

TRACTOR SUPPLY CO /DE/
Form 10-K
February 19, 2014

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

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 28, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission file number 000-23314

TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

13-3139732

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

200 Powell Place, Brentwood, Tennessee
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

37027
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: (615) 440-4000

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock, \$.008 par value

NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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 (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form

10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act.)

YES NO

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant, based on the closing price of the Common Stock on The NASDAQ Global Select Market on June 28, 2013, the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$7.0 billion. For purposes of this response, the registrant has assumed that its directors, executive officers, and beneficial owners of 5% or more of its Common Stock are affiliates of the registrant.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant’s classes of common stock as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Outstanding at January 25, 2014
Common Stock, \$.008 par value	139,559,289

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the Registrant’s definitive Proxy Statement for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS OR INFORMATION

This Form 10-K and statements included or incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K include certain historical and forward-looking information. The forward-looking statements included are made pursuant to the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the “Act”). All statements, other than statements of historical facts, which address activities, events or developments that we expect or anticipate will or may occur in the future, including such things as future capital expenditures (including their amount and nature), business strategy, expansion and growth of the business operations and other such matters are forward-looking statements. To take advantage of the safe harbor provided by the Act, we are identifying certain factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements, whether oral or written. These factors include, without limitation, general economic conditions affecting consumer spending, the timing and acceptance of new products in the stores, the timing and mix of goods sold, purchase price volatility (including inflationary and deflationary pressures), the ability to increase sales at existing stores, the ability to manage growth and identify suitable locations, failure of an acquisition to produce anticipated results, the ability to successfully manage expenses and execute our key gross margin enhancing initiatives, the availability of favorable credit sources, capital market conditions in general, the ability to open new stores in the manner and number currently contemplated, the impact of new stores on our business, competition, weather conditions, the seasonal nature of our business, effective merchandising initiatives and marketing emphasis, the ability to retain vendors, reliance on foreign suppliers, the ability to attract, train and retain qualified employees, product liability and other claims, changes in federal, state or local regulations, potential judgments, fines, legal fees and other costs, breach of information systems or theft of customer data, ongoing and potential future legal or regulatory proceedings, management of our information systems, failure to secure or develop and implement new technologies, the failure of customer-facing technology systems, business disruption including from the implementation of supply chain technologies, effective tax rate changes and results of examination by taxing authorities, the ability to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting, changes in accounting standards, assumptions and estimates, and those described in Item 1A. “Risk Factors.” Forward-looking statements are based on currently available information and are based on our current expectations and projections about future events. We undertake no obligation to release publicly any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

Tractor Supply Company is the largest operator of retail farm and ranch stores in the United States and is focused on supplying the lifestyle needs of recreational farmers and ranchers and others who enjoy the rural lifestyle (which we refer to as the “Out Here” lifestyle), as well as tradesmen and small businesses. We operate retail stores under the names Tractor Supply Company and Del’s Feed & Farm Supply and operate a website under the name TractorSupply.com. Our stores are located primarily in towns outlying major metropolitan markets and in rural communities.

Tractor Supply Company has one reportable industry segment which is the retail sale of farm and ranch products. At December 28, 2013, we operated 1,276 retail farm and ranch stores in 48 states. Our Tractor Supply stores typically range in size from 15,000 to 19,000 square feet of inside selling space along with additional outside selling space. We use a standard 15,500 square foot design for most new built-to-suit locations. In some smaller markets we use a 12,500 square foot format with slightly less inventory and lower occupancy costs than our prototype but with a similar product assortment.

Business Strategy

We believe our sales and earnings growth are the result of executing our business strategy, which includes the following key components:

Market Niche

We have identified a specialized market niche: supplying the lifestyle needs of recreational farmers and ranchers and others who enjoy the rural lifestyle, as well as tradesmen and small businesses. By focusing our product assortment on these core customers, we believe we are differentiated from general merchandise, home center and other specialty retailers. We cater to the rural lifestyle and often serve a market by being a trip consolidator for many basic maintenance needs for farm, ranch and rural customers.

Customers

Our customers are home, land, pet and livestock owners who generally have above average income and below average cost of living. We seek to serve a customer base that primarily lives in towns outlying major metropolitan markets and in rural communities. They are recreational farmers and ranchers and others who enjoy the rural lifestyle, as well as tradesmen and small businesses.

Customer Service

We are committed to providing our customers reliable product availability and a high level of in-store service through our motivated, well-trained store team members. We believe the ability of our store team members to provide friendly, responsive and seasoned advice helps our customers find the right products to satisfy their everyday needs in addition to the specialty items needed to complete their rural lifestyle projects. Additionally, we maintain a customer solutions center located in Brentwood, Tennessee that can be reached via phone or email that supports our online and in-store customers and our store team members. We believe this commitment to customer service promotes strong customer loyalty and repeat shopping.

We use a third party provider to measure our level of customer service. This process allows customers to provide feedback on their shopping experience. Based on the third party provider’s data, we consider our customer satisfaction

scores to be among the best-in-class. We critically evaluate the feedback we receive from our customers and implement improvements at the individual store level based on that feedback.

Store Personnel and Training

We seek to hire store team members with farming and ranching backgrounds, with particular emphasis on general maintenance, equine and welding. We endeavor to staff our stores with courteous, highly motivated team members and devote considerable resources to training store team members, often in cooperation with our vendors. Our training programs include:

- management training program which covers all aspects of our store operations;
- structured training on customer service and selling skills;
 - product knowledge and in-store training programs produced in conjunction with key vendors;
- frequent management skills training classes;
- semi-annual store manager meetings with vendor product presentations; and
- ongoing product information updates from our management headquarters, the Store Support Center.

