate our business and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities. For example, our high level of debt presents the following risks:

- we are required to use a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to pay principal and interest on our debt, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances and other general corporate requirements;
- our interest expense could increase if prevailing interest rates increase, because a substantial portion of our debt bears interest at floating rates;
- our substantial leverage increases our vulnerability to economic downturns and adverse competitive and industry conditions and could place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to those of our competitors that are less leveraged;
- our debt service obligations could limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry and could limit our ability to pursue other business opportunities, borrow more money for operations or capital in the future and implement our business strategies;
- our level of debt may restrict us from raising additional financing on satisfactory terms to fund working capital, capital expenditures, product development efforts, strategic acquisitions, investments and alliances, and other general corporate requirements;
- covenant in the Senior Secured Term Loan limits the amount of capital expenditures we can make; and
- covenants in our debt instruments limit our ability to pay dividends or make other restricted payments and investments.

Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash and our ability to generate cash may be affected by factors beyond our control.

We may be unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or to obtain future borrowings under our credit facilities or otherwise in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. Our ability to generate cash is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. If we do not have sufficient liquidity, we may need to refinance or restructure all or a portion of our debt on or before maturity, seek equity financing, sell assets, or borrow more money, which we may not be able to do on terms satisfactory to us or at all. In addition, any refinancing could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants which could further restrict our business operations. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future sources of funding will be available to us in amounts sufficient to enable us to fund our liquidity needs. If we are unable to meet our obligations with respect to our debt, we could be forced to restructure or refinance our debt, seek equity financing or sell assets.

Credit rating downgrades would increase our financing costs and negatively affect our access to capital.

Our credit ratings may affect our cost of financing and our ability to access financing sources. In June 2011, our credit ratings were downgraded by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. The Company's credit rating has not changed since June 2011. Rating agencies revise their ratings for the companies that they follow from time to time and our ratings may be revised or withdrawn in their entirety at any time. Any further credit rating downgrade would increase our financing costs under a portion of our Senior Secured Term Loan and could limit our access to financing sources.

Risks Relating to the Spin-Off

If the Distribution or certain internal transactions undertaken as a result of the Spin-Off are determined to be taxable for U.S. federal income tax purposes, our stockholders could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Sears Holdings received an IRS Ruling substantially to the effect that, for U.S. federal income tax purposes, the Distribution, except to the extent of any cash received in lieu of fractional shares of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock, will qualify as tax-free under Section 355 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). The IRS Ruling also provides that certain internal transactions undertaken in anticipation of the Distribution will qualify for nonrecognition tax treatment under the Code. The IRS Ruling is binding upon the Internal Revenue Service, but its continued validity is subject to factual representations that we and Sears Holdings made to the Internal Revenue Service concerning certain conditions that are necessary to obtain tax-free treatment under the Code have been satisfied. In addition, the Internal Revenue Service will not rule on whether a distribution satisfies certain requirements necessary to obtain tax-free treatment under Section 355 of the Code. Therefore, in addition to obtaining the IRS Ruling, Sears Holdings received an opinion from its tax counsel as to the satisfaction of these required qualifying conditions. An opinion of counsel is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service. Accordingly, the Internal Revenue Service may reach conclusions with respect to the Spin-Off that are different from the conclusions reached in the opinion. The opinion was based on certain facts and assumptions, and certain representations and undertakings, which, if incomplete, incorrect or not satisfied, could alter counsel's conclusions.

If the Distribution ultimately is determined to be taxable, the Distribution could be treated as a taxable dividend or capital gain for U.S. federal income tax purposes to our stockholders who received stock in the Distribution, and these stockholders could incur significant U.S. federal income tax liabilities.

Form 10-K

Dispositions or redemptions of our Preferred Stock may have less favorable tax consequences than dispositions or redemptions of our Class A Common Stock.

Any Preferred Stock received by a Sears Holdings stockholder in the Distribution constitutes “Section 306 stock” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, any cash received by a Sears Holdings stockholder in lieu of fractional shares of Preferred Stock generally will be treated as ordinary dividend income.

Furthermore, subsequent dispositions or redemptions of our Preferred Stock generally will also be treated as ordinary dividend income, even if such proceeds would otherwise have resulted in capital gain or do not exceed such stockholder’s basis in our Preferred Stock, unless our Preferred Stock is disposed or redeemed in a transaction that terminates the stockholder’s entire interest in us (including any of our Class A Common Stock and taking into account certain constructive ownership rules).

The rules relating to Section 306 stock are complicated and stockholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of those rules.

We might not be able to engage in desirable strategic transactions and equity issuances following the Distribution because of restrictions relating to U.S. federal income tax requirements for tax-free distributions.

Our ability to engage in significant equity transactions are limited or restricted after the Distribution in order to preserve for U.S. federal income tax purposes the tax-free nature of the Distribution by Sears Holdings. Even if the Distribution otherwise qualifies for tax-free treatment under Section 355 of the Code, it may be taxable to Sears Holdings if 50% or more, by vote or value, of shares of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock or Sears Holdings’ common stock are acquired or issued as part of a plan or series of related transactions that includes the Distribution. For this purpose, any acquisitions or issuances of Sears Holdings’ common stock within two years before the Distribution, and any acquisitions or issuances of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock or Sears Holdings’ common stock within two years after the Distribution, generally are presumed to be part of such a plan, although we or Sears Holdings may be able to rebut that presumption.

Under the Distribution Agreement, there are restrictions on our ability to take actions that could cause the Distribution to fail to qualify for favorable treatment under the Code. These restrictions may prevent us from entering into transactions which might be advantageous to us or our stockholders.

Our historical consolidated financial information is not necessarily representative of the results we would have achieved as a publicly traded company independent from Sears Holdings and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

Our historical financial performance may not reflect what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows would have been had we been a publicly traded company independent from Sears Holdings during the periods presented, or what our results of operations, financial position and cash flows will be in the future now that we are independent from Sears Holdings. This is primarily because:

- our historical financial information reflects allocations for certain services and expenses historically provided to us by Sears Holdings that may not reflect the costs we will incur for similar services as a company independent from Sears Holdings; and
- our historical financial information does not reflect changes that we experienced as a result of our Spin-Off from Sears Holdings, including changes in the cost structure, personnel needs, financing and operations of our business.

Following the Spin-Off, we are responsible for the additional costs associated with being a publicly-traded company independent from Sears Holdings, including costs related to corporate governance and public reporting. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our historical financial performance will be indicative of our future results.

Risks Relating to Our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock and the Securities Market

We do not expect to pay dividends for the foreseeable future.

We do not expect to pay cash dividends on our Class A Common Stock or any other shares of our capital stock for the foreseeable future. In addition, the terms of the Preferred Stock do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividends. We currently intend to retain any future earnings for use in the business. Further, our current credit arrangements generally prohibit our paying of cash dividends. As a result, you may not receive any return on an investment in our capital stock in the form of dividends. The terms of the Preferred Stock provide that dividends and other distributions may not be paid on any shares of our capital stock until all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock have been redeemed or repurchased unless such dividend or distribution (i) has been unanimously approved by our Board of Directors, (ii) relates to a “poison pill” stockholder rights plan or (iii) is a distribution of cash in lieu of fractional shares made in connection with the Distribution.

Our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may have a low trading volume and limited liquidity, resulting from a lack of analyst coverage and institutional interest.

Our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may receive limited attention from market analysts. Lack of up-to-date analyst coverage may make it difficult for potential investors to fully understand our operations and business fundamentals, which may limit our trading volume. In addition, if neither ESL nor ACOF is actively trading our Class A Common Stock, our trading volume may be limited. The Stockholders’ Agreement provides that during the period beginning on the date of the Spin-Off and ending on the date that is the earlier of (i) the date that ACOF completes the acquisition of an aggregate number of additional shares of common stock equal to 15% of the total shares of common stock outstanding as of such date and (ii) the date that is six months from the date on which the distribution agent has completed the electronic issuance of all of the shares of our Class A Common Stock in connection with the Spin-Off (with such period subject to extension upon certain circumstances detailed in the Stockholders’ Agreement), none of the Company, ESL, Edward S. Lampert or William C. Crowley, nor any of their affiliates will (i) acquire, directly or indirectly, any securities of ours or our subsidiaries or (ii) knowingly or intentionally hinder or inhibit ACOF from making any such purchases of our securities, subject to certain restrictions. Such limited liquidity may impede the development of institutional interest in our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock, and could limit the value of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock. Additionally, low trading volumes and lack of analyst coverage may limit a stockholders’ ability to resell stock. Low trading volume may be particularly pronounced in the case of shares of our Preferred Stock because such shares will only be quoted on the OTCQB, where there is generally less liquid trading and less participation by market makers.

Our principal stockholders have substantial control over us and, among other things, they could delay or prevent a change in corporate control and may have interests different than yours.

We have four classes of capital stock:

- Class A Common Stock, which is entitled to one vote per share and which elects eight members of our Board of Directors;
- Class B Common Stock, which is entitled to one-tenth of a vote per share and which, together with our Class C Common Stock, elects two members of our Board of Directors;
- Class C Common Stock, which is entitled to one vote per share and which, together with our Class B Common Stock, elects two members of our Board of Directors; and
- Preferred Stock, of which the Series A Preferred Stock is a series and which does not have voting rights.

As of January 28, 2012, ESL owned approximately 61% of our outstanding Class A Common Stock, representing approximately 61% of Class A Common Stock voting power and approximately 49% of the general

voting power of our outstanding capital stock, and owns approximately 61% of our outstanding Preferred Stock, which is our outstanding nonvoting capital stock. As of January 28, 2012, ACOF owned 100% of our outstanding Class C Common Stock, representing approximately 99% of the collective voting power of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock voting together and approximately 20% of the voting power of our outstanding capital stock. Pursuant to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation, at any time that ACOF owns a number of shares of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock representing in the aggregate a percentage of our outstanding common stock that is less than 10% but equal to or greater than 5% (calculated without reference to any shares of capital stock issued or issuable after the Distribution), then the Class C Common Stock, voting together with the Class B Common Stock as a single class, shall have the right to elect only one director. If at any time ACOF owns a number of shares of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock representing in the aggregate a percentage of our outstanding common stock that is less than 5% (calculated without reference to any shares of capital stock issued or issuable after the Distribution), then there shall no longer be separate classes of Directors and all classes of our capital stock entitled to vote for Directors would vote together as a single class.

As a result of their respective capital stock ownership, ESL and ACOF acting together have the ability to control the outcome of certain matters on which holders of all classes of our capital stock vote together as a single class, including, among other things, approving mergers or other business combinations and effecting certain amendments to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. In addition, ESL holds a majority of the stock that votes in the election of those members of our Board of Directors elected by the holders of our Class A Common Stock and ACOF has the power to control the election of the two members of our Board of Directors elected by the Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock stockholders (the outstanding shares of our Class B Common Stock, following the Distribution, collectively have less than 0.5% of the voting power of our capital stock). This concentration of ownership might harm the market price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock by discouraging a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempting to obtain control of us. In addition, the interests of ESL and ACOF may differ from or be opposed to the interests of our other stockholders.

In addition, ACOF has preemptive rights over our issuance of certain debt pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement. Unless otherwise consented to by ACOF, such preemptive rights require us to notify ACOF of the terms of certain debt that we wish to issue and provide them the opportunity to purchase up to 100% of such debt, depending on the time such event occurs and on other circumstances. Complying with this process could hinder our ability to timely take advantage of favorable market conditions to obtain debt financing on advantageous terms.

Further, so long as ACOF, together with its affiliates and transferees, beneficially owns shares of Class B and/or C Common Stock that represent at least 15% of the total voting shares, the Stockholders' Agreement provides our Class B/C Directors with consent rights over certain corporate activities, including any change in control, certain changes in the number of Directors constituting our Board of Directors, any redemption of our Series A Preferred Stock, certain changes to our Charter or By-laws, issuances by us of stock (other than in connection with stock plans or similar arrangements), rights offerings and any liquidation of our corporate assets. For so long as ESL holds more shares of our common stock than ACOF, the Stockholders' Agreement also provides that a non-management Class A Director designated by a majority vote of our Class A Directors will have a consent right over certain corporate activities, including our issuance of any capital stock (other than in connection with stock plans or similar arrangements) and our engaging in any rights offering. These consent rights may limit our ability to enter into the corporate activities subject to such consent rights.

Our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock prices may decline if ESL or ACOF alter their strategy with respect to their ownership of our capital stock.

ESL and ACOF have advised us that they have not reached any decision regarding whether or for how long they will retain their stock ownership in us and what form, if any, the disposition or distribution of their stock in

us will take. ESL and ACOF will, in their sole discretion, determine the timing and terms of any transactions with respect to their shares in us, taking into account business and market conditions and other factors that they deem relevant. Neither ESL nor ACOF are subject to any contractual obligation to maintain their ownership position in us, although they may be subject to certain transfer restrictions imposed by securities laws and the Stockholders' Agreement. Consequently, we cannot assure you that either ESL or ACOF will maintain their ownership of our capital stock. Any announcement by ESL or ACOF that they have reached a determination regarding what to do with their shares of our capital stock, or the perception by the investment community that ESL or ACOF has reached such a determination, could have an adverse impact on the price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock.

An active trading market may not develop for our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock. If our share price fluctuates, investors could lose all or a significant part of their investment.

We cannot predict the prices at which our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may trade in the future. The market price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may fluctuate widely, depending on many factors, some of which may be beyond our control, including:

- our business profile and market capitalization may not fit the investment objectives of some Sears Holdings stockholders and, as a result, these Sears Holdings stockholders may sell our shares after the Distribution;
- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results due to factors related to our business;
- success or failure of our business strategy;
- actual or anticipated changes in the U.S. and California economies or the retailing environment;
- our quarterly or annual earnings, or those of other companies in our industry;
- our ability to obtain third-party financing as needed;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions or dispositions;
- the failure of securities analysts to cover our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock;
- changes in earnings estimates by securities analysts or our ability to meet those estimates;
- the operating and stock price performance of other comparable companies;
- overall market fluctuations;
- changes in laws and regulations affecting our business;
- actual or anticipated sales or distributions of our capital stock by our officers, Directors or certain significant stockholders;
- terrorist acts or wars; and
- general economic conditions and other external factors.

In addition, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies like us. These broad market and industry factors may materially reduce the market price of the Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock, regardless of our operating performance.

Substantial sales of Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock may occur in the future, which could cause the price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock to decline.

Although we have no actual knowledge of any plan or intention on the part of any significant stockholder to sell our capital stock following the Spin-Off, it is likely that some stockholders, possibly including our significant stockholders, will sell shares of our capital stock if, for reasons such as our business profile or market

capitalization as a company independent from Sears Holdings, we do not fit their investment objectives. In particular, Sears Holdings is a member of the S&P 500 Index, while we will not be and, accordingly, certain Sears Holdings' stockholders may elect or be required to sell our shares following the Spin-Off due to such stockholders' own investment guidelines or other reasons.

The Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock held by ESL and our "affiliates," the Class B Common Stock and the Class C Common Stock may be sold in the public market only if registered or if the holders thereof qualify for an exemption from registration under Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Individuals who may be considered our affiliates after the Spin-Off include individuals who control, are controlled by or are under common control with us, as those terms generally are interpreted for federal securities law purposes. These individuals may include some or all of our Directors and executive officers. Individuals who are our affiliates will be permitted to sell their shares of Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock only pursuant to an effective Registration Statement under the Securities Act, or an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act, such as the exemptions afforded by Section 4(1) of the Securities Act or Rule 144 thereunder. Pursuant to the new Stockholders' Agreement we entered into with ESL and ACOF, we granted registration rights to ESL and ACOF.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of Class A Common Stock or Preferred Stock could adversely affect the market price of the Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock and could impair our future ability to raise capital through an offering of our equity securities. In addition, our Class C Common Stock constitutes approximately 20% of the voting power of our capital stock, automatically converts to an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock in the event ACOF transfers such shares to any person or entity that is not affiliated with ACOF or if at any time ACOF owns a number of shares of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock representing in the aggregate a percentage of our outstanding common stock that is less than 5% (calculated without reference to any shares of capital stock issued or issuable after the Distribution). As a result, sales of a substantial number of shares of Class C Common Stock by ACOF to an unaffiliated third party could also adversely affect the market price of shares of the Class A Common Stock. Additionally, the Class C Common Stock may be converted into Class A Common Stock on the basis of one share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class C Common Stock upon the approval of our Board of Directors and subsequent approval of (i) our stockholders voting as a separate class and (ii) the holders of a majority of the voting power of the Class C Common Stock voting as a separate class.

Investors' percentage ownership in us will be diluted in the future.

Investors' percentage ownership in us will be diluted in the future because of additional equity awards that we expect will be granted to our Directors, officers and employees in the future. We have established our 2011 Equity Incentive Plan that provides for the grant of common stock-based equity awards to our Directors, officers and other employees. Further, shares of Class C Common Stock held by ACOF will automatically convert into an equal number of shares of Class A Common Stock in certain circumstances. In addition, we may issue equity in order to raise capital or in connection with future acquisitions and strategic investments, which would dilute your percentage ownership.

Provisions in our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws and of Delaware law may prevent or delay an acquisition of the Company, which could decrease the trading price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock.

Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that are intended to deter coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids by making such practices or bids unacceptably expensive to the raider and to encourage prospective acquirers to negotiate with our Board of Directors rather than to attempt a hostile takeover. These provisions include rules regarding how stockholders may present proposals or nominate Directors for election at stockholder meetings and the right of our Board to issue preferred stock without stockholder approval.

We believe these provisions protect our stockholders from coercive or otherwise unfair takeover tactics by requiring potential acquirers to negotiate with our Board and by providing our Board with more time to assess any acquisition proposal. However, these provisions apply even if the offer may be considered beneficial by some stockholders and could delay or prevent an acquisition that our Board determines is not in the best interests of our company and our stockholders. Accordingly, in the event that our Board determines that a potential business combination transaction is not in the best interests of our Company and our stockholders but certain stockholders believe that such a transaction would be beneficial to the Company and its stockholders, such stockholders may elect to sell their shares in the Company and the trading price of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock could decrease.

Similarly, until the market has fully evaluated our business, the price at which shares of our Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock trade may fluctuate significantly.

Our Preferred Stock is quoted on the OTCQB rather than listed on a national securities exchange, there may be limited liquidity in our Preferred Stock and the quote of our Preferred Stock may be volatile, all of which could limit investors' ability to sell their Preferred Shares.

Although our Class A Stock is listed on the NASDAQ Capital Market, our Preferred Stock is quoted on the OTCQB, and will not be listed on any national securities exchange, which may limit the trading volume of our Preferred Stock. There is a greater chance for market volatility for securities that are quoted on an OTC quotation system as opposed to a national securities exchange. This volatility may be caused by a variety of factors, including the lack of readily available quotations, the absence of consistent administrative supervision of "bid" and "ask" quotations, and generally lower trading volume. The OTC quotation system is a regulated quotation service that displays real-time quotes, last-sale prices and volume information for shares of stock that are not listed on a national securities exchange. Trades in OTC quotation system securities will be displayed only if the trade is processed by an institution acting as a market maker for those securities. Although there initially will be at least one institution acting as a market maker for our shares, that institution will not be obligated to continue making a market for any specific period of time. Thus, there can be no assurance that any institution will be acting as a market maker for our stock at any time. If there is no market maker for our shares and no trades in those shares are reported, it may be difficult for you to dispose of your Preferred Shares or even to obtain accurate quotations as to the market price of your shares. Moreover, because the order handling rules adopted by the SEC that apply to shares listed on a national securities exchange do not apply to OTC quotation system shares, no market maker will be required to maintain an orderly market in our shares. Accordingly, an order to sell our shares placed with a market maker may not be processed until a buyer for the shares is readily available, if at all, which may further limit your ability to sell your shares at prevailing market prices.



Item 1B—Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2—Properties

Our store support center is located at 6450 Via Del Oro, San Jose, California. This facility is occupied under a 15-year lease, for approximately 76,000 square feet. We operate one distribution center and warehouse located in Tracy, California. This facility is occupied under a 20-year lease, with three 5-year extensions, for approximately 517,000 square feet.

The following table reflects the aggregate square footage and number of (a) leased, (b) owned improvements, subject to ground lease, and (c) owned properties for our stores as of January 28, 2012:

	<u>No. of Stores</u>	<u>Square Footage</u>
Leased	71	3,657,473
Owned	10	529,272
Owned buildings, subject to ground lease	6	318,954
Total	<u>87</u>	<u>4,505,699</u>

All of our stores are located within California. Our stores average approximately 44,000 square feet of enclosed retail space and approximately 8,000 square feet of exterior nursery and garden space. Our lease agreements generally range from fifteen to twenty year initial terms with three to four 5-year extension options. All of our owned stores and four of our owned buildings, subject to ground leases, are secured by our Real Estate Term Loan.

Item 3—Legal Proceedings

Three putative class action lawsuits, brought on behalf of current and former employees, are pending against the Company. One of these lawsuits was brought in 2010 and two were brought in 2011. These lawsuits allege that we failed to comply with various California labor laws, including misclassification of non-exempt employees as exempt employees, failure to pay regular, overtime, and final wages, failure to provide meal and/or rest breaks, and failure to provide accurate wage statements. We deny the allegations in the claims of these lawsuits and intend to vigorously defend against them. However, we cannot predict with assurance the outcome of these lawsuits and accordingly adverse developments, settlements, or resolutions may occur and negatively impact income in the quarter of such development, settlement, or resolution. However, based on the information currently available, we do not believe that any of these lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations.