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Store Environment

Our stores are designed and managed to make shopping an enjoyable experience and to maximize sales and operating efficiencies. Stores are strategically arranged to provide an open environment for optimal product placement and visual display. In addition, these layouts allow for departmental space to be easily reallocated and visual displays to be changed for seasonal products and promotions. Display and product placement information is sent to stores weekly to ensure quality and uniformity among the stores. Informative signs are located throughout each store to assist customers with purchasing decisions and merchandise location. These signs provide customers with a comparison of product qualities, clear pricing and useful information regarding product benefits and suggestions for appropriate accessories. Our store layouts and visual displays afford our customers a feeling of familiarity and enhance the shopping experience. Also, all of our store team members wear highly visible red vests, aprons or smocks with nametags, and our customer service and checkout counters are conveniently located.

Merchandising and Purchasing

We offer an extensive assortment of products for those seeking to enjoy the Out Here lifestyle. Our broad product assortment and physical store size are tailored to meet the needs of our customers in various geographic markets. Our full line of product offerings is supported by a strong in-stock inventory position with an average of 16,000 to 19,500 products per store. No one product accounted for more than 10% of our sales during 2013. We offer the following comprehensive selection of merchandise:

- Equine, livestock, pet and small animal products, including items necessary for their health, care, growth and containment;
- Hardware, truck, towing and tool products;
 - Seasonal products, including lawn and garden items, power equipment, gifts and toys;
- Work/recreational clothing and footwear; and
- Maintenance products for agricultural and rural use.

The following chart indicates the percentage of sales represented by each of our major product categories during fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011:

Product Category:	Percent of Sales			
	2013	2012	2011	
Livestock and Pet	43	% 42	% 40	%
Hardware, Tools, Truck and Towing	23	23	23	
Seasonal, Gift and Toy Products	20	20	21	
Clothing and Footwear	9	9	10	
Agriculture	5	6	6	
Total	100	% 100	% 100	%

Our buying team constantly reviews and updates our product assortment to respond to customer needs and to offer new, relevant products. We are focused on providing key products that our customers use on a regular basis for their lifestyle and maintenance needs with emphasis on consumable, usable, edible (C.U.E.) products. Examples of C.U.E product categories include, but are not limited to, livestock feed and bedding, pet food, lubricants, and various seasonal products, such as pest control and twine.

Our products are sourced through both domestic and international vendors. Our business is not dependent upon any one vendor or particular group of vendors. We purchase our products from a group of approximately 800 vendors, with no one vendor representing more than 10% of our purchases during fiscal 2013. Approximately 300 core vendors accounted for 90% of our purchases during fiscal 2013. We have not experienced any significant difficulty in obtaining satisfactory alternative sources of supply for our products, and we believe that adequate sources of supply

exist at substantially similar costs for nearly all of our products. We have no material long-term contractual commitments with any of our vendors.

Our buying team focuses on merchandise procurement, vendor line reviews and testing of new products and programs. We also employ a dedicated inventory management team that focuses exclusively on all forecasting and replenishment functions, and a committed merchandise planning team that concentrates on assortment planning. Through the combined efforts of these teams, we continue to improve our overall inventory productivity and in-stock position.

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Intellectual Property

Our subsidiary, Tractor Supply Co. of Texas, LP (“TSCT”), owns registrations with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office (“USPTO”) for various service marks including TSC Tractor Supply Co.[®], TSC Tractor Supply Co.[®] and the trapezium design for retail store services. We consider these service marks, and the accompanying goodwill and name recognition, to be valuable assets of our business. TSCT also owns several other service marks for retail services, some of which have been registered with the USPTO and some of which are the subject of applications for registration pending before the USPTO.

In addition to selling products that bear nationally-known manufacturer brands, we also sell products manufactured for us under a number of exclusive brands that we consider to be important to our business. These exclusive brands are manufactured for us by a number of vendors and provide an alternative to the national brands, which helps provide value for our customers and positions us as a destination store.

Our exclusive brands represented approximately 31%, 25% and 23% of our total sales in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Our exclusive brands include:

- ☪.E. Schmidt[®], Bit & Bridle[®] and Blue Mountain[®] (apparel and footwear)
- ☪ountyline[®] (livestock, farm and ranch equipment)
- ☪roundwork[®] (lawn and garden supplies)
- ☪uskee[®] (outdoor power equipment)
- ☪obSmart[®] (tools)
- ☪roducers Pride[®] and Dumor[®] (livestock and horse feed and supplies)
- ☪ed Shed[®] (gifts and collectibles)
- ☪edstone[®] (heating products)
- ☪etriever[®], 4health[®] and Paws 'n Claws[®] (pet foods and supplies)
- ☪oyal Wing[®] (bird feed and supplies)
- ☪ractor Supply Co.[®] (trailers, truck tool boxes and animal bedding)
- ☪raveller[®] (truck and automotive products)

The exclusive brands identified above have been registered with the USPTO for certain products and are the subject of applications for registration pending before the USPTO for other products.

Our trademark and service mark registrations have various expiration dates; however, provided that we continue to use the marks and renew the registrations in a timely manner, the registrations are potentially perpetual in duration.

We believe our intellectual property, which includes the trademarks and service marks identified above, together with certain trade names, domain names, copyrights and patents, has significant value and is an important component of our merchandising and marketing strategies.

Distribution

We currently operate a distribution network for supplying stores with merchandise, and in fiscal 2013 our stores received approximately 71% of merchandise through this network while approximately 29% of merchandise was shipped directly to the stores from our vendors. We believe this flow facilitates the prompt and efficient distribution of merchandise to our stores in order to enhance sales and improve our inventory turnover rate. Our seven distribution centers, located in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Nebraska, Texas and Washington, represent total distribution capacity of 3.9 million square feet. In 2013, we completed construction on a new distribution center, a 684,000 square foot facility in Macon, Georgia, which includes an import center. It replaced our 521,000 square foot leased distribution center in Braselton, Georgia and became operational in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. We continue to improve the technology in our distribution centers, and currently four of our seven facilities utilize a new

warehouse management system that provides for better movement of inventory through increased use of conveyors and automation. We will continue to refine this new system and expect that it will be implemented in additional locations.