We are also a defendant in various other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. Based on the information currently available, we are not currently a party to any legal proceeding that management believes would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Item 4—Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Part II

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

Our Class A Common Stock has been listed and traded on NASDAQ under the symbol “OSH” since January 3, 2012. As of April 2, 2012, there were 4,810,588 Class A stockholders of record, four Class B stockholders of record, and one Class C stockholder of record. Shares of our Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock are not publicly traded and there is no market for these securities. Our Class C Common Stock can be converted, on a share for share basis, into our Class A Common Stock. Our Series A Preferred Stock has been quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “OSHSP” since January 3, 2012. As of April 2, 2012, there were 9,306 record holders of Series A Preferred Stock. Prior to January 3, 2012, there was no public market for our capital stock.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference to the information in our 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company’s 2011 fiscal year. See *Note 9, “Stock-Based Compensation”* of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding our equity compensation plans.

Dividend Policy

We do not expect to pay any dividends on our Class A Common Stock, Class B Common Stock, Class C Common Stock, or Series A Preferred Stock for the foreseeable future. The terms of the Series A Preferred Stock do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividends. In addition, our Series A Preferred Stock provides that dividends and other distributions may not be paid on any shares of our capital stock until all outstanding shares of the Series A Preferred Stock have been redeemed or repurchased unless such dividend or distribution (i) has been unanimously approved by our Board of Directors or (ii) relates to a “poison pill” stockholder rights plan. Furthermore, the terms of our debt agreements restrict us from paying dividends on our capital stock.

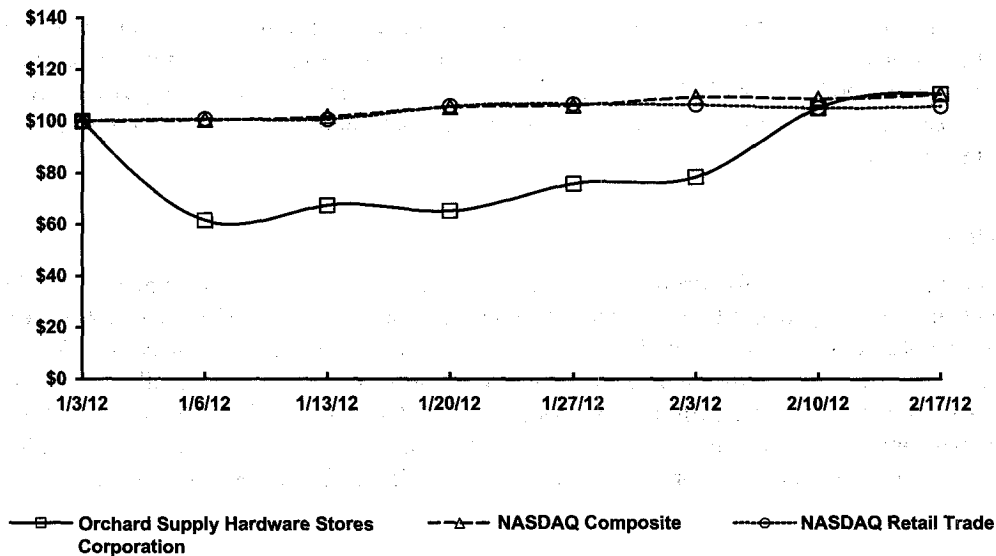
Form 10-K

Stock Performance Graph

The following graph compares the percentage change in the cumulative total stockholder return on our Class A Common Stock during the period beginning January 3, 2012 (the closing price of \$23.53 on the first day of trading on the NASDAQ following our becoming an independent, publicly traded company as a result of Sears Holdings' distribution of its shares of the Company to Sears Holdings' stockholders on December 30, 2011) and ending on February 17, 2012, with (i) the NASDAQ Composite Index and (ii) the NASDAQ Retail Trade Index. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in the Class A Common Stock and each index (including reinvestment of dividends) was \$100 on January 3, 2012 in the case of our Class A Common Stock and an investment in an index. The closing price as of January 27, 2012 (the closing price closest to our fiscal 2011 year end) was \$17.90.

COMPARISON OF CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, the NASDAQ Composite Index, and NASDAQ Retail Trade



*\$100 invested on 1/3/12 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

The stock price performance included in this graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

This performance graph shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or incorporated by reference into any of our filings, as amended, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

In December 2011, in connection with the Distribution, we issued 4,806,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock, par value \$0.00001 per share, to Sears, Roebuck. Sears, Roebuck is a subsidiary of Sears Holdings, and at the time of the issuance of the Preferred Stock, the Company was a majority-owned subsidiary of Sears Holdings. No solicitation was made and no underwriting discounts were given or paid in connection with the issuance of the Preferred Stock. The Company believes that the issuance of the Preferred Stock in connection with the Distribution was exempt from registration with the SEC pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Item 6.—Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data are derived from the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. The selected historical consolidated financial and other financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes and the “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in this Form 10-K. The consolidated financial information may not be indicative of our future performance and does not necessarily reflect what our financial position and results of operations would have been had we operated as an unaffiliated publicly traded company independent from Sears Holdings during the periods presented, including changes that will occur in our operations and capitalization as a result of the Spin-off from Sears Holdings. See Note 1 “Basis of Presentation” and Note 11 “Related Party Agreements” of Notes to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion.

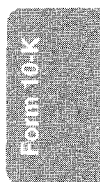
	Fiscal Year				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
	(in millions, except per share)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data⁽¹⁾					
Net sales	\$660.5	\$660.7	\$682.4	\$ 761.5	\$834.7
Net (loss) income ⁽²⁾	\$(14.5)	\$ 8.7	\$ 19.3	\$(243.4)	\$ 14.4
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share ⁽³⁾	\$(2.40)	\$ 1.45	\$ 3.21	\$(40.47)	\$(0.36)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding ⁽³⁾	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Total assets	\$546.5	\$630.0	\$621.5	\$ 636.2	\$914.3
Debt and capital lease obligations	\$262.4	\$338.2	\$364.9	\$ 375.3	\$395.1
Other long-term liabilities	\$ 29.3	\$ 16.3	\$ 15.8	\$ 14.9	\$ 10.8
Other Financial Data:					
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 45.0	\$ 69.4	\$ 80.7	\$ 84.8	\$ 93.6
Number of stores	87	89	88	86	85
Comparable stores sales decrease ⁽⁵⁾	(0.6)%	(4.4)%	(11.1)%	(9.1)%	(4.7)%

- (1) Our fiscal year end is the Saturday closest to January 31 each year. Accordingly, fiscal years 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 contained 52 fiscal week periods.
- (2) In fiscal year 2011 we recorded a \$14.8 million non-cash loss from the sale-leasebacks of our distribution center and Hollywood, California store. In addition, we recorded a \$2.1 million benefit related to the reversal of the Save Mart case accrual. In fiscal 2010, we recorded a \$5.6 million legal liability pursuant to the Save Mart case. In fiscal year 2008, we recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$262.8 million.
- (3) We effected a 6-to-1 stock split on December 8, 2011. All share and per share information relating to our capital stock in this document reflects such 6-to-1 stock split.
- (4) Adjusted EBITDA is calculated as described below.

In addition to our net (loss) income determined in accordance with GAAP, for purposes of evaluating operating performance, we use Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”), a non-GAAP financial measure, which is adjusted to exclude certain significant items as set forth below. Our management uses Adjusted EBITDA to evaluate the operating performance of our business, as well as executive compensation metrics, for comparable periods. Adjusted EBITDA should not be used by investors or other third parties as the sole basis for formulating investment decisions as it excludes a number of important cash and non-cash recurring items. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as a substitute for GAAP measurements.

While Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measurement, management believes that it is an important indicator of operating performance because:

- Adjusted EBITDA excludes the effects of financing and investing activities by eliminating the effects of interest and depreciation costs;



- Management considers gain/(loss) on the sale of assets and impairment to result from investing decisions rather than ongoing operations; and
- Other significant items, while periodically affecting our results, may vary significantly from period to period and have a disproportionate effect in a given period, which affects comparability of results.

The following table and the discussion that follows presents information related to the non-GAAP performance measure Adjusted EBITDA. Due to the fact that Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure, we have also included a reconciliation from Adjusted EBITDA to net income/loss (in millions).

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net (loss) income	\$(14.5)	\$ 8.7	\$19.3	\$(243.4)	\$14.4
Interest expense, net	23.4	17.4	16.8	22.9	30.1
Income tax (benefit) expense	(10.8)	5.6	12.7	10.3	12.5
Depreciation and amortization	29.4	31.2	29.9	31.4	35.3
Goodwill impairment				262.8	
Loss on sale and impairment of assets	18.1	0.6	0.3		(0.4)
Stock-based compensation	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Other significant items	(0.9)	5.6	1.2	0.7	1.4
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 45.0</u>	<u>\$69.4</u>	<u>\$80.7</u>	<u>\$ 84.8</u>	<u>\$93.6</u>
Adjusted EBITDA as a % of net sales	6.8%	10.5%	11.8%	11.1%	11.2%

Adjusted EBITDA is not the same as EBITDA as defined for our Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Term Loans.

Other significant items include certain reserves and charges not in the normal course of our operations that periodically affect the comparability of our results. We recorded severance charges of \$1.2 million, \$1.3 million, and \$0.7 million in fiscal 2011, 2009, and 2008, respectively, due to changes in our management structure and in connection with our cost cutting initiatives. In fiscal 2010, we recorded a \$5.1 million liability judgment pursuant to the Save Mart Supermarkets legal case and \$0.5 million in fees, which was settled in fiscal 2011 as described in Note 12, "Commitment and Contingencies" of the consolidated financial statements. As a result of the settlement, we recorded a \$2.1 million reduction to this liability in fiscal 2011. In fiscal 2007, the Company recorded a \$1.4 million accrual pursuant to the settlement of two class action wage and hour lawsuits that alleged certain violations of the California Labor Code.

(5) Comparable sales figures are defined as follows:

1. *Comparable store sales.* Measured by the increase or decrease in net sales year over year, excluding new and closed stores and E-commerce. Additionally, and because of an agreement the Company entered into with Sears Holdings (the "Appliances Agreement") on October 26, 2011 whereby the Company now sells appliances on a consignment basis and receives commission income for sales of such appliances and related protection agreements, comparable store sales also exclude approximately \$3.5 million of sales of Sears branded appliances in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010 and approximately \$0.3 million of commission income in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.
2. *Comparable transaction volume.* Derived from the increase or decrease in the number of transactions year over year, excluding new and closed stores, appliance sales, and E-commerce.
3. *Average ticket comparables.* Derived using net sales divided by the number of transactions year over year.

A store is included in the calculation of comparable metrics above if it has been opened for at least 12 months, including relocated and remodeled stores. Comparable sales metrics discussed above are intended only as supplemental information and are not a substitute for information presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

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

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT CONCERNING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with Part II, Item 6 “Selected Financial Data” and our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes thereto included in Item 8 “Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” In addition to historical consolidated financial information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that reflect our plans, estimates and beliefs. Actual results could differ from these expectations as a result of factors including those described under Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION OVERVIEW

Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, is a specialty retailer primarily focused on homeowners with repair, maintenance and improvement needs. Founded as a purchasing cooperative in San Jose, California in 1931, as of January 28, 2012, we operated 87 full-service home improvement stores in California. Our stores average approximately 44,000 square feet of enclosed space plus approximately 8,000 square feet of nursery and garden area, carrying a broad assortment of merchandise across three primary categories: repair and maintenance, lawn and garden and in-home products. The stores are easy to navigate and convenient to shop, designed to appeal to do-it-yourself customers for home repair and maintenance. We also serve the small professional customer whose purchases are largely motivated by a need for incremental supplies and tools to complete construction projects. We offer customers a unique value proposition comprised of service, selection and convenience.

On December 30, 2011, through the Spin-Off, we became an independent, publicly-traded company as a result of Sears Holdings’ distribution of its shares of Orchard to Sears Holdings’ stockholders where Sears Holdings’ stockholders of record as of the Record Date received one share of Orchard’s Class A Common Stock and one share of Orchard’s Series A Preferred Stock for every 22.141777 shares of Sears Holdings’ common stock held.

At the time of the Spin-Off, Class A Common Stock owned by Ares Corporate Opportunities Fund (“ACOF”) immediately prior to the Spin-Off was exchanged for Class C Common Stock. Class A and Class C Common Stock represent approximately 80% and 20% of the general voting power of Orchard’s outstanding capital stock, respectively. The outstanding shares of Preferred Stock represent 100% of Orchard’s outstanding nonvoting capital stock.

Following the Spin-Off, since January 3, 2012, our Class A Common Stock has been listed and traded on NASDAQ under the symbol “OSH” and our Series A Preferred Stock has been quoted on the OTCQB under the symbol “OSHSP.”

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year end is the Saturday closest to January 31 each year. Fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 all consisted of 52 weeks. Each of our fiscal quarters consists of 13 weeks. 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.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Ended</u>	<u>Weeks</u>
2011	January 28, 2012	52
2010	January 29, 2011	52
2009	January 30, 2010	52

EXECUTIVE OVERVIEW

Key Overall Strategies

Fiscal 2011 was a year of transition for us. Mark Baker joined the Company in March 2011 as our Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Baker assessed the Company's business organization and management structure, store model and format, and overall company strategy. Mr. Baker's assessment resulted in management changes, a new focus on enhancing the store experience, a movement to introduce an improved merchandise assortment and improved inventory management, especially to ensure better store-level in-stock dependability, and the re-energizing of our store associates. The five key priorities initiated in 2011 which will be continued through 2012 are:

- Project a consistent and compelling brand identity;
- Drive sales through merchandising and marketing initiatives;
- Improve operational efficiencies;
- Align resources and talent; and
- Strengthen our financial position.

Fiscal 2011 Financial Summary

- For fiscal 2011, net sales were \$660.5 million, a decrease of \$0.2 million as compared to net sales of \$660.7 million for fiscal 2010. The decrease in net sales was primarily attributable to more rainfall during the 2011 spring season relative to the 2010 spring season, partially offset by positive comparable store sales in the third and fourth fiscal 2011 quarters.
- Comparable store sales, as defined above, for fiscal 2011 decreased by 0.6%, primarily attributable to a decline in comparable transaction volume of 4.5%, partially offset by an increase in average ticket comparables of 3.9% for fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010.
- Gross margin, defined as net sales, less cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization), decreased to \$219.5 million, or 33.2% of net sales, for fiscal 2011, as compared to \$228.9 million, or 34.6% of net sales for fiscal 2010. The decrease in gross margin was primarily due to higher occupancy costs, higher markdowns as a result of inventory reduction activities, and higher shrink expenses.
- We recorded \$14.5 million in net loss for fiscal 2011, as compared to \$8.7 million in net income for fiscal 2010. The swing from net income to net loss was primarily due to the reduction of gross margin and a \$18.1 million non-cash loss on sale of real property and impairment charges in fiscal 2011 as compared to a \$0.6 million non-cash loss in fiscal 2010.
- Merchandise inventory was \$157.7 million at the end of fiscal 2011, a decrease of \$14.4 million or 8.4% as compared to merchandise inventory of \$172.1 million at the end of fiscal 2010.
- During fiscal 2011, we generated \$56.5 million in net proceeds from three different sale-leaseback transactions that included five properties. The proceeds were primarily used to pay down debt which allowed us to renegotiate and amend our financing agreements. We ended fiscal 2011 with \$199.5 million of debt, or \$72.0 million less debt than fiscal 2010.
- Adjusted EBITDA was \$45.0 million for fiscal 2011 as compared to Adjusted EBITDA of \$69.4 million for fiscal 2010. Adjusted EBITDA as presented above under "Selected Financial Data" is a supplemental measure of our operating performance that is not required by or presented in accordance with GAAP. Adjusted EBITDA should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as an alternative to cash flows from operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. The decrease in Adjusted EBITDA of \$24.4 million was primarily due to the reduction in gross margin and increased spending on strategic initiatives and transition costs.

Challenges and Accomplishments in Fiscal 2011

Despite an improving economy in fiscal 2011, the home improvement industry in California continued to be challenged by high unemployment, declining home values, tight consumer credit, and modest growth in personal disposable income.

However, we are pleased with the many changes and strong progress we made in fiscal 2011 to lay the foundation to move us in a new direction. The progress we made includes more effective inventory management, more compelling merchandising, expansion of our corporate support infrastructure, and strengthening our financial position. As we continue through fiscal 2012, with solid execution, we intend to capitalize on our ability to provide the home improvement customer with unmatched service, selection, and convenience. While our key priorities address factors we can control, we can only mitigate the significant effect an adverse economic environment has on most retailers. Despite the economic uncertainty, we believe we are well positioned to take advantage of the markets we serve.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion that follows should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. Our consolidated results of operations for fiscal years 2011, 2010, and 2009 are summarized below (dollars and shares in millions except per share amounts).

	FISCAL YEAR					
	2011	% of Net Sales	2010	% of Net Sales	2009	% of Net Sales
NET SALES	\$660.5	100%	\$660.7	100%	\$682.4	100%
COST OF SALES AND EXPENSES:						
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization)	441.0	66.8%	431.8	65.4%	438.1	64.2%
<i>Gross margin</i>	219.5	33.2%	228.9	34.6%	244.3	35.8%
Selling and administrative	177.2	26.8%	166.0	25.1%	165.6	24.3%
Depreciation and amortization	29.4	4.5%	31.2	4.7%	29.9	4.4%
Loss on sale of real property	14.8	2.2%		0.0%		0.0%
Total cost of sales and expenses	662.4	100.3%	629.0	95.2%	633.6	92.8%
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(1.9)	(0.3)%	31.7	4.8%	48.8	7.2%
INTEREST EXPENSE, NET	23.4	3.5%	17.4	2.6%	16.8	2.5%
(LOSS) INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES	(25.3)	(3.8)%	14.3	2.2%	32.0	4.7%
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE	(10.8)	(1.6)%	5.6	0.8%	12.7	1.9%
NET (LOSS) INCOME	<u>\$(14.5)</u>	(2.2)%	<u>\$ 8.7</u>	1.3%	<u>\$ 19.3</u>	2.8%
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share	\$ (2.40)		\$ 1.45		\$ 3.21	
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	6.0		6.0		6.0	
STORE COUNT	87		89		88	

Fiscal 2011 Compared to Fiscal 2010

Net sales

	2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Net sales	\$660.5	\$660.7	\$(0.2)	0.0%

Net sales decreased \$0.2 million to \$660.5 million for the fiscal year 2011, as compared to \$660.7 million for the prior year. The change in net sales was driven by growth in our repair and maintenance category of approximately \$1.3 million, primarily driven by the hardware business, offset by declines in our lawn and garden and in-home categories of approximately \$1.5 million. The lawn and garden category was driven by declines during the first fiscal quarter where we experienced unseasonably wet weather. The in-home category was primarily driven by reduced demand for housewares. Our comparable store sales decreased by 0.6% for fiscal year 2011, attributable to a decrease in comparable transaction volume of 4.5%, partially offset by an increase of 3.9% in average ticket comparables as compared to the prior year.

Gross margin

	2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Gross margin	\$219.5	\$228.9	\$(9.4)	(4.1)%
Percent of net sales	33.2%	34.6%		

Gross margin decreased \$9.4 million to \$219.5 million, or 33.2% of net sales, for fiscal 2011, as compared to \$228.9 million, or 34.6% of net sales, for the prior year. The decrease of 140 basis points in gross margin was primarily due to: (a) higher occupancy costs of approximately 70 basis points as a result of paying rent on properties previously owned prior to sale-leaseback transactions, renegotiated leases, and increases in store maintenance expenses; (b) higher shrink expenses of approximately 50 basis points; and (c) lower vendor subsidies of approximately 20 basis points due to the elimination of certain promotional events.

Selling and administrative

	2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Selling and administrative	\$177.2	\$166.0	\$11.2	6.7%
Percent of net sales	26.8%	25.1%		

Selling and administrative expenses increased \$11.2 million to \$177.2 million, or 26.8% of net sales, for fiscal 2011, as compared to \$166.0 million, or 25.1% of net sales, for the prior year. The increase in selling and administrative expenses is primarily due to (a) non-cash store impairment charges of approximately \$3.5 million related to the write-down of store assets that were disposed of or determined to be impaired, (b) an accrual of future rent payments of \$1.2 million on closed stores, (c) severance payments of approximately \$1.2 million, (d) increased payroll and other expenses of approximately \$3.0 million to improve store execution, (e) a \$3.7 million increase in legal and professional expenses associated with becoming an independent public company, (f) a \$4.9 million investment in enhanced capabilities, and (g) \$1.5 million in higher insurance and other operating costs. This is partially offset by a net \$7.8 million reduction in legal expenses compared to the prior year as a result of the Save Mart Supermarkets legal settlement. In fiscal 2010, we recorded a \$5.6 million legal liability pursuant to the Save Mart case which was settled in fiscal 2011 as described in *Note 12*, "Commitments and Contingencies" of the consolidated financial statements. As a result of the settlement, we recorded a \$2.1 million reduction to this liability in fiscal 2011.

Loss on sale of real property

	2011	2010	Increase (Decrease)	
			\$	%
Loss on sale of real property	\$14.8	\$—	\$14.8	—

During fiscal 2011, we recorded a non-cash loss of \$14.8 million in connection with the sale-leaseback transactions involving our distribution center in Tracy, California and a store located in Hollywood, California. There was no sale of real property in the prior year.

Depreciation and amortization

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Depreciation and amortization	\$29.4	\$31.2	\$(1.8)	(5.8)%

Depreciation and amortization decreased \$1.8 million to \$29.4 million in fiscal 2011, or 5.8%, as compared to \$31.2 million in the prior year. The decrease of depreciation and amortization expense was primarily due to an increase in fully depreciated assets, and the reduction to property and equipment due to the sale-leaseback transactions.

Interest expense, net

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Interest expense, net	\$23.4	\$17.4	\$6.0	34.5%

Interest expense increased \$6.0 million to \$23.4 million in fiscal 2011, or 34.5%, as compared to \$17.4 million in the prior year. The \$6.0 million increase in interest expense was primarily due to higher interest rates associated with the amendments to our Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan which together accounted for \$4.3 million of the increase. In addition, the Company recorded \$1.2 million higher amortization of deferred financing costs which increased during fiscal 2011 as a result of these amendments and \$1.1 million due to higher capital lease assets.

Income tax (benefit) expense

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense	\$(10.8)	\$ 5.6	\$(16.4)	(292.9)%
<i>Effective tax rate</i>	42.9%	39.0%		

Income tax benefit was \$10.8 million in fiscal 2011 as compared to an income tax expense of \$5.6 million recorded in the prior year. The effective tax rate was 42.9% and 39.0% for fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively. The change in our effective tax rate was primarily due to differences in tax credits applicable year over year.

Fiscal 2010 Compared to Fiscal 2009

Net sales

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Net sales	\$660.7	\$682.4	\$(21.7)	(3.2)%

Net sales decreased \$21.7 million, or 3.2%, to \$660.7 million for fiscal 2010, as compared to \$682.4 million in the prior year. The decrease in net sales was primarily attributable to a decrease in our repair and maintenance category primarily driven by declines in sales of plumbing, industrial, paint, and electrical products of approximately \$20.6 million, and in our in-home category, which was primarily driven by reduced demand for housewares of approximately \$0.8 million, partially offset by an improvement in appliance sales. Appliance sales increased as a result of the benefits attributable from U.S. government energy/green consumer subsidies and an increase in the number of stores offering appliances from 19 to 34.

Form 10-K

Our comparable store sales decreased by approximately 4.4% for fiscal 2010, which was driven by a decline in comparable transaction volume of 4.8%, partially offset by an increase of 0.4% in average ticket comparables. We believe that the decline in comparable transaction volume was primarily due to reduced consumer spending in California due to the continued adverse economic conditions.

Gross margin

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Gross margin	\$228.9	\$244.3	\$(15.4)	(6.3)%
Percent of net sales	34.6%	35.8%		

Gross margin decreased \$15.4 million to \$228.9 million, or 34.6% of net sales, for fiscal 2010, as compared to \$244.3 million, or 35.8% of net sales, in the prior year. The decrease of 117 basis points in gross margin was primarily due to an increase of 104 basis points in markdowns tied to increased clearance and promotional activities.

Selling and administrative

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Selling and administrative	\$166.0	\$165.6	\$0.4	0.2%
Percent of net sales	25.1%	24.3%		

Selling and administrative expenses increased by \$0.4 million to \$166.0 million, or 25.1% of net sales, for fiscal 2010, as compared to \$165.6 million, or 24.3% of net sales in the prior year. The increase in selling and administrative expenses was primarily due to an increase in legal and administrative costs of approximately \$7.3 million of which \$5.6 million was an accrual in respect to the *Save Mart Supermarkets* legal case, and an increase in advertising costs of approximately \$0.7 million, offset by a decrease in payroll costs of approximately \$7.7 million, which was driven primarily by reduced store payroll costs as a part of management's efforts to respond to the decline in sales and economic conditions.

Depreciation and amortization

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Depreciation and amortization	\$31.2	\$29.9	\$1.3	4.3%

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$31.2 million in fiscal 2010, as compared to \$29.9 million in the prior year. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily due to the increase in capital lease assets and capital expenditures during the year.

Interest expense, net

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Interest expense, net	\$17.4	\$16.8	\$0.6	3.6%

Interest expense increased by \$0.6 million to \$17.4 million in fiscal 2010, or 3.6%, as compared to \$16.8 million in the prior year. The increase in interest expense was primarily due to an increase in commitment fees of \$0.4 million on the Senior Secured Credit Facility and the increased interest rate associated with the Real Estate Secured Term Loan.

Income taxes

	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>Increase (Decrease)</u>	
			<u>\$</u>	<u>%</u>
Income tax expense	\$ 5.6	\$12.7	\$(7.1)	(55.9)%
Effective tax rate	39.0%	39.8%		

Income tax expense was \$5.6 million in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$12.7 million recorded in the prior year. The effective tax rate was 39.0% in fiscal 2010 and 39.8% in fiscal 2009. The change in our effective tax rate is primarily due to differences in tax credits applicable year over year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash Flow. Our cash flows for our fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 were as follows (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Data:			
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 31.9	\$ 52.5	\$ 25.9
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	41.4	(12.0)	(11.5)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(80.7)	(33.9)	(18.2)

Cash Flows provided by operating activities

The primary source of our liquidity is our cash flows generated from our operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$20.6 million to \$31.9 million in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010 primarily due to the decline in gross margins of approximately \$9.4 million and higher selling and administrative cost including investments associated with becoming an independent public company. In addition, changes in our cash flows from working capital decreased by \$7.7 million as compared to fiscal 2010 primarily due to the timing of our payables, offset by a decrease in inventory purchases.

Cash provided by operating activities was \$52.5 million in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$25.9 million in fiscal 2009. The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the timing of our intercompany payments to Sears Holdings for goods and services received, as well as the timing of payments for our merchandise payables. Cash provided by the change in merchandise payables improved year over year as we were less aggressive in pursuing early payment discounts from vendors in fiscal 2010. The increase is partially offset by the ramping up of our merchandise inventories for purposes of improving our in-stock merchandise.

Cash Flows provided by (used in) investing activities

Net cash provided by investing activities increased by \$53.4 million to \$41.4 million in fiscal 2011 as compared to net cash used in investing activities in fiscal 2010 primarily due to \$56.5 million in net proceeds from the two sale-leaseback transactions involving our distribution center and our Hollywood, California store and net proceeds received and held as deposits for three stores we expect to be consummated as sale-leaseback transactions for accounting purposes in fiscal 2012 as described in *Note 3, "Sale-Leaseback Transactions and Lease Financing Obligations"* of the consolidated financial statements. In fiscal 2011, we spent \$15.5 million in cash to purchase property and equipment, allocated as follows: 53% for relocated and remodeled stores and other initiatives as well as our support center, 26% for store maintenance and improvements, 15% for core technology, and 6% for merchandising fixtures.

Cash used in investing activities was \$12.0 million in fiscal 2010 as compared to \$11.5 million in fiscal 2009. In fiscal 2010, we spent \$11.5 million on capital expenditures, allocated as follows: 34% for new stores, 21% for store maintenance and improvements, 17% for core technology, 9% for merchandising fixtures and 19%

Form 10-K

for other initiatives. In fiscal 2010, we added one new store. We also set aside \$0.6 million in restricted cash for property improvements in accordance with our new \$50 million Real Estate Secured Term Loan.

Cash Flows used in financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities increased \$46.8 million to \$80.7 million in fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010 primarily due to the use of net proceeds from transactions involving our distribution center and four stores to pay down debt of \$56.5 million offset by approximately \$10.0 million of net lower other pay downs relative to fiscal 2010.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$33.9 million in fiscal 2010 and \$18.2 million in fiscal 2009. Cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2010 increased primarily due to the repayment of \$120.0 million commercial mortgage-backed securities loan, offset by a \$50.0 million borrowing on the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, and a \$48.0 million net borrowing on our Senior Secured Credit Facility.

Liquidity

As of January 28, 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$8.1 million. Our liquidity is dependent upon our cash balance and the continued availability of borrowings under our current financing arrangements. Our cash requirements for the next twelve months consist primarily of (i) working capital, (ii) capital expenditures associated with new store openings, remodels, and upgrades, as well as, to a lesser extent, information technology and other infrastructure, and (ii) payment of principal and interest on borrowings under our credit facilities.

We believe that our existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from our operating activities, and available borrowings under our financing arrangements will be sufficient to fund our operations including working capital, general corporate needs, planned capital expenditures, and principal and interest payments for at least the next 12 months. In addition, as of January 28, 2012, we were in compliance with the leverage covenant under our financing arrangements, and management currently believes that the Company will continue to be in compliance with this covenant (and other covenants under our financing arrangements) for at least the next 12 months. Those covenants are described in "Financing Arrangements" below. However, any material decline in our expected operating results may adversely impact our prospective compliance with the financial covenants.

In the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2011, we consummated three different sale-leaseback transactions with respect to our distribution center located in Tracy, California and four stores located in California which cumulatively generated \$56.5 million in net proceeds. We used the proceeds to pay down \$21.6 million of our Real Estate Term Loan and \$34.4 million of our Senior Secured Term Loan. Although these actions were not necessary for us to remain in compliance with our financial covenants as of January 28, 2012, they reduced our leverage and allowed us to renegotiate our financing arrangements to extend a portion of our Senior Secured Term Loan and allow for a higher leverage financial covenant.

The Company seeks to remain in compliance with its financing arrangements and generate sufficient liquidity by executing its sales growth strategy by, among other things, making improvements to its stores and store operations and upgrading and differentiating its product assortment. However, the adequacy of our available funds will depend on many factors, including the macroeconomic environment, the operating performance of our stores, and continued compliance with the covenants under our financing arrangements. Notwithstanding our expectations, if there is a significant decline in our expected operating results, we may be unable to meet our financial covenants, and lenders could demand repayment of the amounts outstanding under our financing agreements. Accordingly, there are no assurances that our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our needs.

As such, a priority for the near term will be to focus on ensuring continued compliance with the leverage covenant under our financing arrangements, which means we remain focused on generating sufficient cash and managing our expenditures (through, for example, the delay or reduction of new store openings and store

remodels, a reduction in payroll and benefit costs, deferring certain maintenance and other expenditures). We will also continue to examine a number of alternatives with respect to future financial covenant compliance and liquidity, including raising additional capital through permitted asset sales and/or sale-leaseback transactions or equity financing transactions. In addition, if necessary or advisable, we may seek to renegotiate our financing arrangements in order to remain in compliance while continuing to follow our current business plan, which includes plans for store expansion. There are no assurances that under such circumstances our financing arrangements could be renegotiated, or that alternative financing would be available on terms acceptable to us, if at all. In addition, any refinancing could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants which could further restrict our business operations. In such case, if such renegotiations were necessary but unsuccessful, we would expect to modify our business plan in a manner that would allow us to remain in compliance. Such a modification could result in slower growth, a delay of new store openings and the potential for a decline in sales.

If we were unsuccessful in meeting our financial or other covenants in our financing arrangements, it would result in a default which could trigger acceleration of (or the right to accelerate) the related debt. Because of cross-default provisions in the agreements and instruments governing our indebtedness, a default under one agreement or instrument could result in a default under, and the acceleration of, our other indebtedness. In addition, our lenders would be entitled to proceed against the collateral securing the indebtedness. If any of our indebtedness were to be accelerated, it could adversely affect our ability to operate our business or we may be unable to repay such debt and, therefore, such acceleration could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition.

Financing Arrangements

Our debt and capital lease obligations as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Senior Secured Credit Facility	\$ 34.0	\$ 48.0
Real Estate Term Loan	27.9	50.0
Senior Secured Term Loan	137.6	173.5
Capital lease obligations	<u>62.9</u>	<u>66.7</u>
Total debt and capital lease obligations	<u>\$262.4</u>	<u>\$338.2</u>

Our debt is comprised of the following credit facilities (see Note 5—“Debt” of the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding our credit facilities):

Senior Secured Credit Facility—On January 29, 2010, we amended, restated and extended our senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Senior Secured Credit Facility”) by reducing the revolving commitment to \$120.0 million (subject to borrowing base limits). The amendment and restatement split the facility into two tranches. The first tranche was for \$20.0 million with lenders who elected not to extend, of which \$8.0 million was outstanding at maturity in December 2011. The second tranche was for \$100.0 million with lenders who elected to extend, of which \$34.0 million was outstanding as of January 28, 2012, maturing on the earlier to occur of 90 days prior to the maturity of the Senior Secured Term Loan (described below) and December 21, 2013. The Senior Secured Credit Facility permits us to obtain letters of credit, provided that our obligations with respect to letters of credit issued under our Senior Secured Credit Facility cannot exceed \$25.0 million. As of January 28, 2012, we had outstanding letters of credit of \$7.8 million. The Senior Secured Credit Facility was amended again in December 2011 in connection with amending and restating the Senior Secured Term Loan. The amendment, among other things, requires the Company to satisfy a liquidity test in order to make voluntary prepayments of the Senior Secured Term Loan.

The Senior Secured Credit Facility is available for general corporate purposes. Borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facility, are either base rate (“BR”) loans or Eurodollar loans, at our discretion. BR loans owing

to non-extending lenders bear interest at the greater of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., or (b) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, plus the “BR applicable rate” which ranges between 0% to 0.75%. BR loans owing to each extending lender bear interest at the greatest of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., (b) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, or (c) the one month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 1.0%, plus the “BR extended term applicable rate” which ranges between 1.50% and 2.25%. Eurodollar loans owing to each non-extending lender bear interest at LIBOR, plus the “Eurodollar applicable rate” which ranges between 1.0% and 1.75%. Eurodollar loans owing to each extending lender bear interest at LIBOR, plus the “Eurodollar extended term applicable rate” which ranges between 2.50% and 3.25%. The interest rate spreads applicable to our borrowings fluctuate based upon our performance as measured by our leverage ratio. In addition, we are required to pay unused commitment fees based on our leverage ratio; for the fiscal year ended January 28, 2012, such fees were approximately \$53,000 with respect to non-extending lenders and \$0.5 million with respect to extending lenders.

Availability under the Senior Secured Credit Facility is determined pursuant to a borrowing base formula based on inventory and accounts and credit card receivables, subject to certain limitations. The Senior Secured Credit Facility subjects us to certain restrictive covenants, including a fixed charge coverage ratio that is triggered when availability under the Senior Secured Credit Facility reaches a minimum threshold of 10% of the total availability for three consecutive days. The fixed charge coverage ratio requires us to maintain a minimum ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 EBITDAR (EBITDA plus rent expense) to certain fixed charges. As of January 28, 2012, there was \$58.1 million available to borrow under the Senior Secured Credit Facility.

Senior Secured Term Loan—On December 22, 2011, we amended and restated our senior secured term loan agreement (the “Senior Secured Term Loan”). The amendment and restatement split the facility into two tranches and amended the leverage covenant ratio. The first tranche was for \$59.5 million with lenders who elected not to extend the maturity beyond December 21, 2013, of which \$59.5 million was outstanding as of January 28, 2012. The second tranche was for \$78.1 million with lenders who elected to extend the maturity date to December 21, 2015, of which \$78.1 million was outstanding as of January 28, 2012. The first tranche requires quarterly principal payments of \$0.2 million, and the second tranche requires quarterly principal payments of \$0.2 million.

In addition to the quarterly principal payments discussed above, in the event we have excess cash flows at the end of a fiscal year, we are required to apply between 25% and 100% of such excess cash flows (reduced by previous voluntary prepayments) to repay outstanding loans. The annual excess cash flow prepayment percentage rate is a percentage of our excess cash flows determined by our leverage ratio and ratings. We did not pay any excess cash flow prepayments in fiscal 2010 or 2011 and we do not anticipate making any prepayments in fiscal 2012. In addition, the Senior Secured Term Loan requires us to make certain mandatory repayments in connection with the transfer of or damage to property securing the loan, in connection with certain dispositions of property owned by the Company, or in the event we incur certain types of debt.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loan are either alternate base rate (“ABR”) loans or Eurodollar loans, at our discretion. ABR loans owing to non-extending lenders bear interest at the greater of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, and (b) the federal funds rate, plus 0.5% (the “Base Rate”), plus the “ABR applicable rate” which ranges between 3.50% and 3.75% for non-extended loans. ABR loans owing to extending lenders bear interest at the ABR (which shall be deemed to be equal to at least 2.25%) plus 4.75%. Eurodollar loans owing to non-extending lenders bear interest at LIBOR, plus the “Eurodollar applicable rate” which ranges between 4.50% and 4.75%. Eurodollar loans owing to extending lenders bear interest at LIBOR (which shall be deemed to be equal to at least 1.25%), plus 5.75%. The interest rate spreads applicable to our non-extended borrowings fluctuate based upon the Company’s performance as measured by our leverage ratio. In addition, our extended loans bear a pay-in-kind (“PIK”) interest due at the end of the term at a rate equal to 3.00% or 4.00% per annum, depending on our ratings, with such interest automatically increasing the principal amount of the extended term loans on an annual basis. At January 28, 2012 our PIK interest rate was 3% based on our credit ratings, which have not changed since June 2011.

The Senior Secured Term Loan subjects us to certain restrictions, including a restriction on the amount of annual capital expenditures we can make and a maximum adjusted leverage ratio covenant. Capital expenditures (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) cannot exceed \$22.5 million, \$25.0 million, \$27.5 million and \$30.0 million in fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively. Our fiscal 2012 capital budget is \$18.3 million.

The maximum adjusted leverage ratio covenant (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) is calculated on the last day of each fiscal quarter as (a) consolidated total funded debt on such date minus unrestricted cash over \$3 million (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) to (b) trailing four fiscal quarters adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan). The following table provides our maximum leverage ratio during the remaining term of the Senior Secured Term Loan.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Quarter 1</u>	<u>Quarter 2</u>	<u>Quarter 3</u>	<u>Quarter 4</u>
2011				6.00:1
2012	6.00:1	5.75:1	5.75:1	5.75:1
2013	5.75:1	5.25:1	5.25:1	5.25:1
2014	5.25:1	5.00:1	5.00:1	5.00:1
2015	5.00:1	4.75:1	4.75:1	

We were in compliance with the Senior Secured Term Loan covenants, including the maximum leverage ratio, which, at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 was 4.87:1 and 4.89:1, respectively. At January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, assuming our current level of consolidated total funded debt remains constant, we estimate that a 18.8% and 11.0% or greater decline in our trailing four fiscal quarters Adjusted EBITDA, respectively, would cause us to exceed our maximum leverage ratio covenant for that period.

Real Estate Secured Term Loan—On October 27, 2010, we entered into a \$50.0 million real estate secured term loan (the “Real Estate Secured Term Loan”), of which \$27.9 is outstanding as of January 28, 2012, and matures on the earlier to occur of 90 days prior to the maturity of the Senior Secured Term Loan and December 21, 2013. The proceeds from the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, together with \$33.0 million of available cash and a \$37.0 million borrowing on our Senior Secured Credit Facility, were used to repay our then existing \$120.0 million commercial mortgage-backed securities loan in full on October 27, 2010. The Real Estate Secured Term Loan requires us to meet the leverage covenant set forth in our Senior Secured Term Loan, subject to certain maximum thresholds. On December 19, 2011, we entered into the first amendment to the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, which lowered the minimum principal amount required under the Real Estate Secured Term Loan and allowed us to conduct certain sale-leaseback transactions. On December 27, 2011, we entered into the second amendment to the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, in connection with amending and restating the Senior Secured Term Loan.

Interest on the Real Estate Secured Term Loan is based on LIBOR plus 5.75% per annum (6.045% and 4.511% at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively), and is payable in monthly installments. In addition, we are required to make quarterly amortization payments of \$0.1 million. In connection with the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement, which establishes a maximum interest rate on the Real Estate Secured Term Loan for LIBOR at 4% with a \$25.0 million optional amount.

The Real Estate Secured Term Loan is currently secured by a first lien mortgage on 14 properties, which includes 10 properties owned and 4 properties on ground leases. The Real Estate Secured Term Loan is subject to a prepayment premium (which lapses in April, 2012) and breakage costs in the event we elect to repay all or a portion of the loan early. We have the option of prepaying a portion of the Real Estate Secured Term Loan and releasing individual properties by prepaying 125% of the allocated loan amount for such property.

Restrictions—The Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan each place various restrictions on the Company, the guarantors of the loans and certain of their

Form 10-K

respective subsidiaries, including, but not limited to, limitations on their ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, pay dividends, make distributions, repurchase the Company's capital stock, sell assets, or make investments (including extending credit to others), enter into sale-leaseback transactions, incur liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, enter into swap agreements, make payments with respect to certain types of debt, enter into agreements that limit the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or distributions or make or repay loans or advances or to transfer assets between the subsidiaries of the Company, enter into agreements that limit the ability to incur liens on the property owned by the Company, amend certain material documents, make changes to accounting treatment and reporting practices, change the fiscal year, and use proceeds of credit extensions to purchase or carry margin stock.

Change in Control—The Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan each contain an event of default resulting from a change of control, which includes the following: (i) certain mergers, consolidations, sales or transfers of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company to persons other than ACOF, ESL and Sears Holdings; (ii) adoption of a plan of liquidation of the Company; (iii) prior to an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF ceasing to collectively hold directly or indirectly at least 50% of the total voting power of all shares of the Company's voting capital stock; (iv) following an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, a person or group, other than Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF, collectively holding directly or indirectly at least 40% of the total voting power of all shares of the Company's voting capital stock and Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF collectively holding less than such person or group; and (v) the Company's Board of Directors not consisting of continuing Directors ("Change in Control").

If one or both of ESL and ACOF dispose of all or part of their shareholding in the Company such that their combined total voting power drops below 50% (or 40% after an initial underwritten public offering), this may trigger a Change in Control event of default under the Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan. An event of default could trigger certain acceleration clauses and cause those and the Company's other obligations to become immediately due and payable and the Company may not have sufficient cash funds available to repay its debt obligations upon such a Change in Control.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of January 28, 2012 (in millions).

	Total	Less than 1 Year	2-3 Years	4-5 Years	After 5 Years
Total debt	\$199.5	\$ 2.3	\$121.6	\$ 75.6	\$
Capital lease obligations (includes interest)	130.8	12.5	25.4	24.2	68.7
Operating leases	252.7	30.1	58.4	44.3	119.9
Other lease obligations (includes interest) ⁽¹⁾	71.7	4.0	8.1	8.4	51.2
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	49.2	49.2			
Total	<u>\$703.9</u>	<u>\$98.1</u>	<u>\$213.5</u>	<u>\$152.5</u>	<u>\$239.8</u>

(1) Other lease obligations include \$16.6 million for financing obligations, see Note 3, "Sale-Leaseback Transactions and Lease Financing Obligations" of the consolidated financial statements; and \$55.1 million for deposits from real property, see Note 7, "Leases" of the consolidated financial statements.

(2) Purchase obligations primarily include merchandise purchase orders and non merchandise obligations.