We select the locations of our distribution centers in an effort to minimize logistics costs and optimize the distance from distribution centers to our stores. We manage our inbound and outbound transportation activity in-house through the use of a web-based transportation management system. We utilize several common carriers for store deliveries. We manage our transportation costs through carrier negotiations, the monitoring of transportation routes, and the scheduling of deliveries.

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Marketing

We utilize an "everyday value price" philosophy to consistently offer our products at competitive prices complemented by strategically planned promotions throughout the year. We regularly monitor prices at competing stores and adjust our prices as appropriate.

To drive store traffic and position ourselves as a destination store, we promote broad selections of merchandise with newspaper circulars, customer targeted direct mail and email and internet offerings. Vendors frequently support these specific programs by offering temporary cost reductions, honoring coupons and funding gift card rebate programs. Our vendors also provide assistance with product presentation and fixture design, brochures, support for in-store events, and point-of-purchase materials for customer education and product knowledge for our team members.

Multi-Channel

We communicate with our customers across multiple touch points including our stores, e-commerce website (TractorSupply.com), email and direct mail. Our goal is to be available when and how our customers choose to engage with our brand. Connecting with consumers online provides the opportunity to allow customers to shop at a time and place that fits their schedule while delivering enhanced product information, research and decision tools that support product selection and informational needs in specific subject areas. We give our customers the ability to purchase products and have them shipped to one of our retail stores, their homes or offices. We believe this capability further enhances customer service and extends our market to areas where our retail stores are not currently located. Additionally, in 2013, we upgraded our e-commerce website to include the integration of order management, added extensive products offerings for vendor direct to customer drop shipments and transitioned to in-house warehouse fulfillment for products that we stock.

Management and Team Members

As of December 28, 2013, we employed approximately 10,200 full-time and 9,000 part-time team members. We also employ additional part-time team members during peak periods. We are not party to any collective bargaining agreements.

Our store operations are organized into eight regions. Each region is led by a vice president of operations, and the region is further organized into districts, which are led by a district manager or area manager. We have internal advisory boards, one comprised of store managers and the other comprised of district managers. These groups bring a grassroots perspective to operational initiatives and generate chain-wide endorsement of proposed best-practice solutions.

All of our team members participate in one of various incentive programs, which provide the opportunity to receive additional compensation based upon team and/or Company performance. We also provide our eligible team members the opportunity to participate in an employee stock purchase plan and a 401(k) retirement savings plan (we contribute to the 401(k) retirement savings plan solely through a cash match of 100% of the employee's elective contributions up to 3% of eligible compensation plus 50% of the employee's elective contributions from 3% to 6% of eligible compensation). Additionally, we share in the cost of health insurance provided to our team members, and team members receive a discount on merchandise purchased at our stores.

We encourage a promote-from-within environment when internal resources permit. We also provide internal leadership development programs designed to mentor our high-potential team members for continued progress. Our current team of district managers, area managers, and store managers have an average tenure of approximately six years. Management believes internal promotions, coupled with the hiring of individuals with previous retail experience, will provide the management structure necessary to support our planned growth.

Continuous Improvement

We are committed to a continuous improvement program called Tractor Value System (“TVS”), which is our catalyst to drive change throughout our organization. TVS is a business management system that emphasizes, through data analytics and team member engagement, a focus on continuous improvement. Utilizing TVS, we improve processes by identifying and accepting the need for change of current practices to reduce costs, shorten lead times, and drive innovation. We have implemented numerous continuous improvement projects (with team members from multiple areas of our business) to evaluate key operations and implement process changes. Team members are empowered and expected to challenge current paradigms and improve processes. Our management encourages the participation of all team members in decision-making, regularly solicits input and suggestions from our team members and incorporates suggestions into our improvement activities.

Management Information and Control Systems

We have invested considerable resources in our management information and control systems to support superior customer service, manage the purchase and distribution of our merchandise and improve our operating efficiencies. Our key management information and control systems include a point-of-sale system, an e-commerce platform, a supply chain management and replenishment

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system, a warehouse management system, a price optimization system, a vendor purchase order control system and a merchandise presentation system. These systems are integrated through an enterprise resource planning (“ERP”) system. This ERP system tracks merchandise from initial order through ultimate sale and interfaces with our financial systems.

We continue to evaluate and improve the functionality of our systems to maximize their effectiveness. Such efforts include ongoing hardware and software evaluations, refreshes and upgrades to support optimal software configurations and application performance. We plan to continue to upgrade our information technology and implement other efficiency-driving system enhancements (including the continued roll-out of a new warehouse management system to distribution centers, significant feature enhancements to our e-commerce platform, an enhanced demand planning system and store and support center hardware refreshes) in 2014. We will continue to strengthen the security of our information systems and support store and distribution center expansion. These efforts are directed toward improving business processes and achieving the most efficient and effective use of systems to manage our operations while ensuring a secure and reliable environment.

Growth Strategy

Our current and long-term growth strategy is to: (1) expand geographic market presence through opening new retail stores, (2) enhance financial performance through comparable store sales growth achieved through targeted merchandising programs with an “everyday value price” philosophy and supported by strong customer service, (3) enhance product margin through strategic product sourcing, inventory and markdown management, a strong exclusive brand offering, and optimization of product pricing and transportation costs, (4) leverage operating costs by focusing on opportunities for continuous improvement and elimination of waste in all of our processes, (5) expand market opportunities via e-commerce and internet-supported sales accomplished by improving our website product content and enhancing our customers’ online experience, and (6) expand through selective acquisition, as such opportunities arise, to enhance penetration into new and existing markets to complement organic growth.

Over the past five years we have experienced considerable sales growth, resulting in a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 11.4%. We plan to open 102 to 106 new stores in 2014, a selling square footage increase of approximately 8%. We opened 102 new stores in 2013 and 93 new stores in 2012, selling square footage increases of approximately 8.3% and 7.9%, respectively.

We operated 1,276 retail farm and ranch stores in 48 states as of December 28, 2013. Given the size of the communities that we target, we believe that there is ample opportunity for new store growth in many existing and new markets. We have developed a proven method for selecting store sites and have identified over 800 additional markets for new Tractor Supply stores. Approximately 56% of our stores are in freestanding buildings and 44% are located in strip shopping centers. We lease approximately 93% of our store sites and own the remaining 7% of store sites.

Competition

We operate in a competitive retail industry. The principal competitive factors include location of stores, price and quality of merchandise, in-stock consistency, merchandise assortment and presentation, and customer service. We compete with general merchandise retailers, home center retailers, specialty and discount retailers, independently owned retail farm and ranch stores, numerous privately-held regional farm store chains and farm cooperatives, as well as internet-based retailers. However, we believe we successfully differentiate ourselves from many of these retailers by focusing on our specialized market niche for customers living the rural lifestyle. See further discussion of competition in 1A, “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Seasonality and Weather

Our business is seasonal. Historically, our sales and profits are the highest in the second and fourth fiscal quarters due to the sale of seasonal products. In past years, weather conditions, including unseasonably warm weather in winter months, and extreme weather conditions, including snow and ice storms, flood and wind damage, hurricanes, tornadoes, extreme rain and droughts, have affected our sales and results of operations both positively and negatively. Our strategy is to remain flexible and react to extreme weather conditions by adjusting our merchandise assortments and redirecting inventories to stores affected by the weather conditions. We experience our highest inventory and accounts payable balances during our first fiscal quarter for purchases of seasonal products to support the higher sales volume of the spring selling season and again during our third fiscal quarter to support the higher sales volume of the cold-weather selling season.

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Stewardship and Compliance with Environmental Matters

Our operations are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations enacted or adopted regulating the discharge of materials into the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. We are committed to conducting business in an environmentally responsible manner. This commitment impacts all areas of our business, including investments in store construction and maintenance, energy usage, supply chain, product selection, responsible packaging, recycling, and delivery of product knowledge to our customers.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the following list is included in Part I of this Report in lieu of being included in the Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 1, 2014.

The following is a list of the names and ages of all executive officers of the registrant, indicating all positions and offices with the registrant held by each such person and each person's principal occupations and employment during at least the past five years:

Name	Position	Age
Gregory A. Sandfort	President and Chief Executive Officer	58
Anthony F. Crudele	Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	57
Steve K. Barbarick	Executive Vice President – Merchandising and Marketing	46
Lee J. Downing	Senior Vice President – Operations	42
Benjamin F. Parrish, Jr.	Senior Vice President – General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	57
Alexander L. Stanton	Senior Vice President – Supply Chain	48
Kimberly D. Vella ^(a)	Senior Vice President – Chief People Officer	47

^(a) On February 6, 2014, the Company accepted the resignation of Kimberly D. Vella effective March 2, 2014.

Gregory A. Sandfort has served as President and Chief Executive Officer since December 2012, prior to which he served as President and Chief Operating Officer of the Company since February 2012. Mr. Sandfort previously served as President and Chief Merchandising Officer of the Company since February 2009, after having served as Executive Vice President – Chief Merchandising Officer of the Company since November 2007. Mr. Sandfort served as President and Chief Operating Officer at Michaels Stores, Inc. from March 2006 to August 2007 and as Executive Vice President – General Merchandise Manager at Michaels Stores, Inc. from January 2004 to February 2006. Mr. Sandfort has served as a director of the Company since February 2013.

Anthony F. Crudele has served as Executive Vice President – Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since January 2007, after having served as Senior Vice President – Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company since November 2005. Mr. Crudele previously served as Chief Financial Officer at Gibson Guitar from August 2003 to September 2005, as Chief Financial Officer of Xcelerate Corp. from January 2000 to January 2003, and at The Sports Authority from 1989 through 1999 (serving as Chief Financial Officer from 1996 through 1999).

Steve K. Barbarick has served as Executive Vice President – Merchandising and Marketing for the Company since September 2012 and prior to that time served as Senior Vice President – Merchandising since February 2011. Mr. Barbarick previously served as Vice President – Merchandising since June 2009, after having served as Vice President and Divisional Merchandise Manager since 2003.

Lee J. Downing has served as Senior Vice President – Operations for the Company since October 2010. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Downing served as Division Vice President – Operations for Dollar General Corporation from 2005. Mr. Downing also served as Region Vice President – Northeast Operations and in various other operations roles at Family Dollar Stores from 1999 to 2005.

Benjamin F. Parrish, Jr. has served as Senior Vice President – General Counsel and Corporate Secretary of the Company since October 2010. Mr. Parrish previously served as Executive Vice President and General Counsel of MV Transportation, Inc. from September 2008 until he joined the Company. He served as Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Central Parking Corporation from 1998 to 2008.

Alexander L. Stanton has served as Senior Vice President – Supply Chain for the Company since October 2011, having previously served as Senior Vice President – Finance and Strategy since February 2009 and as Vice President – Finance since joining the

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Company in March 2006. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Stanton owned a consulting firm that focused on restructuring small and middle market companies where he took on executive level roles within several organizations. From 1992 to 1999, Mr. Stanton held several positions at The Sports Authority, including Treasurer, Vice President of Strategy & Finance and Senior Vice President of Business Development.

Kimberly D. Vella has served as Senior Vice President – Chief People Officer since July 2010, and prior to that time served as Senior Vice President – Human Resources of the Company since January 2007, after having served as Vice President – Human Resources of the Company since October 2001.