Certain reserves and contractual obligations were excluded from the table above due to the uncertainty in timing or amounts of such payments. These include \$7.0 million of casualty insurance reserves, and variable interest on our long-term debt. If both interest rates and debt remain constant, we expect interest obligations to be \$13.7 million within the next 12 months. A 25 basis points change in interest rates, assuming consistent borrowings, could result in a \$0.5 million change in interest obligations annually. A \$1.0 million change in debt,

assuming consistent interest rates, could result in a \$0.1 million change in interest obligations annually. In the past 12 months, we have experienced a 280 basis points change in interest rate and a \$72.0 million change in debt. If we were to experience the same interest fluctuation in the following 12 months, it could potentially change our interest obligations by approximately \$5.6 million or approximately 40.8% of the \$13.7 million in expected interest obligations.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Other than in connection with executing operating leases and purchase commitments, we do not have any other off-balance sheet financing that has, or is reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, cash flows, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, certain accounting policies require considerable judgment to select the appropriate assumptions to calculate financial estimates. These estimates are complex and subject to an inherent degree of uncertainty. We base our estimates on historical experience, terms of existing contracts, evaluation of trends and other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. We continually evaluate the information used to make these estimates as our business and the economic environment change. Although the use of estimates is pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements, we consider an accounting estimate to be critical if:

- it requires assumptions to be made about matters that were highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made, and
- changes in the estimate that are reasonably likely to occur from period to period or different estimates that could have been selected would have a material effect on our financial condition, cash flows or results of operations.

We believe that the current assumptions and other considerations used to estimate amounts reflected in the consolidated financial statements are appropriate. However, if actual experience differs from the assumptions and the considerations used in estimating amounts, the resulting changes could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated results of operations, and in certain situations, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

The following is a summary of our most Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates. See *Note 1 "Basis of Presentation"* and *Note 2 "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies"* of Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Merchandise Inventories

Our inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined primarily using the retail inventory method ("RIM"). RIM is an averaging method that is commonly used in the retail industry. To determine inventory cost under RIM, inventory at its retail selling value is segregated into groupings of merchandise having similar characteristics, which are then converted to a cost basis by applying specific average cost factors for each grouping of merchandise. Cost factors represent the average cost-to-retail ratio for each merchandise group based upon the year's purchasing activity for each store location. Accordingly, a significant assumption under the retail method is that inventory in each group is similar in terms of its cost-to-retail relationship and has similar turnover rates. We monitor the content of merchandise in these groupings to prevent distortions that would have a material effect on inventory valuation.

Our housewares, hardware, and garden inventories are valued under the RIM using a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") cost flow assumption. To estimate the effects of changing prices in inventory, we utilize external price indices determined by an outside source, the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Form 10-K

Vendor Rebates and Allowances

We receive various vendor-funded rebates and allowances through a variety of programs and arrangements intended to offset our costs of promoting and selling certain vendor products. These vendor payments are recorded as a reduction to the cost of merchandise inventories when earned and, thereafter, as a reduction of cost of sales, as the merchandise is sold. Up-front consideration received from vendors linked to purchases or other commitments is deferred until performance of the specified activity is deemed to be complete. For fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, we earned vendor rebates and allowances of \$29.5 million, \$30.3 million and \$29.2 million, respectively.

Trade Name Asset Impairment

We review indefinite-lived trade name assets for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, by comparing the carrying amount of the assets to the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to be generated by the assets. Potential impairment exists if the carrying amount of trade names is greater than their fair value, which is determined using the relief from royalty method. The impairment analysis for trade names is performed as of the last day of the Company's November accounting period each year. We did not record any intangible trade name asset impairment charges in any period presented in this Form 10-K.

The use of different assumptions, estimates or judgments in our trade name asset impairment testing process, such as the estimated future cash flows of the asset, royalty rates, and the discount rate used to discount such cash flows, could significantly increase or decrease the estimated fair value of the assets, and therefore, impact the related impairment charge. At the 2011 annual impairment test date, the above-noted conclusion that no indication of intangible asset impairment existed at the test date would not have changed had the test been conducted assuming: (1) a 200 basis points increase in the discount rate used to discount the aggregate estimated cash flows of our assets to their net present value in determining their estimated fair values (without any change in the aggregate estimated cash flows of our reporting unit), (2) a 300 basis points decrease in the terminal period growth rate without a change in the discount rate of the reporting unit, or (3) a 40 basis points decrease in the royalty rate applied to the forecasted net sales stream of our assets. If the decline in our net sales continues, this could have a material effect on our trade names valuation and could result in an impairment charge.

Our trade name assets, *OSH* and *Orchard Supply Hardware*, are not subject to amortization, as management expects the trade names to generate cash flows indefinitely.

The impairment analysis for trade names is performed as of the last day of our November accounting period each year.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, primarily property and equipment, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of the asset exceeds the expected future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset, on an undiscounted basis, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss recognized is the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its fair value. The fair market value of these assets is determined using the income approach, which requires management to make estimates about future cash flows. We estimate the amount and timing of future cash flows based on historical experience and knowledge of the retail market in which each store operates. We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the estimates or assumptions we use to calculate impairment losses of long-lived assets. The Company recorded \$1.1 million, \$0.7 million, and \$0.2 million of impairment charges in connection with store assets for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company recorded impairment charges of \$3.5 million in connection with its store asset impairment valuation in fiscal 2011. No impairment for favorable leases was recorded in fiscal 2010 and 2009. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates and assumptions used in the calculations, we may be exposed to more losses that could be material.

Lease Accounting

The Company leases certain stores, office facilities, computers, and transportation equipment. The determination of operating and capital lease obligations is based upon the terms of the lease, estimated fair value of the leased assets, estimated useful life of the leased assets, and the contractual minimum lease payments as defined within the lease agreements. The Company may enter into sale-leaseback agreements to sell certain facilities and lease them back consistent with their current operational use. If the lease under a new agreement is determined to be a capital lease, any gain or loss on the sale would be amortized in proportion to the amortization of the leased asset over the life of the lease. If the new lease is an operating lease, any gain would be amortized in proportion to the gross rent charged to expense over the lease term and any loss on the sale of the asset would be recognized immediately.

We also must evaluate sales of our properties which occur in sale-leaseback transactions to determine the proper accounting for the proceeds of such sales either as a sale or a deposit. This evaluation requires certain judgments in determining whether or not clauses in the lease or any related agreements constitute continuing involvement. For those sale-leasebacks that are accounted for as financing transactions, we must estimate our incremental borrowing rate, or another rate in cases where the incremental borrowing rate is not appropriate to utilize, for purposes of determining interest expense and the resulting amortization of the lease financing obligation. Changes in the determination of the incremental borrowing rates or other rates utilized in connection with the accounting for lease financing transactions could have a significant effect on the interest expense and underlying balance of the lease financing obligations.

Casualty Insurance Reserves

We have historically participated in Sears Holdings' insurance programs, which have provided us with comprehensive insurance coverage. On February 25, 2008, we entered into our own insurance contracts for exposures incurred after that date with third-party insurance companies for a number of risks including workers' compensation and general liability claims. We record insurance reserves based on the expected ultimate settlement value of claims filed and claims incurred but not yet reported. Our estimated claim amounts are discounted using a risk-free rate based on the duration that approximates the expected period to settle such claims. The discount rate used was 4% in each of fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009. A 50 basis point change in the risk-free rate would change our reserve by approximately \$0.1 million. In estimating this liability, we utilized loss trend factors based on company-specific data to project the future loss rate. Loss estimates are adjusted based upon actual claims settlements and reported claims. These projections are subject to a high degree of variability based upon future inflation rates, litigation trends, legal interpretations, benefit level changes, and claim settlement patterns.

Although we do not expect the amounts ultimately paid to differ significantly from our estimates, insurance reserves could be affected if future claim experience differs significantly from the historical trends and the actuarial assumptions.

Item 7A.—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We face market risk exposure in the form of interest rate risk. These market risks arise from our debt obligations. We have no international operations. Our exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is not significant to our financial condition or results of operations.

Interest Rate Risk

All interest-rate derivative instruments are considered non-trading. At January 28, 2012, 76.0% of our total debt portfolio, including capital leases, was variable rate. Based on the size of this variable rate debt portfolio at January 28, 2012, which totaled approximately \$199.5 million, an immediate 100 basis points change in interest rates would have affected annual pretax funding costs by \$2.0 million. If our credit ratings are further

downgraded, it would increase our financing costs under a portion of our Senior Secured Term Loan from 3% to 4% and increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$0.8 million.

We do not enter into derivative financial contracts for trading purposes. Derivative financial instruments embedded in our leases related to Consumer Price Index ("CPI") are recorded at fair value. At January 28, 2012, the fair value of the derivative financial instruments embedded in our leases was \$2.3 million. A 1% increase in CPI will increase interest expense by approximately \$0.3 million.

New Accounting Pronouncements—In June 2011, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to revise the manner in which entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. This new guidance will require entities to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income ("OCI") along with a total for OCI, and a total amount for comprehensive income, either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This accounting standards update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company will adopt the provisions of this accounting standards update in the first quarter of fiscal 2012. This amendment will change the manner in which the Company presents comprehensive income in its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance to amend the accounting and disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The new guidance limits the highest-and-best-use measure to nonfinancial assets, permits certain financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions in market or counterparty credit risks to be measured at a net basis, and provides guidance on the applicability of premiums and discounts. Additionally, the new guidance expands the disclosures on Level 3 inputs by requiring quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions, as well as description of the valuation processes and the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs. The new guidance became effective for the Company beginning January 29, 2012. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements upon adoption.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation
San Jose, California

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 28, 2012. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated 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. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and subsidiaries as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 28, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

As described in Note 1, prior to December 30, 2011, the Company was a subsidiary of Sears Holdings Corporation ("Sears Holdings"). The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the separate records maintained by the Company and may not necessarily be indicative of the conditions that would have existed or the results of operations if the Company had been operated as an unaffiliated company. As more fully described in Notes 1 and 11, certain items included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements represent allocations from Sears Holdings applicable to the consolidated group as a whole.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

San Francisco, California
April 27, 2012



Item 8.—Financial Statements and Supplemental Data

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AS OF JANUARY 28, 2012 AND JANUARY 29, 2011

(In thousands, except shares and per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year	
	2011	2010
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 8,148	\$ 15,604
Restricted cash	556	556
Merchandise inventories	157,671	172,050
Deferred income taxes	14,129	16,444
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	13,228	11,253
Total current assets	193,732	215,907
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	210,362	262,968
INTANGIBLE ASSETS	133,916	145,451
DEFERRED FINANCING COSTS AND OTHER LONG-TERM ASSETS	8,493	5,666
TOTAL	\$ 546,503	\$ 629,992
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Merchandise payables	\$ 54,410	\$ 55,325
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	41,633	40,116
Current portion of long-term debt and capital lease obligations	8,269	19,292
Payable to Sears	2,875	12,458
Deposits from sale of real property	21,471	
Total current liabilities	128,658	127,191
LONG-TERM DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS	254,152	318,928
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	29,286	16,338
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	48,108	69,503
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Note 12)		
Total liabilities	460,204	531,960
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Series A preferred stock (\$0.00001 par value; 20,000,000 shares authorized, 4,806,000 shares issued and outstanding at January 28, 2012; 0 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at January 29, 2011)	16,529	
Class A common stock (\$0.01 par value; 15,000,000 shares authorized, 4,806,000 shares issued and outstanding at January 28, 2012; 6,294,000 shares authorized, 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding at January 29, 2011)	48	60
Class B common stock (\$0.01 par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized, 8,644 shares issued and outstanding at January 28, 2012; 6,294,000 shares authorized, 12,708 shares issued and outstanding at January 29, 2011)		
Class C common stock (\$0.01 par value; 3,000,000 shares authorized, 1,194,000 shares issued and outstanding at January 28, 2012; 0 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at January 29, 2011)	12	
Additional paid-in capital	248,963	262,775
Accumulated losses	(179,253)	(164,803)
Total stockholders' equity	86,299	98,032
TOTAL	\$ 546,503	\$ 629,992

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

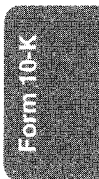
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year		
	2011	2010	2009
Net sales	\$660,472	\$660,701	\$682,393
Cost of sales and expenses:			
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization)	441,031	431,839	438,060
Selling and administrative	177,184	165,993	165,639
Depreciation and amortization	29,390	31,187	29,870
Loss on sale of real property	14,780		
Total cost of sales and expenses	<u>662,385</u>	<u>629,019</u>	<u>633,569</u>
Operating (loss) income	(1,913)	31,682	48,824
Interest expense, net	23,362	17,392	16,770
(Loss) income before income taxes	(25,275)	14,290	32,054
Income tax (benefit) expense	(10,825)	5,573	12,749
Net (loss) income	<u>\$ (14,450)</u>	<u>\$ 8,717</u>	<u>\$ 19,305</u>
(Loss) income per common share attributable to stockholders:			
Basic and diluted (loss) income per share	<u>\$ (2.40)</u>	<u>\$ 1.45</u>	<u>\$ 3.21</u>
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>6,010</u>	<u>6,013</u>	<u>6,013</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010
(In thousands, except share amounts)**

	Class A Common Stock		Class B Common Stock		Class C Common Stock		Series A Preferred Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total	Comprehensive Income (Loss)
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balance January 31, 2009	6,000,000	\$ 60	12,708	\$—	—	\$—	—	\$ —	\$261,951	\$(192,825)	\$ 69,186	
Stock-based compensation expense									495		495	
Net income										19,305	19,305	\$ 19,305
Balance January 30, 2010	6,000,000	60	12,708	—	—	—	—	—	262,446	(173,520)	88,986	
Stock-based compensation expense									329		329	
Net income										8,717	8,717	\$ 8,717
Balance January 29, 2011	6,000,000	60	12,708	—	—	—	—	—	262,775	(164,803)	98,032	
Stock-based compensation expense									328		328	
Conversion of Class A common stock to Class C common stock	(1,194,000)	(12)			1,194,000	12						
Stock repurchase			(4,064)							(54)	(54)	
Issuance of preferred stock							4,806,000	16,529	(16,529)			
Transfer of state net-operating loss, net of federal tax expense									2,443		2,443	
Net loss										(14,450)	(14,450)	\$(14,450)
Balance January 28, 2012	<u>4,806,000</u>	<u>\$ 48</u>	<u>8,644</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>1,194,000</u>	<u>\$ 12</u>	<u>4,806,000</u>	<u>\$16,529</u>	<u>\$248,963</u>	<u>\$(179,253)</u>	<u>\$ 86,299</u>	

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year		
	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net (loss) income	\$(14,450)	\$ 8,717	\$ 19,305
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	29,390	31,187	29,870
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,332	1,170	1,006
Loss on sale of real property and impairment of assets	18,093	633	275
Stock-based compensation	328	329	495
Deferred income taxes	(17,350)	(6,721)	(4,572)
Deferred rent	2,036	(1,302)	529
Change in operating assets and liabilities:			
Merchandise inventories	14,379	(10,785)	(2,682)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(95)	902	713
Merchandise payables	(915)	19,046	(14,721)
Payable to Sears	(9,583)	7,559	(1,139)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	7,728	1,813	(3,187)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>31,893</u>	<u>52,548</u>	<u>25,892</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Restricted cash		(556)	
Purchases of property and equipment	(15,460)	(11,486)	(11,462)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	35,350		
Deposits from sale of real property	21,471		
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>41,361</u>	<u>(12,042)</u>	<u>(11,462)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings on Senior Secured Credit Facility	58,650	48,300	7,585
Repayments on Senior Secured Credit Facility	(72,650)	(300)	(7,585)
Principal payments on Real Estate Term Loan	(22,122)		
Borrowings from Real Estate Term Loan		50,000	
Principal payments on Commercial Mortgage-backed Loan		(120,000)	
Principal payments on Senior Secured Term Loan	(35,900)	(2,000)	(13,000)
Payment for shares repurchased	(54)		
Payment of deferred financing costs	(3,482)	(4,152)	(1,331)
Payments of capital and financing lease obligations	(5,152)	(5,711)	(3,917)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(80,710)</u>	<u>(33,863)</u>	<u>(18,248)</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,456)	6,643	(3,818)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	15,604	8,961	12,779
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 8,148</u>	<u>\$ 15,604</u>	<u>\$ 8,961</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flows information:			
Cash paid for interest	<u>\$ 20,000</u>	<u>\$ 16,421</u>	<u>\$ 15,703</u>
Cash paid for income taxes	<u>\$ 9,293</u>	<u>\$ 16,651</u>	<u>\$ 16,984</u>
Noncash investing and financing activities:			
Noncash property and equipment purchases	<u>\$ 1,699</u>	<u>\$ 1,137</u>	<u>\$ 1,620</u>
Assets acquired through capital leases and financing lease obligations	<u>\$ 6,691</u>	<u>\$ 3,073</u>	<u>\$ 6,477</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Form 10-K

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

1. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation (the “Company”) is a specialty retailer primarily focused on homeowners with repair, maintenance and improvement needs. The Company was originally founded as a purchasing cooperative in San Jose, California in 1931. As of January 28, 2012, the Company operated 87 full-service home improvement stores in California.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared from the records of the Company and its subsidiaries, Orchard Supply Hardware LLC and OSH Properties LLC. Unless otherwise specified, all references to the “Company” refer to Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and subsidiaries. All intercompany amounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Spin-Off from Sears Holdings—The distribution by Sears Holdings Corporation (“Sears Holdings”) to its stockholders (“Spin-Off” or “Distribution”) of all the shares of Class A Common Stock of the Company, par value \$0.01 per share (the “Class A Common Stock”), and Series A Preferred Stock of the Company, par value \$0.00001 per share (the “Preferred Stock”), became effective as of 11:59 p.m., New York City Time on December 30, 2011, which the Company refers to as the “Distribution Date.”

On December 19, 2011, the Company entered into a distribution agreement (the “Distribution Agreement”) with Sears Holdings, which set forth the principal actions to be taken in connection with the Spin-Off. The Distribution Agreement governed certain aspects of the Company’s ongoing relationship with Sears Holdings following the Spin-Off. In accordance with the Distribution Agreement the following occurred prior to the Spin-Off:

- A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company merged with and into the Company, and, through that merger, the Company’s Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation became effective;
- The Company caused to become effective its Amended and Restated Bylaws;
- An Affiliate of Ares Corporate Opportunities Fund (“ACOF”) exchanged 1,194,000 shares of Class A Common Stock for an equal number of shares of Class C Common Stock;
- The Company filed a Certificate of Designation to create, and subsequently issued to Sears, Roebuck, the Preferred Stock; and
- Sears, Roebuck distributed to Sears Holdings all of the Company’s Class A Common Stock and Preferred Stock that Sears, Roebuck owns.

All agreements, arrangements, commitments and understandings between the Company and its subsidiaries and other affiliates, on the one hand, and Sears Holdings and its other subsidiaries and other affiliates, on the other hand, terminated effective as of the Spin-Off, except certain agreements and arrangements between the Company and Sears Holdings. See Note 11 for the related-party agreements.

Transition Service Arrangements—Effective with the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a transition service agreement (the “Transition Services Agreement”) whereby Sears Holdings continues to provide to the Company the same services provided prior to the Spin-Off and which enables the Company to retain access to various other third-party services until the Company is able to set up its stand-alone corporate functions and/or contract with third-party service providers. The services provided under the Transition Services Agreement are individually terminable upon 60 days notification by the Company. All services to be provided under the Transition Services Agreement will terminate upon the first anniversary of the effective date of the Transition Services Agreement. In December 2011, the Company has completed its transition of payroll and legal functions from Sears Holdings. The remaining miscellaneous accounting and tax support services are expected to be transitioned in fiscal 2012.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company entered into a series of annual shared services agreements (the “Services Agreement”) to provide the Company with certain corporate support services while the Company built its own stand-alone corporate support functions for legal, tax, and certain other corporate support functions. The costs and allocations charged to the Company by Sears Holdings may not necessarily have reflected the costs of obtaining the services from unaffiliated third parties, or if the Company had performed the applicable services itself. The methods by which Sears Holdings allocated its costs were based on a prorated estimate of costs expected to be incurred by Sears Holdings. The consolidated financial statements contained herein may not be indicative of the Company’s consolidated financial position, operating results and cash flows in the future, or what they would have been if it had been a stand-alone company during all periods presented. The Company has not included an estimate of what these costs would have been on a stand-alone basis because it is not practicable to do so. The Company does not expect the allocated expenses for these functions on a stand-alone basis to be materially different than what is reflected in its historical financial statements.

Stock Split—On December 8, 2011, the Company completed a 6-for-1 stock split of its common stock and stock options to purchase common stock. The stock split increased the number of shares of the Company’s common stock issued and outstanding from approximately 1.0 million to approximately 6.0 million. All share and per share amounts herein are presented on a post-stock split basis.

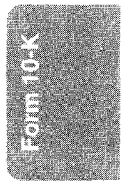
Use of Estimates—The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements, and reported amounts of net sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Significant estimates are required as part of inventory valuation, reserves for sales returns and allowances, recoverability of long-lived assets, intangible asset valuation, lease accounting, valuation of lease derivatives, and accruals for casualty insurance reserves.

Fiscal Year—The Company’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. The fiscal years ended January 28, 2012 (“fiscal 2011”), January 29, 2011 (“fiscal 2010”) and January 30, 2010 (“fiscal 2009”), all consisted of 52 weeks.

Segment Reporting—The Company has one reportable segment. The Company’s operations include activities related to its stores, which are all located in California.

The following table presents the Company’s net sales by product categories for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009 (in millions).

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Repair and maintenance	\$330.0	\$328.7	\$349.2
Lawn and garden	251.5	252.6	252.9
In-home	79.0	79.4	80.3
Total	<u>\$660.5</u>	<u>\$660.7</u>	<u>\$682.4</u>



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and Cash Equivalents—Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and in banks as well as all highly liquid investments with a maturity date at purchase of three months or less. The Company also includes within cash equivalents deposits in transit from banks for payments related to third-party credit card and debit card transactions. Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

Restricted Cash—As of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, the Company had restricted cash of \$0.6 million to pay for maintenance costs related to owned properties. This cash was set up in connection with the Real Estate Term Loan (see Note 5).