Additional Information

We file reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), including Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and other reports as required. The public may read and copy any materials the Company files with the SEC at the SEC’s Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. We are an electronic filer and the SEC maintains an Internet site at sec.gov that contains the reports, proxy and information statements, and other information filed electronically.

We make available free of charge through our Internet website, TractorSupply.com, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the SEC. The information provided on our website is not part of this report, and is therefore not incorporated by reference unless such information is otherwise specifically referenced elsewhere in this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Our business faces many risks. Those risks of which we are currently aware and deem to be material are described below. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risk factors occur, our business, financial condition or results of operations may significantly suffer, and the trading price of our common stock could decline. These risk factors should be read in conjunction with the other information in this Form 10-K.

General economic conditions may adversely affect our financial performance.

Our results of operations may be sensitive to changes in overall economic conditions that impact consumer spending, including discretionary spending. A weakening of economic conditions affecting disposable consumer income such as lower employment levels, uncertainty or changes in business or political conditions, higher interest rates, higher tax rates, higher fuel and energy costs, higher labor and healthcare costs, the impact of natural disasters or acts of terrorism, and other matters could reduce consumer spending or cause consumers to shift their spending to other competitors. A general reduction in the level of discretionary spending, shifts in consumer discretionary spending to our competitors or shifts in discretionary spending to less profitable products sold by us, could result in lower net sales, slower inventory turnover, greater markdowns on inventory, and a reduction in profitability due to lower margins.

Purchase price volatility, including inflationary and deflationary pressures, may adversely affect our financial performance.

Although we cannot determine the full effect of inflation and deflation on our operations, we believe our sales and results of operations are affected by both. We are subject to market risk with respect to the pricing of certain products and services, which include, among other items, steel, grain, petroleum, corn, cotton and other commodities as well as transportation services. Therefore, we may experience both inflationary and deflationary pressure on product cost, which may impact consumer demand and, as a result, sales and gross margin. Our strategy is to reduce or mitigate the

effects of purchase price volatility principally by taking advantage of vendor incentive programs, economies of scale from increased volume of purchases, adjusting retail prices and selectively buying from the most competitive vendors while maintaining product quality. Should our strategy to mitigate purchase price volatility not be effective, our financial performance could be adversely impacted.

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We may be unable to increase sales at our existing stores.

We experience fluctuations in our comparable store sales, defined as sales in stores which have been open for at least twelve months. Our success depends, in part, upon our ability to improve sales at our existing stores. Various factors affect comparable store sales, including the general retail sales environment, our ability to efficiently source and distribute products, changes in our merchandise assortment, competition, current economic conditions, customer satisfaction with our products, the timing of promotional events, the release of new merchandise, the success of marketing programs and weather conditions. These factors may cause our comparable store sales results to differ materially from prior periods and from expectations. Past comparable store sales are not necessarily an indication of future results, and there can be no assurance that our comparable store sales will not decrease in the future.

Capital requirements for growth may not be available.

The construction and opening or acquisition of new stores, store support center facilities, distribution facilities or other facilities, along with the remodeling and renovation of existing stores, require significant amounts of capital. In the past, our growth has been funded primarily through internally generated cash flow and bank borrowings. Disruptions in the capital and credit markets could adversely affect the ability of the banks to meet their commitments. Our access to funds under our Senior Credit Facility, which provides for borrowings of up to \$250 million with an Increase Option for \$150 million (subject to additional lender group commitments), is dependent on the ability of the banks that are parties to the facility to meet their funding commitments. Those banks may not be able to meet their funding commitments to us if they experience shortages of capital and liquidity or if they experience excessive volumes of borrowing requests within a short period of time. In addition, tighter lending practices have made it more challenging for our real estate developers to obtain financing under acceptable loan terms and conditions. Unfavorable lending trends could impact the timing of our store openings and materially adversely affect our ability to open new stores in desirable locations.

Longer term disruptions in the capital and credit markets as a result of uncertainty, changing or increased regulation, reduced alternatives, or failures of significant financial institutions could adversely affect our access to liquidity needed for our business. Any disruption could require us to take measures to conserve cash until the markets stabilize or until alternative credit arrangements or other funding for our business needs can be arranged. Such measures could include deferring capital expenditures and reducing or eliminating future share repurchases, cash dividends or other discretionary uses of cash.

Failure to open and manage new stores in the number and manner currently contemplated could adversely affect our financial performance.

An integral part of our business strategy includes the expansion of our store base through new store openings. This expansion strategy is dependent on our ability to find suitable locations, and we face competition from many retailers for such sites. If we are unable to implement this strategy, our ability to increase our sales, profitability, and cash flow could be impaired significantly. To the extent that we are unable to open new stores in the manner we anticipate (due to, among other reasons, site approval or unforeseen delays in construction), our sales growth may be impeded.

As we execute this expansion strategy, we may also experience managerial or operational challenges which may prevent any expected increase in sales, profitability or cash flow. Our ability to manage our planned expansion depends on the adequacy of our existing information systems, the efficiency and expansion of our distribution systems, the adequacy of the hiring and training process for new personnel (especially store managers), the effectiveness of our controls and procedures, and the ability to identify customer demand in different geographic areas. There can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve our planned expansion, that the new stores will be effectively integrated into our existing operations or that such stores will be profitable.

Although we have a rigorous real estate site selection and approval process, there can be no assurance that our new store openings will be successful or result in incremental sales and profitability for the Company. New stores build

their sales volumes and refine their merchandise selection over time and, as a result, generally have lower gross margins and higher operating expenses as a percentage of sales than our more mature stores. As we continue to open new stores, there may be a negative impact on our results from a lower contribution margin of these new stores until their sales levels ramp to chain average, if at all, as well as from the impact of related pre-opening costs.

We may pursue strategic acquisitions and the failure of an acquisition to produce the anticipated results or the inability to fully integrate the acquired companies could have an adverse impact on our business.

We may, from time to time, acquire businesses we believe to be complementary to our business. The success of an acquisition is based on our ability to make accurate assumptions regarding the valuation, operations, growth potential, integration and other factors relating to the respective business. Acquisitions may result in difficulties in assimilating acquired companies and may result in the diversion of our capital and our management's attention from other business issues and opportunities. We may not be able to successfully integrate operations that we acquire, including their personnel, financial systems, distribution, operations and

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general operating procedures. If we fail to successfully integrate acquisitions, we could experience increased costs associated with operating inefficiencies which could have an adverse effect on our financial results. Also, while we employ several different methodologies to assess potential business opportunities, the new businesses may not meet or exceed our expectations and, therefore, adversely affect our financial performance.

Competition may hinder our ability to execute our business strategy and adversely affect our operations. We operate in the highly competitive retail merchandise sector with numerous competitors. These competitors include general merchandise retailers, home center retailers, other specialty retailers, internet retailers, independently owned farm and ranch stores, regional farm store chains and farm cooperatives. We compete for customers, merchandise, real estate locations, and employees. This competitive environment subjects us to various other risks, including the inability to continue our store and sales growth and to provide attractive merchandise to our customers at competitive prices that allow us to maintain our profitability. Our failure to compete effectively in this environment could adversely impact our financial performance.

Weather conditions may have a significant impact on our financial results. Weather conditions affect the demand for, and in some cases the supply of, products, which in turn has an impact on prices. In past years, weather conditions, including unseasonably warm weather in winter months, and extreme weather conditions, including snow and ice storms, flood and wind damage, hurricanes, tornadoes, extreme rain and droughts, have affected our sales and results of operations both positively and negatively. Our strategy is to remain flexible and to react to extreme weather conditions by adjusting our merchandise assortments and redirecting inventories to stores affected by the weather conditions. Should such a strategy not be effective, the weather may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our merchandising initiatives and marketing emphasis may not provide expected results. We believe our past performance has been based on, and future success will depend upon, in part, the ability to develop and execute merchandising initiatives with effective marketing programs. These merchandising initiatives and marketing programs may not deliver expected results, and there is no assurance that we will correctly identify and respond in a timely manner to evolving trends, consumer preferences and expectations. If we misjudge the market or our marketing programs are not successful, we may overstock unpopular products and be forced to take inventory price reductions that have a material adverse influence on our profitability. Failure to execute and promote such initiatives in a timely manner could harm our ability to grow the business and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. Shortages of key merchandise could also have a material adverse impact on operating results and financial condition.

We face risks associated with vendors from whom our products are sourced. The products we sell are sourced from a variety of domestic and international vendors. We have agreements with our vendors in which the vendors agree to comply with applicable laws, including labor and environmental laws, and to indemnify us against certain liabilities and costs. Our ability to recover liabilities and costs under these vendor agreements is dependent upon the financial condition and integrity of the vendors.

We rely on long-term relationships with our suppliers but have no long-term contracts with such suppliers. Our future success will depend in large measure upon our ability to maintain our existing supplier relationships or to develop new ones. This reliance exposes us to the risk of inadequate and untimely supplies of various products due to political, economic, social, or environmental conditions, transportation delays, or changes in laws and regulations affecting distribution. Our vendors may be forced to reduce their production, shut down their operations or file for bankruptcy protection, which could make it difficult for us to serve the market's needs and could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We rely on foreign manufacturers for various products that we sell. In addition, many of our domestic suppliers purchase a portion of their products from foreign sources. As an importer, our business is subject to the risks generally associated with doing business internationally, such as foreign governmental regulations, economic disruptions, delays in shipments, transportation capacity and costs, currency exchange rates and changes in political or economic conditions in countries from which we purchase products. If any such factors were to render the conduct of business in particular countries undesirable or impractical or if additional United States quotas, duties, taxes or other charges or restrictions were imposed upon the importation of our products in the future, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Our failure to attract and retain qualified team members could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our ability to continue expanding operations depends on our ability to attract and retain a large and growing number of qualified team members. Our ability to meet labor needs while controlling wage and related labor costs is subject to numerous external factors, including the availability of a sufficient number of qualified persons in the work force, unemployment levels, prevailing wage rates, changing demographics, health and other insurance costs and changes in employment legislation. If we are unable to

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locate, attract or retain qualified personnel, or if costs of labor or related costs increase significantly, our financial performance could be adversely affected.

We are be subject to personal injury, workers' compensation, product liability and other claims in the ordinary course of business.

Our business involves a risk of personal injury, workers' compensation, product liability and other claims in the ordinary course of business. Product liability claims from customers and product recalls for merchandise alleged to be defective or harmful could lead to the disposal or write-off of merchandise inventories, the incurrence of fines or penalties and damage to our reputation. We maintain general liability and workers compensation insurance with self-insured retention for each policy type and a deductible for each occurrence. We also maintain umbrella limits above the primary general liability and product liability coverage. In many cases, we have indemnification rights against the manufacturers of the products and their products liability insurance. Our ability to recover costs and damages under such insurance or indemnification arrangements is subject to the financial viability of the insurers and manufacturers and the specific allegations of a claim. No assurance can be given that our insurance coverage or the manufacturers' indemnity will be available or sufficient in any claims brought against us.

Our costs of doing business could increase as a result of adoption of new, changes in, or increased enforcement of federal, state, local or foreign laws and regulations.

We are subject to numerous federal, state, local and foreign laws and governmental regulations relating to environmental protection, personal injury, intellectual property, consumer product safety, building, land use and zoning requirements, workplace regulations, wage and hour, privacy and information security and employment law matters. If we fail to comply with existing or future laws or regulations, or if these laws or regulations are violated by importers, manufacturers or distributors, we may be subject to governmental or judicial fines or sanctions, while incurring substantial legal fees and costs. In addition, our capital expenditures could increase due to remediation measures that may be required if we are found to be noncompliant with any existing or future laws or regulations.