Merchandise Inventories—The Company's inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined primarily using the retail inventory method ("RIM"). RIM is an averaging method that is commonly used in the retail industry. To determine inventory cost under RIM, inventory at its retail selling value is segregated into groupings of merchandise having similar characteristics, which are then converted to a cost basis by applying specific average cost factors for each grouping of merchandise. Cost factors represent the average cost-to-retail ratio for each merchandise group based upon the year's purchasing activity for each store location. Accordingly, a significant assumption under the retail method is that inventory in each group is similar in terms of its cost-to-retail relationship and has similar turnover rates. The Company monitors the content of merchandise in these groupings to prevent distortions that would have a material effect on inventory valuation.

The Company's housewares, hardware, and garden inventory are valued under the RIM using a last-in, first-out ("LIFO") cost flow assumption. To estimate the effects of changing prices in inventory, we utilize external price indices determined by an outside source, the Bureau of Labor Statistics. At January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, approximately \$47.3 million and \$47.3 million, respectively, of the Company's merchandise inventories were valued under LIFO. If the first-in, first-out method of inventory valuation had been used instead of the LIFO method, merchandise inventories would have been \$4.0 million and \$1.8 million lower at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively. There were no liquidations of the LIFO layers during the three years reported.

Vendor Rebates and Allowances—The Company receives various vendor-funded rebates and allowances through a variety of programs and arrangements intended to offset the Company's costs of promoting and selling certain vendor products. These vendor payments are recorded as a reduction to the cost of merchandise inventories when earned and, thereafter, as a reduction of cost of sales, as the merchandise is sold. Up-front consideration received from vendors linked to purchases or other commitments is deferred until performance of the specified activity is deemed to be complete. The Company earned vendor rebates and allowances of \$29.5 million, \$30.3 million and \$29.2 million in fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Vendor rebates and allowances deferred at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 were \$10.9 million and \$11.8 million, respectively, and are included as a reduction to merchandise inventories in the consolidated balance sheets.

Assets Available for Sale—Assets that have met the criteria to be classified as held for sale are recorded at fair value within prepaid expenses and other current assets within the consolidated balance sheets. Assets held for sale are recorded at market value based on estimated selling price. The Company had \$1.9 million and \$0 of assets held for sale at fiscal year end 2011 and 2010, respectively. During fiscal year 2011, the Company recognized a \$0.8 million loss in selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations as a result of change in market value of assets held for sale.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Property and Equipment—Property and equipment is stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Additions and substantial improvements are capitalized and include expenditures that materially extend the useful lives of existing facilities and equipment. Maintenance and repairs that do not materially improve or extend the lives of the respective assets are expensed as incurred. Certain real properties of the Company, including 10 owned store locations, and four owned buildings, subject to ground lease, are collateral for a portion of the Company’s outstanding debts (see Note 5).

The Company’s property and equipment at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, consist of the following (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Land	\$ 64.2	\$ 96.0
Buildings and improvements	126.3	146.1
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	79.3	74.5
Construction in progress	4.4	2.3
Capitalized leases	<u>66.7</u>	<u>67.1</u>
Total property and equipment	340.9	386.0
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	<u>(130.5)</u>	<u>(123.0)</u>
Total property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 210.4</u>	<u>\$ 263.0</u>

Depreciation and amortization is recorded using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets, which is generally between 3 to 10 years for furniture, fixtures, and equipment, and 15 to 50 years for buildings and improvements. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the original lease term or estimated useful life of the improvement, which is between 1 and 21 years. Capital lease assets are amortized over the lesser of the term of the lease or the useful lives of the asset. Accumulated amortization of capitalized lease assets was \$24.0 million and \$23.9 million at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively.

Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group may not be recoverable. If the carrying value of the asset or asset group exceeds the expected future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset, on an undiscounted basis, an impairment loss is recognized. The impairment loss recognized is the excess of the carrying value of the asset or asset group over its fair value. The fair market value of these asset or asset group is determined using the income approach and Level 3 inputs, which require management to make estimates about future cash flows. The Company estimates the amount and timing of future cash flows based on historical experience and knowledge of the retail market in which each store operates. The Company does not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the estimates or assumptions the Company used to calculate impairment losses of long-lived assets. The Company recorded \$3.5 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.2 million of asset impairment charges in connection with store assets for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The impairment charges are included in the selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations.

Intangible Assets—Intangible assets with “indefinite” useful lives are required to be tested for impairment and intangible assets with “definite” useful lives are amortized over their useful lives. Included in other intangible assets in the consolidated balance sheets are indefinite-lived trade names and definite-lived favorable leasehold rights. The Company’s trade name assets, OSH and Orchard Supply Hardware, are not subject to

Form 10-K

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

amortization, as management expects the trade names to generate cash flows indefinitely. The Company's trade names are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Potential impairment exists if the carrying amount of trade names is greater than their fair value, which is based on the relief from royalty method. The Company performed its test for impairment on trade names by comparing the fair value of the trade names to their carrying amounts. The impairment analysis for trade names is performed as of the last day of the Company's November accounting period each year. No impairment charges related to trade names were recorded in any period presented.

Other intangible assets as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, include the following (in millions):

	January 28, 2012			January 29, 2011			
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Impairment Charge	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Indefinite-lived trade names	\$107.6	\$ —	\$—	\$107.6	\$107.6	\$ —	\$107.6
Favorable leases	94.9	(65.9)	(2.7)	26.3	94.9	(57.0)	37.9
Total	<u>\$202.5</u>	<u>\$(65.9)</u>	<u>\$(2.7)</u>	<u>\$133.9</u>	<u>\$202.5</u>	<u>\$(57.0)</u>	<u>\$145.5</u>

The Company's favorable leasehold rights are included in the store asset group for impairment testing purposes described above. The Company recorded favorable lease impairment charges of \$2.7 million in fiscal 2011. No impairment for favorable leases was recorded in fiscal 2010 and 2009.

The Company recorded intangible amortization expense of \$8.8 million, \$8.6 million and \$8.8 million in the consolidated statements of operations during fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, respectively. Intangible amortization expense for the next five fiscal years based on the intangible asset balances as of January 28, 2012, is expected to be \$6.0 million, \$5.4 million, \$4.6 million, \$2.8 million, and \$2.1 million.

Leases Accounting—The Company leases its distribution center, certain stores, store support center, computers, and transportation equipment. The determination of operating and capital lease obligations is based upon the terms of the lease, estimated fair value of the leased assets, estimated life of the leased assets, and the contractual minimum lease payments as defined within the lease agreements. For certain store leases, amounts in excess of these minimum lease payments are payable based upon specified percentages of sales. Contingent rent is accrued during the period it becomes probable that a particular store will achieve a specified sales level thereby triggering a contingent rental obligation. Certain leases also include escalation clauses and renewal option clauses calling for increased rents. Where a lease contains an escalation clause or concession such as a rent holiday, rent expense is recognized using the straight-line method over the term of the lease.

Lease Financing Obligations—In certain lease arrangements the Company is involved with the construction of the building (generally on land owned by the landlord). If the Company concludes that it has substantively all of the risks of ownership during construction of a leased property and therefore is deemed the owner of the project for accounting purposes, it records an asset and related financing obligation for the amount of total project costs related to construction-in-progress and the pre-existing building. Once construction is complete, the Company considers the requirements for sale-leaseback treatment, including the transfer back of all risks of ownership and whether the Company has any continuing involvement in the leased property. If the arrangement does not qualify for sale-leaseback treatment, the building assets subject to these obligations remain on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their historical costs and such assets continue to be depreciated over their remaining useful lives. The proceeds received by the Company from these transactions are recorded as lease financing obligations in other long-term liabilities and the lease payments are applied as payments of

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

principal and interest. The selection of the interest rate on lease financing obligations is evaluated at inception of the lease based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate adjusted to the rate required to prevent recognition of a non-cash loss or negative amortization of the obligation through the end of the primary lease term. At January 28, 2012, the Company has recorded \$5.3 million in other long term liabilities for lease financing obligations.

Sale-leaseback Accounting—The Company has entered into sale-leaseback agreements to sell certain facilities owned by the Company and leased them back for use consistent with their current operational use. If the lease under a new agreement is determined to be a capital lease, any gain or loss on the sale is amortized in proportion to the amortization of the leased asset over the life of the lease. If the new lease is an operating lease, any gain is amortized in proportion to the gross rent charged to expense over the lease term and any loss on the sale of the asset would be recognized immediately.

The Company evaluates sales of properties which occur in sale-leaseback transactions to determine the proper accounting for the proceeds of such sale transactions either as a sale or a deposit. This evaluation requires certain judgments in determining whether all considerations have been exchanged and whether there is continuing involvement with respect to the property. For transactions that have not yet met the sale criteria, the Company accounts for the proceeds as deposits and offsets rent payments against these deposits. Once all conditions of the sale have been met, the property will be evaluated for sale-leaseback accounting. As of January 28, 2012, the Company had \$21.5 million of deposits from sale of real property in the consolidated balance sheet, and no amounts were recorded in fiscal 2010.

Casualty Claim Reserves—The Company has historically participated in Sears Holdings insurance programs, which has provided the Company with comprehensive insurance coverage. On February 25, 2008, the Company entered into its own insurance contracts for exposures incurred after that date with third-party insurance companies for a number of risks including workers' compensation and general liability claims. The Company records reserves for uninsured claims based on the expected ultimate settlement value of claims filed and claims incurred but not yet reported. The Company's estimated claim amounts are discounted using a risk-free rate based on the duration that approximates the expected period to settle such claims. The discount rate used was 4% in each of fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009. In estimating this liability, the Company utilized loss trend factors based on Company-specific data to project the future loss rate. Loss estimates are adjusted based upon actual claims settlements and reported claims. In estimating this liability, the Company utilized loss trend factors based on company-specific data to project the future loss rate. These projections are subject to a high degree of variability based upon future inflation rates, litigation trends, legal interpretations, benefit level changes, and claim settlement patterns. Changes in the Company's insurance reserves for fiscal 2011, 2010, and 2009 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Self insurance reserves—beginning of period	\$ 5.9	\$ 4.7	\$ 3.0
Claim expenses	3.2	2.3	2.7
Claim payments	<u>(2.1)</u>	<u>(1.1)</u>	<u>(1.0)</u>
Self insurance reserves—end of period	<u>\$ 7.0</u>	<u>\$ 5.9</u>	<u>\$ 4.7</u>
Total undiscounted self insurance reserves—end of period	<u>\$ 8.1</u>	<u>\$ 6.8</u>	<u>\$ 5.4</u>

The Company's casualty insurance reserves reflected in other current liabilities and other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets represent an estimate of the ultimate cost of claims incurred as of the

Form 10-K

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

consolidated balance sheet date. Although the Company does not expect the amounts ultimately paid to differ significantly from its estimates, insurance reserves could be affected if future claim experience differs significantly from the historical trends and the actuarial assumptions.

Derivatives—Derivative financial instruments embedded in leases are recorded at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets as capital lease asset if the lease is a capital lease or as other long-term assets if the lease is an operating lease. The assets are amortized over the life of the lease to depreciation and amortization expense. In addition, they are recorded in other long-term liabilities at fair value and any gain or loss on the derivative financial instruments is recorded in selling and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations. At January 28, 2012, the fair value of the derivative financial instruments embedded in its leases was \$2.3 million. At January 29, 2011 the Company did not have any derivative financial instruments embedded in its leases.

Revenue Recognition—The Company recognizes revenues from merchandise sales at the later of point of sale or delivery of goods to customers, including merchandise sales commission income and delivery income. Merchandise sales are reported net of estimated returns and allowances, and customer rebates, and exclude sales taxes. The reserve for returns and allowances is calculated as a percentage of sales based on historical return percentages. Net sales are presented net of any taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities. The Company also records deferred revenue for the sale of gift cards and recognizes this revenue upon the redemption of the gift cards.

Reserve for Sales Returns and Allowances—The Company calculates a reserve for returns and allowances as a percentage of sales based on historical return percentages, which is included in accrued expenses in the consolidated balance sheets. The reserve for sales returns and allowances consists of the following (in millions):

<u>Year ended:</u>	<u>Beginning Balance</u>	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Returns</u>	<u>Ending Balance</u>
January 28, 2012	\$0.6	\$24.6	\$(24.6)	\$0.6
January 29, 2011	0.6	24.1	(24.1)	0.6
January 30, 2010	0.7	25.0	(25.1)	0.6

Cost of Sales—Cost of sales includes the merchandise cost as well as, distribution, warehousing, delivery and store occupancy costs, offset by vendor allowances and rebates received by the Company. The Company's cost of sales exclude depreciation and amortization of leased properties and the distribution center.

Selling and Administrative Expenses—Selling and administrative expenses primarily include selling and support payroll, advertising, and other administrative expenses.

Pre-Opening Costs—Store pre-opening costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Advertising—Costs for newspaper, television, radio, and other media advertising are expensed in the period the advertising occurs. The cost of advertising charged to selling and administrative expenses was \$21.7 million, \$22.9 million and \$21.7 million for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Rent Expense—Minimum rental expense is recognized over the term of the lease. The Company recognizes minimum rent starting when possession of the property is taken from the landlord, which normally includes a construction period prior to store opening. When a lease contains a predetermined fixed escalation of the minimum rent, the Company recognizes the related rent expense on a straight-line basis and records the difference between the recognized rental expense and the amounts payable under the lease as a deferred rent liability. The Company also receives tenant allowances, which are amortized as a reduction to rent expense in the consolidated statements of operations over the term of the lease.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Certain leases provide for contingent rents that are not measurable at inception. These contingent rents are primarily based on a percentage of sales that are in excess of a predetermined level. These amounts are excluded from minimum rent and are included in the determination of rent expense when it is probable that the expense has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable (see Note 7).

Interest Expense—Interest expense includes interest on our borrowings, amortization of deferred financing costs, commitment fees and other debt related costs, interest on capital leases and other miscellaneous interest incurred.

Deferred Financing Costs—The Company amortizes deferred financing costs using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the life of the associated financing agreements. Amortization of deferred financing costs was \$2.3 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.0 million for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Income Taxes—The Company records deferred income tax assets and liabilities based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial and tax bases of assets and liabilities based on currently enacted tax laws. The tax balances and income tax expense recognized by the Company are based on management's interpretation of the tax laws of multiple jurisdictions. Income tax expense also reflects the Company's best estimates and assumptions regarding, among other things, the level of future taxable income, interpretation of the tax laws, and tax planning. Future changes in tax laws, changes in projected levels of taxable income, and tax planning could affect the effective tax rate and tax balances recorded by the Company.

Tax positions are recognized when they are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is more likely than not of being realized upon settlement. The Company is subject to periodic audits by the Internal Revenue Service and other state and local taxing authorities. These audits may challenge certain of the Company's tax positions such as the timing and amount of income and deductions and the allocation of taxable income to various tax jurisdictions. The Company evaluates its tax positions and establishes liabilities in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance on uncertainty in income taxes. These tax uncertainties are reviewed as facts and circumstances change and are adjusted accordingly. This requires significant management judgment in estimating final outcomes. Actual results could materially differ from these estimates and could significantly affect the Company's effective tax rate and cash flows in future years. Interest and penalties are classified as income tax expense in the consolidated statements of operations (see note 10).

Comprehensive Income (Loss)—Comprehensive income (loss) encompasses all changes in equity other than those arising from transactions with stockholders. Comprehensive income (loss) was equal to net income (loss) for all periods presented.

Earnings Per Share ("EPS")—The Company computes and reports both basic EPS and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net earnings by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS is computed by dividing net earnings by the sum of the weighted average number of common shares and dilutive common stock equivalents outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the total potential dilution that could occur from outstanding equity plan awards, including unexercised stock options.

There are no dilutive common stock equivalents, and therefore basic and dilutive EPS are the same for all periods presented.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, (“ASC 820”) defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements. Under ASC 820, fair value is considered to be the exchange price in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell an asset or transfer a liability at the measurement date. ASC 820 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2—Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are either directly or indirectly observable; and

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, therefore requiring an entity to develop its own assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing.

Due to their short-term nature, the carrying value of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, other current assets, merchandise payables, accrued expenses, and other current liabilities approximate their fair value. Included in cash and cash equivalents are money market funds of \$3.0 million and \$13.7 million at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively, which fair value was determined using Level 1 inputs. The fair value of the Senior Secured Term Loan is \$100.7 million and \$162.2 million based on the trading value as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively, which was determined using Level 1 inputs. The carry value of the Senior Secured Term Loan was \$137.6 million and \$173.5 million as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively. Based on borrowing rates available to the Company, which are considered Level 2 inputs, the carrying value of the Company’s debt obligations with respect to the Senior Secured Credit Facility and Real Estate Term Loan approximated their fair value at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011.

In connection with the Company’s evaluation of long-lived assets for impairment, certain long-lived assets were measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis using Level 3 inputs. In the determination of impairment for operating stores, the Company determined the fair values of individual operating stores using an income approach, which required discounting projected future cash flows. When determining the projected future cash flows associated with an individual operating store, management made assumptions, incorporating local market conditions, about key store variables, including sales growth rates, gross margin and controllable expenses such as store payroll and occupancy expense. In order to calculate the present value of those future cash flows, the Company discounted cash flow estimates at a rate commensurate with the risk used as the cost of its capital. The Company recorded \$3.5 million and \$0.7 million of asset impairment in connection with store assets for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively. The impairment charges in fiscal 2011 and 2010 reduced the then carrying value to the fair value for the long-lived asset group from \$5.6 million to \$2.1 million and \$0.7 million to \$0, respectively.

The Company measures store lease derivatives using Level 3 inputs. Three of our store leases have future rent increases that are tied to an index of annual changes in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”). The fair value of the derivate is computed using the historical increases in CPI and the value calculated using the maximum rent escalation rate cap as defined by the leases. In the determination of the impairment for assets held for sale, which consists of a real property associated with a relocation, the fair value was determined using a Level 2 quoted market price. The Company determined the estimated selling price by obtaining broker information on the specific property.

The Company was not required to measure any other significant non-financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued) FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Stock-Based Compensation—The Company recognizes as expense the fair value of all stock-based compensation awards, including stock options, and reports tax benefits associated with stock-based compensation deductions as cash from financing activities rather than cash from operating activities. The Company recognizes compensation expense as awards vest on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period of the award. The Company accounts for stock-based compensation using the fair value method. The Company recognized \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.5 million of total stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, in the consolidated statements of operations.

New Accounting Pronouncements—In June 2011, the FASB issued an accounting standards update to revise the manner in which entities present comprehensive income in their financial statements. This new guidance will require entities to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income (“OCI”) along with a total for OCI, and a total amount for comprehensive income, either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. This accounting standards update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company will adopt the provisions of this accounting standards update in the first quarter of fiscal 2012. This amendment will change the manner in which the Company presents comprehensive income in its consolidated financial statements.

In May 2011, the FASB issued guidance to amend the accounting and disclosure requirements on fair value measurements. The new guidance limits the highest-and-best-use measure to nonfinancial assets, permits certain financial assets and liabilities with offsetting positions in market or counterparty credit risks to be measured at a net basis, and provides guidance on the applicability of premiums and discounts. Additionally, the new guidance expands the disclosures on Level 3 inputs by requiring quantitative disclosure of the unobservable inputs and assumptions, as well as description of the valuation processes and the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in unobservable inputs. The new guidance became effective for the Company beginning January 29, 2012. The Company does not anticipate a material impact on its financial statements upon adoption.

3. SALE-LEASEBACK TRANSACTIONS AND LEASE FINANCING OBLIGATIONS

In the third quarter of fiscal 2011, the Company sold for \$21.3 million, all of its interest in its distribution center located in Tracy, California and entered into a leaseback agreement with respect to the sale. The commencement date of the lease was October 28, 2011. The lease is a 20-year lease and provides for three five-year extension options. The initial base rent under the lease is \$1.7 million per year with 10% increases every five years.

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, the Company sold all of its interest in four store properties located in Hollywood, Pismo Beach, and San Jose, California and entered into leaseback agreements with respect to all four stores. The term of the Hollywood lease is from December 12, 2011 to June 30, 2014 and may be terminated earlier on January 1, 2014, upon six months notice by the Company. The lease may also terminate upon two months notice from the landlord at any time except during February through June of each year. The term of the Pismo Beach store lease is 16 years, and the two stores in San Jose are 18 years, beginning on December 20, 2011 and include renewal option periods. The Company expects to continue to operate the facilities consistent with their existing use throughout their lease terms, with the exception of the Hollywood store, where we seek to relocate. The Company expects to pay \$3.2 million of additional rent annually with respect to the four leases.

The Company evaluates sales of properties which occur in sale-leaseback transactions to determine the proper accounting for the proceeds of such sales transaction either as a sale or a deposit. This evaluation requires certain judgments in determining whether all considerations have been exchanged and whether there is

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

continuing involvement with respect to the property. For transactions that have not yet met the sale criteria, the Company accounts for the proceeds as deposits and offsets rent payments against the deposit. Once all conditions of the sale have been met, the property will be evaluated for sale-leaseback accounting.

The aggregate gross purchase price received from these five properties, net of fees, was approximately \$56.5 million. In connection with the transactions, the Company repaid \$21.6 million of the Real Estate Secured Term Loan and removed the properties from the loan collateral. For accounting purposes, the sale of the distribution center and the Hollywood store were consummated and the Company recorded a \$14.8 million loss on the transaction in fiscal 2011.

The leaseback agreements of the remaining three stores include provisions for the remodeling of the stores for which the landlord will reimburse the Company for the costs of Tenant Improvements ("TI") up to an agreed upon amount. Due to the Company's continuing involvement during the remodeling period, as the leases provide for the Company to assume substantially all of the construction period risk, the sale-leaseback will not be consummated until the TI's are complete, and amounts spent are fully reimbursed to the Company by the landlord. Accordingly the sales of the three stores did not qualify for a sale-leaseback accounting treatment. The carrying value of these properties of approximately \$25.4 million remained on our consolidated balance sheet at January 28, 2012 and no sales were recognized. Instead, the net cash received from the sale of these properties of \$21.5 million was recorded as a deposit from real property in the consolidated balance sheet. The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1.0 million related to the sale of these properties in the consolidated statement of operations for the fiscal year ended 2011. Upon completion of the TI's, within the defined terms of the agreement, and when the sales transactions are determined to be consummated, the Company expects to account for these transactions as a sale-leaseback. Failure to complete the agreed upon improvements could allow the landlord to require us to repurchase the property and improvements in accordance with the repurchase terms specified in the lease.

In certain lease arrangements the Company is involved with the construction of the building (generally on land owned by the landlord). If the Company concludes that it has substantively all of the risks of ownership during construction of a leased property and therefore is deemed the owner of the project for accounting purposes, it records an asset and related financing obligation for the amount of total project costs related to construction-in-progress and the pre-existing building. Once construction is complete, the Company considers the requirements for sale-leaseback treatment, including the transfer back of all risks of ownership and whether the Company has any continuing involvement in the leased property. If the arrangement does not qualify for sale-leaseback treatment, the building assets subject to these obligations remain on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at their historical costs and such assets continue to be depreciated over their remaining useful lives. The proceeds received by the Company from these transactions are recorded as lease financing obligations and are included in other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet, and the lease payments are applied against these lease financing obligations as payments of principal and interest. The selection of the interest rate on the lease financing obligations is evaluated at inception of the lease based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate adjusted to the rate required to prevent recognition of a non-cash loss or negative amortization of the obligation through the end of the primary lease term. Two of the Company's stores are being accounted for under this method. Payments under these leases are applied as payments of imputed interest and deemed principal on the underlying financing obligations.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

At January 28, 2012, future payments required on lease financing obligations were as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Financing Obligation</u>
2012	\$ 1.1
2013	1.1
2014	1.1
2015	1.2
2016	1.2
Thereafter	<u>10.9</u>
Total minimum payments	\$ 16.6
Less: imputed interest	<u>(11.3)</u>
Total lease financing obligations	<u>\$ 5.3</u>

4. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER LIABILITIES

Accrued expenses and other liabilities at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, consist of the following (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Accrued expenses	\$12.3	\$10.6
Sales and other taxes	10.4	11.6
Non-merchandise payable	7.2	2.9
Payroll and related items	8.5	6.8
Self insurance reserves	2.4	1.8
Income tax payable	0.8	0.8
Legal judgment (Note 12)		5.6
Total	<u>\$41.6</u>	<u>\$40.1</u>

5. DEBT AND CAPITAL LEASE OBLIGATIONS

The components of the Company's debt and capital lease obligations as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>
Senior Secured Credit Facility	\$ 34.0	\$ 48.0
Real Estate Term Loan	27.9	50.0
Senior Secured Term Loan	137.6	173.5
Capital lease obligations	<u>62.9</u>	<u>66.7</u>
Total debt and capital lease obligations	262.4	338.2
Less portion to be paid within one year:		
Senior Secured Credit Facility	—	(11.0)
Real Estate Term Loan	(0.5)	(0.5)
Senior Secured Term Loan	(1.8)	(2.0)
Capital lease obligations	<u>(5.9)</u>	<u>(5.8)</u>
Total long-term debt and capital lease obligations	<u>\$254.2</u>	<u>\$318.9</u>



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

As of January 28, 2012, debt maturities (excluding capitalized lease obligations) for the next four years are as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Years</u>	<u>Amounts</u>
2012	\$ 2.3
2013	120.8
2014	0.8
2015	<u>75.6</u>
Total	<u>\$199.5</u>

Senior Secured Credit Facility—On December 21, 2006, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Senior Secured Credit Agreement (the “Replaced Revolving Facility”) with a syndicate of lenders. The Replaced Revolving Facility provided revolving availability of up to \$130 million (subject to borrowing base limits) for a period of five years, maturing on December 21, 2011. On January 29, 2010, the Company amended, restated and extended the Replaced Revolving Facility (such replacement facility, the “Senior Secured Credit Facility”) and reduced the revolving availability down to \$120.0 million (subject to borrowing base limits). The amendment and restatement split the facility into a \$20.0 million tranche maturing December 21, 2011 with lenders who elected not to extend and a \$100.0 million tranche maturing on the earlier to occur of 90 days prior to the maturity of the Senior Secured Term Loan and December 21, 2013 with lenders who elected to extend. As of January 28, 2012, \$34.0 million was outstanding under the facility. The Company drew funds from extending lenders to repay \$5.3 million due to non-extending lenders in December 2011. The Senior Secured Credit Facility was amended again in December 2011 in connection with amending and restating the Senior Secured Term Loan.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facility are either base rate (“BR”) loans or Eurodollar loans, at our discretion. BR loans owing to each extending lender bear interest at the greatest of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced by Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., (b) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, or (c) the one month London Inter-Bank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) plus 1.0%, plus the “BR extended term applicable rate” which ranges between 1.50% and 2.25%. Eurodollar loans owing to each extending lender bear interest at LIBOR, plus the “Eurodollar extended term applicable rate” which ranges between 2.50% and 3.25%. At January 28, 2012, the Company’s interest rate was 3.54%. The interest rate spreads applicable to the Company’s borrowings fluctuate based upon its performance as measured by its leverage ratio. In addition, the Company is required to pay unused commitment fees based on our leverage ratio.

The Senior Secured Credit Facility provides the Company with the ability to obtain letters of credit. As of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, there were \$7.8 million and \$7.3 million of outstanding letters of credit, respectively.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Credit Facility are subject to a borrowing base consisting of the sum of (i) 90% of eligible credit card accounts receivable plus (ii) 80% of other eligible accounts receivable plus (iii) the lesser of (x) 70% of eligible inventory (valued at the lower of cost, on a first in first out basis, or market value) or (y) 85% of the appraised net ordinary liquidation value of eligible inventory. The Company must deliver borrowing base certificates and reports at least monthly. The borrowing base also may be subject to certain other adjustments and reserves to be determined by the agent. As of January 28, 2012, there was \$58.1 million available to borrow under the Senior Secured Credit Facility.

The Senior Secured Credit Facility also requires the Company to comply with a fixed charge coverage ratio that is triggered when availability under the Senior Secured Credit Facility reaches a minimum threshold of 10%

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

of the total availability for three consecutive days. The fixed charge coverage ratio requires the Company to maintain a minimum ratio of 1.1 to 1.0 EBITDAR (EBITDA plus rent expense) to certain fixed charges. The fixed charge coverage ratio covenant was not triggered during fiscal 2011, 2010, and 2009.

Real Estate Secured Term Loan—In October 2010, the Company entered into a \$50.0 million real estate secured loan (the “Real Estate Secured Term Loan”) with a group of lenders, of which \$27.9 million is outstanding as of January 28, 2012, and matures on the earlier to occur of (i) 90 days prior to the maturity of the Senior Secured Term Loan or (ii) December 21, 2013. The Real Estate Secured Term Loan requires the Company to meet the leverage covenant set forth in its Senior Secured Term Loan, subject to certain maximum thresholds (as described below). On December 19, 2011, the Company entered into the first amendment to the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, which lowered the minimum principal amount required under the Real Estate Secured Term Loan and allowed it to conduct certain sale-leaseback transactions, described in note 3. On the closing date, the Company was required to place \$0.6 million in a deferred maintenance account for future maintenance on the collateral properties, which the Company classified as restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Real Estate Secured Term Loan requires the Company, as the tenant or subtenant at each of the properties, to comply with a maximum adjusted leverage ratio covenant. The maximum adjusted leverage ratio is calculated in the same manner, and subject to the same ratios as those established in the Senior Secured Term Loan described above. The Company was in compliance with these covenants during fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010.

Interest on the Real Estate Secured Term Loan is based on LIBOR plus 5.75% per annum. At January 28, 2012 the Company’s interest rate was 6.045%. In addition, we are required to make quarterly principal payments of \$0.1 million. In connection with the Real Estate Secured Term Loan, we entered into an interest rate cap agreement, which establishes a maximum interest rate on the Real Estate Secured Term Loan for LIBOR at 4% with a \$25.0 million notional amount.

The Real Estate Secured Term Loan is currently secured by a first lien mortgage on 14 properties, which includes 10 owned properties and 4 owned buildings subject to ground leases. The Real Estate Secured Term Loan is subject to a prepayment premium (which lapses in April, 2012) and breakage costs in the event the Company elects to repay all or a portion of the loan early. The Company has the option of prepaying a portion of the Real Estate Secured Term Loan and releasing individual properties by prepaying 125% of the allocated loan amount for such property.

Senior Secured Term Loan—On December 21, 2006, the Company entered into a \$200 million senior secured term loan agreement (the “Replaced Term Facility”). On December 22, 2011, the Company amended, restated and extended the Replaced Term Facility (the replacement facility, the “Senior Secured Term Loan”). The amendment and restatement split the facility into two tranches. The first tranche was for \$59.5 million with lenders who elected not to extend the maturity beyond December 21, 2013, of which \$59.5 million was outstanding as of January 28, 2012. The second tranche was for \$78.1 million with lenders who elected to extend the maturity date to December 21, 2015, of which \$78.1 million was outstanding as of January 28, 2012. The first and second tranches each require quarterly principal payments of \$0.2 million.

Borrowings under the Senior Secured Term Loan are either alternate base rate (“ABR”) loans or Eurodollar loans, at the Company’s discretion. ABR loans owing to non-extending lenders bear interest at the greater of (a) the prime rate as publicly announced by JPMorgan Chase Bank, and (b) the federal funds rate, plus 0.5% (the “Base Rate”), plus the “ABR applicable rate” which ranges between 3.50% and 3.75% for non-extended loans. ABR loans owing to extending lenders bear interest at the ABR (which shall be deemed to be equal to at least



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

2.25%) plus 4.75%. At January 28, 2012 the Company's interest rate for non-extending loans was 5.06%. Eurodollar loans owing to non-extending lenders bear interest at LIBOR, plus the "Eurodollar applicable rate" which ranges between 4.50% and 4.75%. Eurodollar loans owing to extending lenders bear interest at LIBOR (which shall be deemed to be equal to at least 1.25%), plus 5.75%. At January 28, 2012 the Company's interest rate for extended loans was 7.00%. In addition, the Company's extended loans bear a pay-in-kind ("PIK") interest due at the end of the term at a rate equal to 3.00% or 4.00% per annum, depending on our ratings, with such interest automatically increasing the principal amount of the extended term loans on an annual basis. At January 28, 2012 the Company's PIK interest rate was 3.00% based on its credit rating. The Company's credit rating has not changed since June 2011.

In addition to the quarterly principal payments, the Company is required to make annual repayments on the Senior Secured Term Loan equal to a defined percentage rate (determined based on the Company's leverage ratio and ratings) of excess cash flows, which ranges between 25% and 100%. The Company did not make any prepayments pursuant to this requirement in fiscal 2011 or fiscal 2010 and does not anticipate making any prepayments under this requirement in fiscal 2012. The Senior Secured Term Loan also requires the Company to make certain mandatory repayments in connection with the transfer of or damage to property securing the loan, in connection with certain dispositions of property owned by the Company, or in the event of the incurrence of certain types of debt.

Capital expenditures (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) cannot exceed \$22.5 million, \$25.0 million, \$27.5 million and \$30.0 million in fiscal years 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, respectively.

The Senior Secured Term Loan also requires the Company to comply with a maximum adjusted leverage ratio covenant. The maximum adjusted leverage ratio covenant (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) is calculated on the last day of each fiscal quarter as (a) consolidated total funded debt on such date minus unrestricted cash over \$3.0 million (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan) to (b) trailing four fiscal quarters adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the Senior Secured Term Loan). The following table provides the maximum leverage ratio during the remaining term of the Senior Secured Term Loan.

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Quarter 1</u>	<u>Quarter 2</u>	<u>Quarter 3</u>	<u>Quarter 4</u>
2011				6.00:1
2012	6.00:1	5.75:1	5.75:1	5.75:1
2013	5.75:1	5.25:1	5.25:1	5.25:1
2014	5.25:1	5.00:1	5.00:1	5.00:1
2015	5.00:1	4.75:1	4.75:1	

As of January 28, 2012, the Company was in compliance with the maximum leverage ratio covenant, which, at January 28, 2012 was 4.87:1.

Restrictions—The Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan each place various restrictions on the Company, the guarantors of the loans and certain of their respective subsidiaries, including, but not limited to, limitations on their ability to incur or guarantee additional debt, pay dividends, make distributions, repurchase the Company's capital stock, sell assets, or make investments (including extending credit to others), enter into sale-leaseback transactions, incur liens, enter into transactions with affiliates, enter into swap agreements, make payments with respect to certain types of debt, enter into agreements that limit the ability of a subsidiary to pay dividends or distributions or make or repay loans or advances or to transfer assets to the Company or guarantee debt of the Company, enter into agreements that limit

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

the ability to incur liens on the properties of the Company and the guarantors, amend certain material documents, make changes to accounting treatment and reporting practices, change the fiscal year, and use proceeds of credit extensions to purchase or carry margin stock.

Change in Control—The Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan each contain an event of default resulting from a change of control, which includes the following: (i) certain mergers, consolidations, sales or transfers of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company and subsidiaries to persons other than ACOF, ESL Investments, Inc. (“ESL”) and Sears Holdings; (ii) adoption of a plan of liquidation of the Company; (iii) prior to an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF ceasing to collectively hold directly or indirectly at least 50% of the total voting power of all shares of the Company’s voting capital stock; (iv) following an initial underwritten public offering of common stock of the Company, a person or group, other than Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF, collectively holding directly or indirectly at least 40% of the total voting power of all shares of the Company’s voting capital stock and Sears Holdings, ESL and ACOF collectively holding less than such person or group; and (v) the Company’s Board of Directors not consisting of continuing Directors (“Change in Control”).

If one or both of ESL and ACOF dispose of all or part of their shareholding in the Company such that their combined total voting power drops below 50% (or 40% after an initial underwritten public offering), this may trigger a Change in Control event of default under the Senior Secured Credit Facility, Senior Secured Term Loan and Real Estate Secured Term Loan. An event of default could trigger certain acceleration clauses and cause those and the Company’s other obligations to become immediately due and payable and the Company may not have sufficient cash funds available to repay its debt obligations upon such a Change in Control.

6. LIQUIDITY

As of January 28, 2012, the Company had cash and cash equivalents of \$8.1 million. The Company’s liquidity is dependent upon its cash balance and the continued availability of borrowings under its current financing arrangements. The Company believes that its existing cash and cash equivalents, cash flows from operating activities, and available borrowings under its financing arrangements will be sufficient to fund its operations including working capital, general corporate needs, planned capital expenditures, and principal and interest payments for at least the next 12 months. In addition, as of January 28, 2012, the Company was in compliance with the leverage ratio covenant under its financing arrangements, and management believes that the Company will continue to be in compliance with this covenant (and other covenants under its financing arrangements) for at least the next 12 months. Any significant decline in the Company’s expected operating results may adversely impact its prospective compliance with the financial covenants.

However, the decline in the Company’s operating results in fiscal 2011, coupled with continued economic weakness in the markets in which the Company operates, may adversely impact its prospective compliance with the financial covenants under the Company’s financial arrangements. In fiscal 2011, the Company entered into five sale-leaseback transactions with respect to our distribution center located in Tracy, California and four stores located in California which generated \$56.5 million in net proceeds. The Company used the proceeds to pay down \$21.6 million of its Real Estate Term Loan and \$34.4 million of its Senior Secured Term Loan. Although these actions were not necessary for the Company to remain in compliance with its financial covenants as of January 28, 2012, they reduced the Company’s leverage.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)
FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

The Company seeks to remain in compliance with its financing arrangements and generate sufficient liquidity by executing its sales growth strategy by, among other things, making improvements to its stores and store operations and upgrading and differentiating its product assortment. However, the adequacy of the Company's available funds will depend on many factors, including the macroeconomic environment, the operating performance of our stores, and continued compliance with the covenants under its financing arrangements. Notwithstanding our expectations, if there is a significant decline in our expected operating results, we may be unable to meet our financial covenants, and lenders could demand repayment of the amounts outstanding under our financing agreements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund our needs.

As such, a priority for the near term will be to focus on maintaining continued compliance with the leverage covenant under the Company's financing arrangements, which means the Company remains focused on generating sufficient cash and managing expenditures (through, for example, the delay or reduction of new store openings and store remodels, a reduction in payroll and benefit costs, deferring certain maintenance and other expenditures). The Company will also continue to examine a number of alternatives with respect to future financial covenant compliance and liquidity, including raising additional capital through permitted asset sales and/or sale-leaseback transactions or equity financing transactions. In addition, if necessary or advisable, the Company may seek to renegotiate its financing arrangements in order to remain in compliance while continuing to follow the current business plan, which includes plans for store expansion. There are no assurances that under such circumstances the Company's financing arrangements could be renegotiated, or that alternative financing would be available on terms acceptable to the Company, if at all. In addition, any refinancing could be at higher interest rates and may require the Company to comply with more onerous covenants which could further restrict business operations. In such case, if such renegotiations were necessary but unsuccessful, the Company would expect to modify its business plan in a manner that would allow it to remain in compliance. Such a modification could result in slower growth, a delay of new store openings and the potential for a decline in sales.

If the Company were unsuccessful in meeting its financial or other covenants in its financing arrangements, it would result in a default which could trigger acceleration of (or the right to accelerate) the related debt. Because of cross-default provisions in the agreements and instruments governing our indebtedness, a default under one agreement or instrument could result in a default under, and the acceleration of, the Company's other indebtedness. In addition, the Company's lenders would be entitled to proceed against the collateral securing the indebtedness. If any of the Company's indebtedness were to be accelerated, it could adversely affect the Company's ability to operate its business or the Company may be unable to repay such debt and, therefore, such acceleration could adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

7. LEASES

Operating lease rental expense was \$34.2 million, \$30.3 million and \$30.2 million during fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which included contingent rentals of approximately \$0.6 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

Lease payments with respect to sale-leaseback agreements that have not met the criteria for sale-leaseback accounting reduces deposits received for the sale.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Minimum lease obligations for capital leases, operating leases, and deposits received on sale-leaseback transactions, excluding taxes, insurance, and other expenses payable directly by the Company, for non-cancelable leases in effect as of January 28, 2012, are as follows (in millions):

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Capital Leases</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>	<u>Payments against Deposits from Real Property</u>
2012	\$ 12.5	\$ 30.1	\$ 2.9
2013	12.8	30.6	2.9
2014	12.6	27.8	3.0
2015	12.3	23.7	3.0
2016	11.9	20.6	3.0
Thereafter	<u>68.7</u>	<u>119.9</u>	<u>40.3</u>
Total minimum payments	130.8	<u>\$252.7</u>	<u>\$55.1</u>
Less: imputed interest	<u>(67.9)</u>		
Present value of minimum lease payments	62.9		
Less current portion of capital lease obligations	<u>(5.9)</u>		
Long-term capital lease obligations ..	<u>\$ 57.0</u>		

8. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

In November 2005, the Company completed a series of recapitalization transactions (the "Recapitalization"), whereby, an affiliate of Ares Management LLC ("Ares") invested \$58.7 million in cash in exchange for 19.9% of the Company's outstanding voting stock and a three-year option to acquire additional shares in the Company (the "Ares Option"). In January 2008, the Ares Option was amended to allow the Company to create and issue to Sears, Roebuck shares of nonconvertible and nonvoting preferred stock in the event the option expires without exercise. During fiscal 2007, the Company recorded a \$16.5 million increase to additional paid in capital and a corresponding decrease from retained earnings to reflect the fair value of the contingent forward to issue the Preferred Stock. On November 23, 2008, the Ares Option was not exercised and expired. As a result, in December 2011, the Company created and issued 4,806,000 shares of Preferred Stock by recording an increase in Series A Preferred Stock and a corresponding decrease in retained earnings.

Pursuant to the Spin-Off ACOF, exchanged 1,194,000 shares of Class A Common Stock for an equal number of shares of Class C Common Stock. The following is a summary of our common and preferred stock:

	<u>At January 28, 2012</u>			
	<u>Shares</u>			<u>Par Value</u>
	<u>Authorized</u>	<u>Issued</u>	<u>Outstanding</u>	
<u>Common Stock</u>				
Class A	15,000,000	4,806,000	4,806,000	\$ 0.01
Class B	3,000,000	8,644	8,644	\$ 0.01
Class C	3,000,000	1,194,000	1,194,000	\$ 0.01
<u>Preferred Stock</u>				
Series A	20,000,000	4,806,000	4,806,000	\$0.00001



ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Common Stock

Voting Rights—Subject to the discussions below with respect to the election of Directors, holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share, holders of Class B Common Stock are entitled to one-tenth of one vote per share and holders of Class C Common Stock are entitled to one vote per share. All actions submitted to a vote of shareholders are voted on by holders of the Common Stock voting together as a separate class with any one or more classes or series of capital stock of the Company entitled to vote thereon, except for the election of Directors, certain amendments to the terms of the Preferred Stock and as otherwise required by law. Our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation does not provide for cumulative voting.

Conversion—The Class A Common Stock has no conversion features. The Class B Common Stock may be converted into Class A Common Stock on the basis of one share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class B Common Stock only upon the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and subsequent approval of the Company's shareholders voting together as a single class although there currently is no proposal to do so. The Class C Common Stock may be converted into Class A Common Stock on the basis of one share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class C Common Stock upon the approval of the Company's Board of Directors and subsequent approval of (i) the Company's shareholders voting as a separate class and (ii) the holders of a majority of the voting power of the Class C Common Stock voting as a separate class, although there currently is no proposal to do so. In addition, shares of Class C Common Stock are automatically converted on the basis of one share of Class A Common Stock for each share of Class C Common Stock upon the occurrence of (i) a transfer of such shares of Class C Common Stock to any person or entity other than to certain permitted transferees of ACOF or (ii) ACOF owning a number of shares of Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock representing in the aggregate a percentage of the Company's outstanding common stock that is less than 5%.