We are also subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (the "FCPA"), which prohibits U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purposes of obtaining or retaining business, and the anti-bribery laws of other jurisdictions. Failure to comply with the FCPA and similar laws could subject us to, among other things, penalties and legal expenses that could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Any failure to maintain the security of the information relating to our business, customers, employees and vendors that we hold, whether as a result of cybersecurity attacks or otherwise, could damage our reputation with customers, employees and vendors, could cause us to incur substantial additional costs and to become subject to litigation, and could adversely affect our operating results.

We receive certain personal information about our customers, employees and vendors. We also rely on business partners to provide services to us that may include important business information or data about our customers, employees and vendors. In addition, our online operations at TractorSupply.com depend upon the secure transmission of confidential information over public networks, including information permitting cashless payments. While we maintain substantial security measures to protect and to prevent unauthorized access to such information, it is possible that unauthorized parties (through cyberattacks, which are rapidly evolving and becoming increasingly sophisticated, or by other means) might compromise our security measures and obtain the personal information of customers, employees and vendors that we hold or other confidential Company data. Such an occurrence could adversely affect our reputation with our customers, employees, and vendors, as well as our operations, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and could result in litigation against us or the imposition of penalties. Moreover, a security breach could require that we expend significant additional resources to upgrade further the security measures that we employ to guard such important personal information against cyberattacks and other attempts to access such information and could result in a disruption of our operations, particularly our online sales operations.

In addition, states and the federal government are increasingly enacting laws and regulations to protect consumers against identity theft. These laws will likely increase the costs of doing business and, if we fail to comply with these laws and regulations or to implement appropriate safeguards or to detect and provide prompt notice of unauthorized access as required by some of these new laws, we could be subject to potential claims for damages and other remedies, which could harm our business.

As customer-facing technologies systems become an increasingly important part of our multi-channel sales and marketing strategy, the failure of those systems to perform effectively and reliably could keep us from delivering positive customer experiences.

Through our continued information technology enhancements, we are able to provide an improved overall shopping environment and a multichannel experience that empowers our customers to shop and interact with us from computers, tablets, smart phones and other mobile communication devices. We use our website both as a sales channel for our products and also as a method of providing product, project and other relevant information to our customers to drive both in-store and online sales. Multi-channel

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retailing is continually evolving and expanding, and we must effectively respond to changing customer expectations and new developments. Disruptions, failures or other performance issues with these customer-facing technology systems could impair the benefits that they provide to our online and in-store business and negatively affect our relationship with our customers.

A significant disruption to our distribution network or to the timely receipt of inventory could adversely impact sales or increase our transportation costs, which would decrease our profits.

We rely on our distribution and transportation network to provide goods to our stores in a timely and cost-effective manner through deliveries to our distribution centers from vendors and then from the distribution centers or direct ship vendors to our stores by various means of transportation, including shipments by sea, air, rail and truck. Any disruption, unanticipated expense or operational failure related to this process could affect store operations negatively. For example, unexpected delivery delays (including delays due to weather, fuel shortages or other reasons) or increases in transportation costs (including increased fuel costs or a decrease in transportation capacity for overseas shipments) could significantly decrease our ability to provide adequate product for sale, resulting in lower sales and profitability. In addition, labor shortages or work stoppages in the transportation industry or long-term disruptions to the national and international transportation infrastructure that lead to delays or interruptions of deliveries could negatively affect our business. Also, a fire, tornado, or other disaster at one of our distribution centers could disrupt our timely receiving, processing and shipment of merchandise to our stores which could adversely affect our business.

The implementation of our supply chain initiatives could disrupt our operations in the near term, and these initiatives might not provide the anticipated benefits or might fail.

We maintain a network of distribution facilities and have plans to build new facilities to support our growth objectives. Delays in opening distribution centers could adversely affect our future operations by slowing store growth, which may in turn reduce revenue growth. In addition, distribution-related construction or expansion projects entail risks which could cause delays and cost overruns, such as: shortages of materials; shortages of skilled labor or work stoppages; unforeseen construction, scheduling, engineering, environmental or geological problems; weather interference; fires or other casualty losses; and unanticipated cost increases. The completion date and ultimate cost of future projects could differ significantly from initial expectations due to construction-related or other reasons. We cannot guarantee that all projects will be completed on time or within established budgets.

We continue to make significant technology investments in our supply chain. These initiatives are designed to streamline our distribution process so that we can optimize the delivery of goods and services to our stores and distribution centers in a timely manner and at a reasonable cost. The cost and potential problems and interruptions associated with the implementation of these initiatives, including those associated with managing third-party service providers and employing new web-based tools and services, could disrupt or reduce the efficiency of our operations in the near term. In addition, our improved supply chain technology might not provide the anticipated benefits, it might take longer than expected to realize the anticipated benefits, or the initiatives might fail altogether.

If we are unable to maintain or upgrade our management information systems and software programs or if we are unable to convert to alternate systems in an efficient and timely manner, our operations may be disrupted or become less efficient and our strategic business initiatives may not be successful.

We depend on management information systems for many aspects of our business. We rely on certain software vendors to maintain and periodically upgrade many of these systems so that we can continue to support our business. We could be materially adversely affected if our management information systems are disrupted or if we are unable to improve, upgrade, maintain and expand systems, particularly in light of the contemplated continued store growth.

The success of our strategic business initiatives designed to increase our sales and improve margin is dependent in varying degrees on the timely delivery and the functionality of information technology systems to support them. Extended delays or cost overruns in securing, developing and otherwise implementing technology solutions to

support the strategic business initiatives would delay and possibly even prevent us from realizing the projected benefits of those initiatives.

We cannot provide any guaranty of future dividend payments or that we will continue to repurchase our common stock pursuant to our stock repurchase program.