Dividends—The Certificate of Designation of the Preferred Stock ("Certificate of Designation") provides that dividends and other distributions may not be paid on all or substantially all of the shares of the Company's capital stock until all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock have been redeemed in accordance with the terms of the Certificate of Designation or otherwise repurchased unless such dividend or distribution (i) has been unanimously approved by the Company's Board of Directors, (ii) relates to a "poison pill" stockholder rights plan or (iii) is a distribution of cash in lieu of fractional shares made in connection with this Spin-Off. After all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock have been repurchased or redeemed in accordance with the terms of the Certificate of Designation, dividends and other distributions may be declared and paid on the Common Stock as and when determined by the Company's Board of Directors and subject to any preferential dividend or other rights of any then outstanding preferred stock. Without the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding Class A Common Stock, voting as a separate class, Class B Common Stock, voting as a separate class and Class C Common Stock, voting as a separate class, the Company may not declare or pay any dividends or other distributions with respect to any class of Common Stock unless (i) at the same time the Company makes ratable, equal and substantially identical dividend or distribution with respect to each outstanding share of Common Stock, regardless of class or (ii) such dividend or distribution is pursuant to a "poison pill" stockholder rights plan. The Company does not expect to pay dividends on any shares of the Company's capital stock for the foreseeable future as our current debt precludes dividends.

Redemption—The Certificate of Designation provides that no shares of the Company's capital stock, other than the Company's Preferred Stock, may be redeemed, repurchased or otherwise acquired until all outstanding shares of the Preferred Stock have been redeemed in accordance with the terms of the Certificate of Designation or otherwise repurchased unless such redemption or repurchase (i) is made in connection with an employee incentive or benefit plan or other compensatory arrangement, (ii) has been unanimously approved by the

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Company's Board of Directors, (iii) relates to a "poison pill" stockholder rights plan or (iv) is a distribution of cash in lieu of fractional shares made in connection with the Spin-Off.

Liquidation—Upon the dissolution or liquidation of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, holders of Common Stock will be entitled to share ratably, and receive equal and substantially identical distributions of, all assets of the Company available for distribution to its stockholders, subject to any preferential or other rights of any then outstanding preferred stock, including the Preferred Stock.

Preemption—Other than as set forth in the Stockholders' Agreement (see note 11 below), no holders of the Company's capital stock will have preemptive rights or preferential rights to subscribe for shares of the Company's capital stock pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws.

Preferred Stock

The Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation authorized the Company's Board of Directors to designate and issue from time to time one or more series of preferred stock without shareholder approval. The Company's Board of Directors may fix and determine the preferences, limitations and relative rights of each series of preferred stock. There are no present plans to issue any shares of preferred stock other than the Preferred Stock that was distributed in the Spin-Off.

Voting Rights—Preferred Stock are nonvoting.

Conversion—The Preferred Stock is not convertible into shares of Common Stock or any other security of Orchard.

Dividends—The terms of the Preferred Stock do not entitle the holders thereof to any dividends.

Redemption—All, but not less than all, of the then-outstanding shares of Preferred Stock may be redeemed at a redemption price per share of Preferred Stock in cash equal to the Preferred Stock Per Share Liquidation Preference upon a date and time, or the happening of an event, determined by the affirmative vote of a majority of the Company's Board of Directors and, (i) for so long as ACOF, together with its affiliates and permitted transferees, holds shares of Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock representing at least 15% of the Company's total common stock outstanding (calculated without reference to any shares of the Company's capital stock issued after the Spin-Off), such vote must include the vote of at least Class B/C Director and, (ii) for so long as ESL holds more shares of the Company's common stock than ACOF, such vote must include at least one non-management Class A Director designated by the majority vote of the Class A Directors.

Liquidation—In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company, whether voluntary or involuntary, before any payment or distribution of the Company's assets (whether capital or surplus) shall be made to or set apart for the holders of Common Stock, but after any payments or distributions are made on, or set apart for, any of the Company's indebtedness and to holders of any stock then outstanding that ranks senior to the Preferred Stock, holders of the Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive an amount per share equal to the Preferred Stock Per Share Liquidation Preference but shall not be entitled to any further payment or other participation in any distribution of the assets of Orchard.

Preemption—No holders of the Company's capital stock will have preemptive rights or preferential rights to subscribe for shares of the Company's preferred stock pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation and Amended and Restated Bylaws.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Blank Check Preferred Stock—The Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation permits the Company to issue, without any further vote or action by the shareholders, up to 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock (or 15,194,000 shares of preferred stock after taking into account the 4,806,000 shares of Preferred Stock that was issued in connection with the Spin-Off) in one or more series and, with respect to each such series, to fix the number of shares constituting the series and the designation, powers, preferences and rights, and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof, of the shares of such series.

9. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Stock Incentive Plan—The Board of Directors originally adopted the Orchard Stock Incentive Plan (the "2005 Plan") during fiscal 2005. The 2005 Plan provided for grant options, restricted stock, performance awards, or any combination of the foregoing (the "Awards") to selected nonemployee Directors, officers, consultants, and employees of the Company. The aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock that could have been issued under the 2005 Plan for Awards was 282,720 shares.

In May 2010, the Board of Directors approved the 2010 Stock Incentive Plan (the "2010 Plan"). The 2010 Plan provides for grants of stock awards, incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock, performance awards, or any combination of the foregoing (the "Awards") to selected nonemployee Directors, officers, consultants, and employees of the Company. The aggregate number of shares of the Company's common stock which may be issued under the 2010 Plan for Awards is 668,082 shares.

In May 2010, the Company canceled the 2005 Plan and all outstanding Awards thereunder in connection with its adoption of the 2010 Plan and issued new option grants under the 2010 Plan in consideration for the cancellation of the Awards previously issued under the 2005 Plan.

Recipients of stock options are eligible to purchase the Company's common stock at exercise prices that may not be less than 100% of the fair market value of such stock on the date of grant, except in the case of grants of an incentive stock option to a recipient that possesses more than 10% of the voting power of the Company's common stock, in which case, the exercise price may not be less than 110% of the fair market value of such stock on the date of grant. The maximum term of options granted under the 2010 Plan is 10 years, except in the case of the grant of an incentive stock option to a recipient who possesses more than 10% of the voting power of the Company's common stock, where the maximum term is five years. The Company may grant options that are exercisable immediately regardless of the vesting status of the option.

No grants were made in fiscal 2011 or 2009. The following table presents the weighted average assumptions used in the option pricing model for the stock options granted in fiscal 2010 under the 2010 plan:

	<u>2010</u>
Expected dividend rate	0.0%
Volatility	75.0%
Risk-free interest rate	2.4%
Expected life (in years)	6.25

The Company recorded \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.5 million in stock-based compensation expense for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which is included in selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. As of January 28, 2012, the unrecognized stock-based compensation balance related to non-vested awards was \$0.6 million and is expected to be recognized over the next three years.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

A summary of the information about stock options outstanding at January 28, 2012 is as follows:

<u>Exercise Price</u>	<u>Number Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in years)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>
\$16.67	69,012	8.5	\$16.67
\$33.33	68,958	8.5	\$33.33
\$50.00	68,958	8.5	\$50.00
\$33.33	<u>206,928</u>	8.5	\$33.33

As of January 28, 2012, 206,928 nonqualified stock options were issued and outstanding under the 2010 Plan. These options generally vest and become exercisable in equal annual installments over a four-year period, and have a term of 10 years. At January 28, 2012, 461,154 shares were available for grant under the 2010 Plan.

	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Exercise Price</u>	<u>Remaining Contractual Life (in years)</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value</u>	<u>Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in millions)</u>
Balance at January 29, 2011	319,170	\$33.33	9.44		\$ 2.6
Forfeited/expired during fiscal 2011	(112,242)	\$33.33	9.07		
Balance at January 28, 2012	<u>206,928</u>	\$33.33	8.50		\$ 0.1
Options vested and exercisable, January 28, 2012	47,850	\$33.33	8.32	\$47.06	\$0.01
Options vested and expected to vest, January 28, 2012	116,034	\$33.33	8.50	\$ 7.84	\$0.05

2011 Equity Incentive Plan—In December 2011 the Company’s Board of Directors and stockholders approved the adoption of the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2011 Plan”) and forms of Restricted Stock Agreement and Time-Based Option Agreement for use under the 2011 Plan. The 2011 Plan provides for the issuance of a maximum of one million shares of our Class A Common Stock in connection with the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units, stock bonus awards, dividend equivalents, performance compensation awards (including cash bonus awards) or any combination of the foregoing. No participant may be granted awards of options and stock appreciation rights with respect to more than 250,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock in any one year. No more than 250,000 shares of our Class A Common Stock may be granted under our 2011 Plan to any participant during any single year with respect to performance compensation awards in any one performance period. The 2011 Plan has a term of ten years and no further awards may be granted under the 2011 Plan after the expiration of the term. No awards were granted in fiscal 2011 under the 2011 plan.

10. INCOME TAXES

Prior to the Recapitalization in 2005, the Company’s operating results were included in the federal and state consolidated income tax returns of Sears Holdings. Thereafter, the Company has filed its own federal consolidated tax returns separate from Sears Holdings. For California franchise tax purposes, the Company continued to be a member of the Sears Holdings combined filing group (the “Combined Group”) until the Spin-Off. For the one month period following the Spin-Off and fiscal years thereafter, the Company will file its own

Form 10-K

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

California franchise tax return. Prior to the Spin-Off, the Company was allocated a share of the Combined Group annual state tax liability, which was based on stand-alone California taxable income and adjusted for any tax credits.

As part of the Recapitalization, the Company entered into a tax-sharing agreement (the "Tax Agreement") with Sears, which governs the rights and obligations of the parties with respect to tax matters for periods in which the Company is or was a member of any Sears consolidated or combined income tax return group. Under the Tax Agreement, Sears is responsible for any federal or state income tax liability relating to tax periods ending on or before the Recapitalization. For all periods after the Recapitalization and prior to the Spin-Off, the Company is responsible for any federal or state tax liability, regardless of whether the Company was required to file as part of the Combined Group. Current income taxes payable for any federal or state income tax returns is reported in the period incurred. As of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, \$2.4 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, of state income tax payables are recorded in Payable to Sears in the consolidated balance sheets.

The provision for income tax (benefit) expense for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, consists of the following (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ 4.9	\$ 9.5	\$13.0
State	1.6	2.8	3.9
Total	<u>6.5</u>	<u>12.3</u>	<u>16.9</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(13.0)	(5.2)	(3.3)
State	(4.3)	(1.5)	(0.9)
Total	<u>(17.3)</u>	<u>(6.7)</u>	<u>(4.2)</u>
Income tax (benefit) expense	<u>\$(10.8)</u>	<u>\$ 5.6</u>	<u>\$12.7</u>

The provision for income taxes for financial reporting purposes is different from the tax provision computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate. Differences for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009 are as follows:

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Federal tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State income tax (net of federal benefit)	5.5	7.5	6.6
Tax credits	0.5	(1.8)	(0.3)
Other	1.9	(1.7)	(1.5)
Effective tax rate	<u>42.9%</u>	<u>39.0%</u>	<u>39.8%</u>

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

The major components of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Inventory	\$ 3.1	\$ 5.8
State income taxes	2.8	5.2
Capital leases	10.2	10.3
Employee compensation		0.1
Rent equalization	3.7	2.9
Insurance reserves	3.1	2.6
California net operating loss transferred to the Company	4.6	
Other	5.3	6.5
Total deferred tax assets	<u>32.8</u>	<u>33.4</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(4.7)	(22.7)
Favorable leasehold rights	(13.3)	(16.6)
Intangibles	(47.2)	(47.2)
Federal benefit of state net operating loss	(1.6)	
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(66.8)</u>	<u>(86.5)</u>
Total deferred income taxes, net	<u>\$(34.0)</u>	<u>\$(53.1)</u>

Management believes that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income in future periods to fully realize deferred tax assets. Accordingly, no valuation reserve has been provided. During fiscal 2011, the California net operating loss was transferred to the Company as part of the Spin-Off, and the Company recorded a \$2.4 million, net of federal tax expense, as an increase to additional paid in capital in fiscal 2011. The California net operating loss will begin expiring after the year 2031.

The activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits is as follows (in millions):

	<u>Total Unrecognized Tax Benefits</u>
Balance at January 31, 2009	\$ 1.3
Increase in tax positions	0.4
Balance at January 30, 2010	1.7
Changes in tax positions	—
Balance at January 29, 2011	1.7
Reduction in tax positions	(1.7)
Balance at January 28, 2012	<u>\$—</u>

There were no interest and penalties recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in fiscal 2011 and 2010, and \$0.4 million for fiscal 2009. As of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, the total amount of interest recognized in the consolidated balance sheet was \$0 and \$0.1 million, respectively. The unrecognized tax benefits included various federal issues dealing with the timing of when the Company should claim a deduction or recognize a component of income. The reduction in tax positions in fiscal 2011 represents the Company's

Form 10-K

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

anticipation to change of accounting method within its fiscal 2011 federal income tax return. The Company's open tax years are fiscal 2008 through fiscal 2011 for federal and fiscal 2003 through fiscal 2011 for state income tax returns.

11. RELATED-PARTY AGREEMENTS

The Company purchases Sears' brands such as Craftsman, Kenmore, Easy Living, and Weatherbeater directly from Sears Holdings and outside vendors. Purchases of these exclusive brands for fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Craftsman	\$11.6	\$14.4	\$11.7
Kenmore	8.3	7.7	10.0
Easy Living	1.7	1.6	2.5
Weatherbeater	1.2	1.0	1.3
Total	<u>\$22.8</u>	<u>\$24.7</u>	<u>\$25.5</u>

For fiscal 2011, 2010, and 2009 the Company purchased approximately \$11.1 million, \$12.2 million, and \$6.1 million respectively of merchandise directly from Sears Holdings.

Concurrent with the Recapitalization, the Company and Sears Holdings entered into various agreements, including an appliance sales agreement (the "Appliance Sales Agreement") and a brand sales agreement (the "Brand Sales Agreement") (collectively, the "Agreements"). These agreements between the Company and Sears Holdings, effective November 23, 2005, are as follows:

Appliance Sales Agreement—In 2005, the Company entered into an Appliances Sales Agreement with Sears Holdings that granted the Company the right to purchase from Sears Holdings and to sell certain major branded appliances, including major Kenmore-branded appliances (the "Products"). The Company was permitted to sell the Products at currently identified retail locations and if approved by Sears Holdings, at additional retail locations (the "Appliance Stores"). The price paid by the Company for Products purchased from Sears Holdings equals Sears Holdings' cost for such Products. In addition, the Company was required to pay a monthly monitoring fee per Appliance Store to Sears Holdings, which is approximately \$0.1 million per year.

In accordance with Sears Holdings' policy, the Company was entitled to receive from Sears Holdings an allocation of vendor subsidies earned from the purchase of appliances made on behalf of the Company. These vendor subsidies were based on contractual relationships established between Sears Holdings and the vendor and were applicable only to purchases made by Sears Holdings. For fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized approximately \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, in vendor subsidies.

The Appliance Sales Agreement from 2005 was terminated on October 26, 2011, when the Company entered into a new appliances agreement (the "Appliances Agreement") with a subsidiary of Sears Holdings pursuant to which Sears Holdings has authorized the Company to sell the Products and related protection agreements on a consignment basis as a distributor through its designated retail locations on a commissions basis. Commissions for Products varies by Product category and Sears Holdings may in its sole discretion modify from time to time the commission rate for each category of Product as defined in the agreement. The products include specified categories of Kenmore, Bosch, Electrolux, GE, LG, Samsung and Whirlpool branded appliances. The agreement generally incorporates arm's length terms and conditions, including market-based pricing and term of duration.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Under the Appliances Agreement, the Company transferred to Sears Holdings its entire inventory of major appliances purchased from Sears Holdings for \$1.9 million in cash on October 27, 2011, which approximated the Company's cost of the purchased appliances.

The Appliances Agreement was amended on March 22, 2012. Under the Appliances Agreement, as amended, the Company may close up to 14 Appliance Stores at specified times through August 2013 and close the remaining 13 Appliance Stores on January 31, 2015. Subject to the immediately preceding sentence, the Appliances Agreement has a term of five years. On April 10, 2012, the Company exercised its right to close 5 Appliance Stores. The Company may terminate the Appliances Agreement if Sears Holdings fails to comply with any of its material obligations in the Appliances Agreement and the failure remains uncured for 30 days or more following notice. Sears Holdings may terminate the Appliances Agreement early for its convenience by delivering six months' prior written notice to the Company after the first anniversary of the effective date of the Appliances Agreement or if (a) with respect to a Sears Holdings' fiscal quarter, the Company sales of Products during the fiscal quarter are not at least 70% of the Company sales of Products during the same fiscal quarter in the prior year or (b) the Company fails to comply with any of its material obligations in the Agreement and the failure remains uncured for 30 days or more following notice. The Appliances Agreement provides that during the term of the Appliances Agreement, the Company will not be able to operate in California other businesses that sell merchandise similar to the Products. The Appliances Agreement also provides that for two years following the end of the term, the Company will not be able to operate a business that competes with Sears Holdings Businesses at, or within ten miles of, its retail locations that sold Products at any time during the term.

Brand Sales Agreement—In 2005, Sears Holdings granted the Company the right to purchase from Sears Holdings and its approved vendors, as well as to sell certain additional products, which include products marketed under Sears Holdings' exclusive brands, such as Craftsman, Easy Living and Weatherbeater (the "Additional Products"). The price paid by the Company for the Additional Products purchased from Sears Holdings equals Sears Holdings' cost for such Products. The agreement from 2005 was terminated on the Distribution Date, when the Company entered into new brands license agreements (the "Brands Agreements") with a subsidiary of Sears Holdings pursuant to which Sears Holdings allowed the Company to purchase a limited assortment of Craftsman products, Easy Living and Weatherbeater paints, Kenmore-branded water heaters and consumer household products directly from vendors. Under the Brands Agreements, the Company pays specified license fees to Sears Holdings. The Brands Agreements generally incorporate arm's length terms and conditions, including market-based pricing and term of duration. Each of the Brands Agreements has a three-year term and may be extended subject to the mutual agreement of the parties. If the aggregate of the Company's Craftsman product sales over any 12-month period falls by more than 25% below the preceding 12-month period following the second anniversary of the Distribution, Sears Holdings will be permitted to terminate that Brands Agreement in its sole discretion with 60 days' notice.

License fees for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, was approximately \$1.1 million, \$1.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

Allocated Costs—In fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 and fiscal 2009, the Company participated in various benefit programs of Sears Holdings and utilized Sears Holdings' shared service organization for certain corporate support functions, including finance, legal, human resources, information technology, and other shared services. Costs allocated to the Company for shared services by Sears Holdings were \$0.6 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million for fiscal 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. These cost allocations may not necessarily be indicative of the costs that the Company would have incurred had it operated as an unaffiliated company, and are determined as follows:

Benefits—Qualifying Company employees are eligible to become participants in the Sears Holdings 401(k) savings plan (the "401(k)"). Under the terms of the 401(k), employees may make contributions to the plan

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

up to maximum limits allowable under the Internal Revenue Code. In accordance with the 401(k), the Company may elect to match in cash all or a portion of employees' contributions under a predetermined formula. There were no matching contributions in fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010 or fiscal 2009. The Company is currently under its own 401(k) plan.

Transaction and Transition Services—Sears Holdings provides the Company with certain shared services including corporate administrative and support services in accordance with a Services Agreement and Transition Services Agreement.

The Company has a payable to Sears of \$2.9 million and \$12.5 million, as of January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011, respectively. This includes amounts for goods and services described above and state income tax, described in note 10.

Stockholders' Agreement—On November 23, 2005, the Company entered into a stockholders' agreement with Sears, Roebuck and ACOF that was amended and restated as of January 8, 2008 (the "Prior Stockholders' Agreement"). Pursuant to the terms of the Prior Stockholders' Agreement, certain Company preferred stock was issuable to Sears, Roebuck. The Company, Sears, Roebuck and ACOF agreed that this preferred stock be issued to Sears, Roebuck in the form of the Series A Preferred Stock, and that Sears Holdings thereafter distribute such Preferred Stock to its shareholders in the Spin-Off. The Prior Stockholders' Agreement also provided for certain transfer restrictions, governance provisions, registration rights and other matters.

In connection with the Spin-Off, the Company, ESL Investments, Inc. and related entities ("ESL"), Edward S. Lampert, William C. Crowley and ACOF I LLC ("ACOF") amended and restated the Prior Stockholders' Agreement (as amended and restated, the "Stockholders' Agreement"), and Sears, Roebuck ceased to be a party to the Stockholders' Agreement. The Prior Stockholders' Agreement terminated and was superseded by the provisions of the Stockholders' Agreement. The Stockholders' Agreement was effective immediately following the Spin-Off and provides certain rights and obligations to the parties thereto. The Stockholders' Agreement includes the following:

Consent Rights. The Stockholders' Agreement provides the Class B/C Directors with consent rights, so long as ACOF, together with its affiliates and permitted transferees, beneficially owns shares of Class B Common Stock and/or Class C Common Stock representing at least 15% of the total Class A Common Stock, Class B Common Stock and Class C Common Stock (together, the "Common Stock") (calculated without reference to any shares of capital stock issued or issuable after the Spin-Off) over certain corporate activities, including any change in control of the Company, certain changes in the number of Directors constituting the Company's Board of Directors, the consummation of the first public offering after the Spin-Off, any redemption of our Series A Preferred Stock, certain changes to the Company's Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation or the Company's Amended and Restated Bylaws, entry into certain affiliate arrangements, the taking of any action that would not be consistent with certain Company representations made in connection with the IRS Ruling, the issuance by the Company of any capital stock (other than in connection with stock plans or similar arrangements), and the Company's engaging in any rights offering and any liquidation of corporate assets.

The Stockholders' Agreement provides that for so long as ESL holds more shares of our common stock than ACOF, that a non-management Class A Director designated by a majority vote of our Class A Directors will have a consent right over certain corporate activities, including any redemption of our Series A Preferred Stock, the taking of any action that would not be consistent with certain Company representations made in connection with the IRS Ruling, the issuance by the Company of any capital stock (other than in connection with stock plans or similar arrangements) and the Company's engaging in any rights offering.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

Voting Rights. The Stockholders' Agreement grants certain stockholders certain rights with respect to the election of Directors to the Company's Board of Directors.

Transfers. The Stockholders' Agreement includes certain transfer restrictions and provides tag-along rights and drag-along rights in certain circumstances. In addition, each of ACOF, ESL, Edward S. Lampert ("Lampert") and William C. Crowley ("Crowley" and, such parties collectively, the "Named Stockholders") are granted a right of first offer on shares of Common Stock that any party to the Stockholders' Agreement proposes to transfer to a third party that are not a permitted transferee.

Preemptive Rights. The Stockholders' Agreement provides that prior to any issuance by the Company or any of our subsidiaries of any securities or certain debt (other than issuances (i) in an underwritten public offering registered under the Securities Act; (ii) pursuant to any stock option, stock purchase plan or agreement or other benefit plans approved by the Company's Board of Directors; (iii) in connection with a recapitalization of the Company; (iv) in a rights offering; or (v) in connection with any acquisition that has been approved by the unanimous consent of the Company's Board of Directors), the Company will give written notice (the "Preemptive Notice") to ACOF and ACOF will be entitled to elect to purchase up to ACOF's preemptive portion (with such preemptive portion being a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of shares of our common stock owned by ACOF and the denominator of which is the number of shares of the Company's common stock owned by ACOF, ESL, Lampert and Crowley) of the securities proposed to be issued by the Company or any of the Company's subsidiaries (the "Preemptive Securities"). Notwithstanding the foregoing, during the period beginning on the date of the Spin-Off and ending on the date that is the earlier of (i) the date that ACOF completes the acquisition of an aggregate number of additional shares of our common stock equal to 15% of the total shares of our common stock outstanding as of such date and (ii) the date that is six months from the date on which the distribution agent has completed the electronic issuance of all of the shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock in connection with the Spin-Off (such period, subject to extension upon certain circumstances detailed in the Stockholders' Agreement, the "Standstill Period"), with respect to any proposed issuance of Preemptive Securities, for a period of ten business days following the delivery of the Preemptive Notice, ACOF shall have the sole right to elect to purchase all or a portion of the Preemptive Securities on the terms set forth in the Preemptive Notice.

Registration Rights. Pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement the Company agreed to prepare and file a shelf registration statement under the Securities Act to effect the registration under the Securities Act of resales to be made, on a delayed or continuous basis, of all shares of Class A Common Stock issuable upon conversion of the Class C Common Stock, promptly upon obtaining eligibility for use of Form S-3. The Stockholders' Agreement also provides to each of ACOF and ESL four "demand" registrations at any time, unless the Company is eligible to register the Company's shares using Form S-3 (or any successor to Form S-3), then each of ACOF and ESL may make an unlimited number of "demand" registrations (an "S-3 Demand Registration"), provided that the Company will not be required to effect an S-3 Demand Registration more than twice in any 12-month period. In addition, parties to the Stockholders' Agreement also have customary "piggyback" registration rights in the event of registration of any of the Company's Common Stock, subject to certain limitations, including as determined by the underwriters. In connection with such registration of the Company's securities pursuant to the terms of the Stockholders' Agreement, the Company will indemnify the stockholders party thereto, their affiliates and each of their respective Directors, officers, employees, members, partners and control persons.

Purchase of Shares. The Stockholders' Agreement also provides that during the Standstill Period ACOF may purchase the Company's securities by any means, subject to applicable laws. Furthermore, pursuant to the Stockholders' Agreement, during the Standstill Period, none of the Company, ESL, Lampert or Crowley, nor any

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

of their affiliates (collectively, the “Restricted Parties”), will (i) acquire, directly or indirectly, any securities of the Company’s subsidiaries or (ii) knowingly or intentionally hinder or inhibit ACOF from making any such purchases of the Company’s securities, subject to certain restrictions. Following the Standstill Period, if either (a) ESL, Lampert or Crowley (collectively, the “ESL Parties”) or (b) ACOF desires to consummate the purchase of any of the Company securities, then such party must first offer ACOF or the ESL Parties, as applicable, the opportunity to participate in such purchase for up to 50% of such securities.

12. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On April 1, 2011, a judgment for \$5.1 million by the California Superior Court was entered against the Company in favor of Save Mart Supermarkets (“Save Mart”). The Company recorded a \$5.6 million liability and expense in selling and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended January 29, 2011, including a \$0.5 million legal fee accrual. The Company reversed the \$0.5 million fee accrual in fiscal 2011 as the court ruled that the Company was not liable for the fees. On August 24, 2011, the Company entered into a settlement agreement with Save Mart (the “Settlement Agreement”) to satisfy the \$5.1 million judgment, release the Company of all liabilities, and waive all rights of appeals by both parties. The Settlement includes three parts: 1) a \$0.5 million cash payment to Save Mart, 2) the amendment and extension of an existing lease between Save Mart and the Company, and 3) the lease of a new property to the Company. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement during fiscal 2011, the Company paid the \$0.5 million and recorded a \$1.6 million reduction to this liability, which is classified as a reduction to selling and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of operations.

Three putative class action lawsuits, brought on behalf of current and former employees, are pending against the Company. One of these lawsuits was brought in 2010 and two were brought in 2011. These lawsuits allege the Company failed to comply with various California labor laws, including misclassification of non-exempt employees as exempt employees, failure to pay regular, overtime, and final wages, failure to provide meal and/or rest breaks, and failure to provide accurate wage statements. The Company denies the allegations in the claims of these lawsuits and intends to vigorously defend itself against them. However, the Company cannot predict with assurance the outcome of these lawsuits and accordingly adverse developments, settlements, or resolutions may occur and negatively impact income in the quarter of such development, settlement, or resolution. Based on the information currently available, the Company does not believe that any of these lawsuits would have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position or results of operations of the Company.

The Company is a defendant in various other legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business. Based on the information currently available, the Company is not currently a party to any legal proceeding that management believes would have a material adverse effect on the Company’s our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

At January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011 the Company had non-cancelable commitments of \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. In addition, at January 28, 2012, the Company had merchandise purchase obligations of \$48.8 million.

ORCHARD SUPPLY HARDWARE STORES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDED JANUARY 28, 2012, JANUARY 29, 2011 AND JANUARY 30, 2010

13. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

The following table contains selected unaudited quarterly financial data for fiscal years 2011 and 2010. In the opinion of management, this unaudited information has been prepared on the same basis as the audited information and includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments necessary to state fairly the information set forth therein (in millions, except per share amounts).

	13 Weeks Ended			
	April 30, 2011	July 30, 2011	October 29, 2011	January 28, 2012
NET SALES	\$163.8	\$196.4	\$158.7	\$141.6
COST OF SALES AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization)	108.6	130.6	107.2	94.6
Selling and administrative	44.0	46.2	40.8	46.1
Loss on sale of real property			14.3	0.5
Depreciation and amortization	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.0
Total costs of sales and expenses	159.8	184.3	170.0	148.2
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	4.0	12.1	(11.3)	(6.6)
INTEREST EXPENSE, NET	5.6	5.5	5.7	6.6
INCOME TAX (BENEFIT) EXPENSE	(0.6)	2.7	(6.9)	(5.9)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	<u>\$ (1.0)</u>	<u>\$ 3.9</u>	<u>\$ (10.1)</u>	<u>\$ (7.3)</u>
NET (LOSS) INCOME PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	\$ (0.17)	\$ 0.65	\$ (1.68)	\$ (1.21)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	13 Weeks Ended			
	May 1, 2010	July 31, 2010	October 30, 2010	January 29, 2011
NET SALES	\$169.7	\$195.0	\$154.5	\$141.5
COST OF SALES AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation and amortization)	108.1	127.1	102.8	93.8
Selling and administrative	41.9	43.2	40.3	40.6
Depreciation and amortization	8.1	7.2	7.8	8.1
Total costs of sales and expenses	158.1	177.5	150.9	142.5
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	11.6	17.5	3.6	(1.0)
INTEREST EXPENSE, NET	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.6
INCOME TAX EXPENSE (BENEFIT)	2.9	5.2	(0.3)	(2.2)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 4.4</u>	<u>\$ 8.1</u>	<u>\$ (0.4)</u>	<u>\$ (3.4)</u>
NET INCOME (LOSS) PER COMMON SHARE:				
Basic and diluted (loss) per share	\$ 0.73	\$ 1.35	\$ (0.07)	\$ (0.57)
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0

During the 13 weeks ended January 28, 2012 we recorded a \$3.5 million non-cash store impairment charge. During the 13 weeks ended January 29, 2011, we recorded a \$5.6 million legal liability pursuant to the Save Mart case. During the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2011, we recorded \$2.1 million benefit related to the reversal of the Save Mart case accrual.

Form 10-K

Item 9.—Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosures

None.

Item 9A.—Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

Our management has carried out, under the supervision of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) as of January 28, 2012. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were not effective because of the material weakness identified as of such date discussed below. Notwithstanding the existence of the material weakness described below, management has concluded that the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-K fairly present, in all material respects, the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows for all periods and dates presented.

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting.

Pursuant to rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that provide a transition period for newly public companies, this Form 10-K does not include a report of management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Although we are not currently required to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we have identified certain matters involving our internal controls over financial reporting that would constitute material weaknesses under standards established by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”).

The PCAOB defines a material weakness as a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those responsible for oversight of our financial reporting.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A deficiency in design exists when a control necessary to meet the control objective is missing or when an existing control is not properly designed such that, even if the control operates as designed, the control objective is not always met. A deficiency in operation exists when a properly designed control does not operate as designed, or when the person performing the control does not possess the necessary authority or qualifications to perform the control effectively.

The material weaknesses identified by us results from inadequate technical accounting knowledge and inadequate written accounting policies and procedures. Specifically, the following items were identified:

- insufficient complement of external financial reporting, technical accounting and tax staff commensurate to the nature of the Company’s operations and financial reporting requirements; and
- incomplete documentation of the policies and procedures to be used for external financial reporting, accounting and income tax purposes.

We have and we will continue to address the material weaknesses identified as follows:

Personnel

We have hired a new Chief Financial Officer and are in the process of hiring personnel for all key open finance positions, including a Controller and external reporting resource, as well as hiring an external provider of tax services; we will continue to augment our accounting staff as needed.

Accounting and Internal Control Policies and Procedures

We are in the process of documenting key policies and internal control procedures for significant accounting areas with an emphasis on implementing additional procedures to identify and properly account for complex routine and non-routine recurring transactions. We expect to complete this effort during the 2012 fiscal year.

Controls

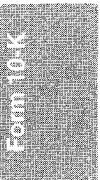
We have also engaged an independent consulting firm to assist us with our efforts to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by the end of this fiscal year. Through the remediation activities that are in progress, we expect to remediate the material weaknesses in fiscal year 2012.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as described above, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended January 28, 2012, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B.—Other Information

None.



PART III

Item 10.—Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding the Directors of the Company is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2011 fiscal year.

Information regarding the Executive Officers of the Company is contained in Part I of this Form 10-K.

Item 11.—Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2011 fiscal year.

Item 12.—Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2011 fiscal year.

Item 13.—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2011 fiscal year.

Item 14.—Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference from the Company's 2012 Proxy Statement to Stockholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2011 fiscal year.

Item 15.—Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

Documents filed as part of this report:

(1) List of Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements are included herein in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm;
Consolidated Balance Sheets at January 28, 2012 and January 29, 2011;
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Years Ended January 28, 2012, January 29, 2011, and January 30, 2010;
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) for the Years Ended January 28, 2012, January 29, 2011, and January 30, 2010;
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended January 28, 2012, January 29, 2011, and January 30, 2010; and
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Schedules to Financial Statements:

All financial statement schedules have been omitted because they are either inapplicable or the information required is provided in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto or included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

(3) List of Exhibits

Incorporated herein by reference is a list of the Exhibits contained in the Exhibit Index.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ BRYANT W. SCOTT</u> Bryant W. Scott	Director	April 27, 2012
<u>/s/ STEVEN L. MAHURIN</u> Steven L. Mahurin	Director	April 27, 2012
<u>/s/ MARK A. BUSSARD</u> Mark A. Bussard	Director	April 27, 2012

Form 10-K

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
2.1	Distribution Agreement between Sears Holdings Corporation and Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, dated December 19, 2011.	10-Q	001-11679	2.1	December 22, 2011	
3.1(a)	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	8-K	001-11679	3.1	January 5, 2012	
3.1(b)	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	8-K	001-11679	3.2	January 5, 2012	
3.2	Certificate of Designation for the Series A Preferred Stock of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	8-K	001-11679	4.2	January 5, 2012	
4.1	Second Amended and Restated Stockholders' Agreement among ESL Investments, Inc., Edward S. Lampert, William C. Crowley, ACOFI LLC and Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	8-K	001-11679	4.1	January 5, 2012	
4.2	Specimen Class A Common Stock Certificate of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	S-1/A	333-175105	4.2	December 5, 2011	
10.1	Form of Transition Services Agreement between Sears Holdings Management Corporation and Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.1	December 5, 2011	
10.2	Tax Sharing Agreement between Sears Holdings Corporation and Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, dated November 23, 2005.	S-1	333-175105	10.2	June 23, 2011	
10.3	Second Amended and Restated Senior Secured Credit Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2010, among Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Borrower, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, those certain Subsidiaries of the Borrower parties thereto, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC, as ABL Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Lenders.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.3	November 17, 2011	

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.4(a)	Senior Secured Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2006, by and among Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Borrower, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, certain other Subsidiaries of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, the Lenders from time to time party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Term Lenders.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.4(a)	November 17, 2011	
10.4(b)	Amendment No. 1, dated as of January 28, 2011, to the Senior Secured Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2006, by and among Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Borrower, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, certain other Subsidiaries of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, the Lenders party thereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Term Lenders.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.4(b)	September 9, 2011	
10.5	Loan Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2010, among OSH Properties LLC, each Lender from time to time party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the Lenders thereunder.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.5	September 9, 2011	
10.6 [†]	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Mark R. Baker, dated March 7, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.6	September 9, 2011	
10.7 [†]	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and William C. Robertson, dated February 1, 2007.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.7	September 9, 2011	
10.8 [†]	Revised Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Thomas J. Carey, dated May 30, 2007.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.8	September 9, 2011	

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.9†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Stephen W. Olsen, dated May 21, 2010.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.9	September 9, 2011	
10.10†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Steven L. Mahurin, dated April 15, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.10	September 9, 2011	
10.11†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Mark Bussard, dated June 1, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.11	September 9, 2011	
10.12†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and David I. Bogage, dated April 4, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.12	September 9, 2011	
10.13†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Roger L. Smith, dated September 24, 2007.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.13	September 9, 2011	
10.14†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Michael W. Fox, dated September 9, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.14	November 17, 2011	
10.15†	Offer Letter by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Chris D. Newman, dated December 19, 2011.	10-Q	001-11679	10.15	December 22, 2011	
10.16†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Mark R. Baker, dated March 7, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.14	September 9, 2011	
10.17†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and William C. Robertson, dated January 8, 2009.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.15	September 9, 2011	
10.18†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Steven L. Mahurin, dated November 3, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.18	November 17, 2011	
10.19†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Stephen W. Olsen, dated July 16, 2010.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.17	September 9, 2011	

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.20†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Thomas J. Carey, dated July 23, 2007.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.18	September 9, 2011	
10.21†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and David I. Bogage, dated April 11, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.19	September 9, 2011	
10.22†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Mark A. Bussard, dated June 13, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.22	November 17, 2011	
10.23†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Roger L. Smith, dated January 8, 2009.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.21	September 9, 2011	
10.24†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Michael W. Fox, dated October 3, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.24	November 17, 2011	
10.25(a)†	Employment Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware, LLC, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Robert M. Lynch, dated November 23, 2005.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.22(a)	September 9, 2011	
10.25(b)†	Amendment No. 1 to the Employment Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware, LLC, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Robert M. Lynch, dated March 20, 2007.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.22(b)	September 9, 2011	
10.25(c)†	Amendment No. 2 to the Employment Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware, LLC, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Robert M. Lynch, dated February 1, 2009.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.22(c)	September 9, 2011	
10.26†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Allen R. Ravas, dated February 7, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.23	September 9, 2011	



<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.27†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and John S. Beasley, III, dated January 8, 2009.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.24	September 9, 2011	
10.28†	2010 Stock Incentive Plan of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and related agreements.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.25	September 9, 2011	
10.29†	Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.29	December 9, 2011	
10.30†	Form of Indemnification Agreement between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and certain officers and Directors.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.30	November 17, 2011	
10.31	Purchase and Sale Agreement between OSH Properties LLC and LBA Realty LLC, dated October 24, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.31	November 17, 2011	
10.32	Single-Tenant Commercial/ Industrial Lease by and between LBA RIV-Company XVII, LLC and Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, dated October 28, 2011.	S-1/A	333-175105	10.32	November 17, 2011	
10.33†	2011 Equity Incentive Plan of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and related agreements.	10-Q	001-11679	10.33	December 22, 2011	
10.34†	Severance Agreement by and between Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation and Chris D. Newman, dated December 19, 2011.	10-Q	001-11679	10.34	December 22, 2011	
10.35	Amendment No. 1 to Loan Agreement dated as of December 19, 2011 by and among OSH PROPERTIES LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, each Lender referenced thereto and WELLS FARGO BANK, N.A., a national banking association, as administrative agent for Lenders.	10-Q	001-11679	10.35	December 22, 2011	

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.36	Amendment and Restatement Agreement, to the Senior Secured Term Loan Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2006 and amended as of January 28, 2011, by and among Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Borrower, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, as Holdings, certain other Subsidiaries of Holdings, the Term Lenders from time to time party thereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Term Administrative Agent for the Term Lenders, dated as of December 22, 2011.	8-K	001-11679	10.1	December 29, 2011	
10.37	Consent and First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2010, among Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Borrower, Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation, those certain Subsidiaries of the Borrower parties thereto, the Lenders from time to time party thereto and Wells Fargo Retail Finance, LLC, as ABL Administrative Agent and Collateral Agent for the Lenders, effective as of December 22, 2011.	8-K	001-11679	10.2	December 29, 2011	
10.38	Amendment No. 2 to Loan Agreement, dated as of October 27, 2010, as amended on December 19, 2011, among OSH Properties LLC, each Lender from time to time party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent for the Lenders thereunder, dated as of December 27, 2011.	8-K	001-11679	10.3	December 29, 2011	
10.39	Lease, dated as of October 27, 2010, as amended on February 17, 2011, among OSH Properties LLC, as Landlord, and Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Tenant.	8-K	001-11679	10.4	December 29, 2011	
10.40	Amendment No. 2 to Lease, dated as of October 27, 2010, as amended on February 17, 2011, among OSH Properties LLC, as Landlord, and Orchard Supply Hardware LLC, as Tenant, dated as of December 27, 2011.	8-K	001-11679	10.5	December 29, 2011	

Form 10-K

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>File No.</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Filed Herewith</u>
10.41†	Severance Agreement and General Release dated January 30, 2012 between Orchard Supply Hardware LLC and Thomas J. Carey.	8-K	001-11679	10.1	January 31, 2012	
21.1	List of Subsidiaries of Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation.					X
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.					X
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.					X
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) and Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.					X
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C., Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C., Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.					X
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document					
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					

† Management contract, or compensatory plan or arrangement.

* XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, is deemed not filed for purposes of section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

**Corporate and
Stockholder
Information**

Board of Directors

William C. Crowley, Chairman
Mark R. Baker
Mark A. Bussard
Matthew D. Cwiertnia
Kevin R. Czinger
Susan L. Healy
David B. Kaplan
Steven L. Mahurin
Karen M. Rose
Bryant W. Scott

Executive Officers

Mark R. Baker
President and Chief Executive
Officer

Chris D. Newman
Executive Vice President, Chief
Financial Officer and Treasurer

Steven L. Mahurin
Executive Vice President,
Merchandising

David J. Bogage
Senior Vice President,
Human Resources

Mark A. Bussard
Senior Vice President,
Operations

Michael W. Fox
Senior Vice President,
General Counsel and Secretary

Steve Olsen
Senior Vice President,
Supply Chain, IT and Chief
Strategy Officer

**Orchard Supply Hardware
Stores Corporation**

Corporate Offices/
Store Support Center
6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, CA 95119
Telephone: (408) 281-3500

Transfer Agent

Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.
Shareowner Services
P.O. Box 64854
St. Paul, MN 55164-0854

Corporate Counsel

DLA Piper LLP (US)
2000 University Avenue
East Palo Alto, CA 94303-2214

**Independent Registered
Public Accounting Firm**

Deloitte & Touche LLP
555 Mission Street
San Francisco, CA 94105-0935

For More Information

Information about Orchard
Supply Hardware Stores
Corporation can be found on
the internet at www.osh.com.
Inquiries regarding Orchard
Supply Hardware Stores
Corporation and its activities
may be directed to the Investor
Relations Department at
(408) 361-2536.

Annual Meeting

Orchard Supply Hardware
Stores Corporation
6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, CA 95119
June 21, 2012
8:00 a.m. (PDT)

Capital Stock

Orchard Supply Hardware Stores
Corporation Common Stock is
traded on NASDAQ under the
symbol "OSH" and its Series A
Preferred Stock is quoted on the
OTCQB under the symbol "OSHSP".



Orchard Supply Hardware Stores Corporation

Corporate Offices/Store Support Center

6450 Via Del Oro
San Jose, CA 95119
(408) 281-3500

Website

www.osh.com