Although our Board of Directors has indicated an intention to pay future quarterly cash dividends on our common stock, any determination to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the future will be based primarily upon our financial condition, results of operations, business requirements, and our Board of Directors' continuing determination that the declaration of dividends is in the best interests of our stockholders and is in compliance with all laws and agreements applicable to the dividend. Furthermore, although our Board of Directors has authorized a \$1 billion share repurchase program through April 2015, we may discontinue this program at any time.

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The market price for our common stock might be volatile and could result in a decline in value.

The price at which our common stock trades may be volatile and could be subject to significant fluctuations in response to our operating results, general trends and prospects for the retail industry, announcements by our competitors, analyst recommendations, our ability to meet or exceed analysts' or investors' expectations, the condition of the financial markets and other factors. The Company's stock price is dependent in part on the multiple of earnings that investors are willing to pay. That multiple is in part dependent on investors' perception of the Company's future earnings growth prospects. If investor perceptions of the Company's earnings growth prospects change, the Company's earnings multiple may decline and its stock price could be adversely affected.

In addition, the stock market in recent years has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of companies. These fluctuations, as well as general economic and market conditions, may adversely affect the market price of our common stock notwithstanding our actual operating performance.

Effective tax rate changes and results of examinations by taxing authorities could materially impact our results. Our future effective tax rates could be adversely affected by the earnings mix being lower than historical results in states where we have lower statutory rates and higher than historical results in states where we have higher statutory rates, by changes in the measurement of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, or by changes in tax laws or interpretations thereof. In addition, we are subject to periodic audits and examinations by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and other state and local taxing authorities. Like many retailers, a portion of our sales are to tax-exempt customers. The business activities of our customers and the intended use of the unique products sold by us create a challenging and complex compliance environment. These circumstances create risk that we could be challenged as to the propriety of our sales tax compliance. Our results could be materially impacted by the determinations and expenses related to these and other proceedings by the IRS and other state and local taxing authorities.

Failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting could materially impact our business and results.

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. An internal control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Further, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Because of the inherent limitations in all internal control systems, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Any failure to maintain an effective system of internal control over financial reporting could limit our ability to report our financial results accurately and timely or to detect and prevent fraud, and could expose us to litigation or adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Failure to protect our reputation could have a material adverse effect on our brand name.

Our success depends on the value and strength of the Tractor Supply name. The Tractor Supply name is integral to our business as well as to the implementation of our strategies for expanding our business. Maintaining, promoting, and positioning our brand will depend largely on the success of our marketing and merchandising efforts and our ability to provide high quality merchandise and a consistent, high quality customer experience. Our brand could be adversely affected if we fail to achieve these objectives or if our public image or reputation were to be tarnished by negative publicity. Failure to comply with ethical, social, product, labor and environmental standards could also jeopardize our reputation and potentially lead to various adverse consumer actions. Any of these events could result in decreased revenue or otherwise adversely affect our business.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Item 2. Properties

At December 28, 2013, the Company operated 1,276 stores in 48 states. The Company leases approximately 93% of its stores, one of its seven distribution centers and three store support center locations in Brentwood, Tennessee. Store leases typically have initial terms of 10 to 15 years, with two to four renewal periods of five years each, exercisable at our option. No single lease is material to Company operations.

Following is a count of store locations by state:

State	Number of Stores	State	Number of Stores
Texas	138	Illinois	16
Ohio	81	Wisconsin	15
Michigan	72	Kansas	14
New York	71	Massachusetts	14
Pennsylvania	68	New Mexico	14
Tennessee	66	Maryland	13
North Carolina	61	Nebraska	12
Georgia	51	New Jersey	11
Florida	49	Connecticut	10
Kentucky	47	Minnesota	10
Virginia	46	Arizona	8
Indiana	45	Colorado	8
Alabama	43	Iowa	7
Oklahoma	31	North Dakota	7
South Carolina	29	Vermont	7
California	25	South Dakota	6
Louisiana	25	Delaware	4
Mississippi	25	Montana	3
West Virginia	24	Hawaii	2
Arkansas	20	Oregon	2
Maine	19	Idaho	1
Missouri	18	Rhode Island	1
Washington	18	Nevada	1
New Hampshire	17	Wyoming	1
			1,276

Following is a list of distribution center locations including the approximate square footage and if the location is leased or owned:

Distribution Center Location	Approximate Square Footage	Owned/Leased Facility
Franklin, Kentucky	833,000	Owned
Pendleton, Indiana	764,000	Owned
Macon, Georgia	684,000	Owned
Waco, Texas	666,000	Owned
Hagerstown, Maryland	482,000	Owned
Waverly, Nebraska	422,000	Owned
Lakewood, Washington	64,000	Leased

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company responded to a Request for Information from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (“EPA”) in the first quarter of fiscal 2009 relating to certain recreational vehicles and non-road spark ignition engines sold by the Company. In the first quarter of fiscal 2011, the Environmental Enforcement Section of the Department of Justice (“DOJ”), on behalf of the EPA, informed the Company that it believed the Company had violated the Clean Air Act by importing or causing the importation of certain engines that were noncompliant, and that unless the DOJ and the Company were able to reach a settlement, the DOJ was prepared to commence a civil action. The engines were purchased by the Company pursuant to agreements with vendors under which the vendors represented that their products complied with all applicable laws and regulations and under which the vendors agreed to indemnify the Company for any liabilities or costs relating to, among other matters, the noncompliance or alleged noncompliance of their products. The Company notified these vendors of the EPA’s position and has worked with these vendors to provide additional information to the DOJ and EPA regarding the alleged violations. As a result of this process, the Company believes it has provided evidence that many of the products identified by the DOJ and EPA in early 2011 were, in fact, in compliance with the Clean Air Act and that most of the remaining issues relate to products purchased from one vendor. The vendor of these products and the Company are engaged in settlement discussions with the DOJ and EPA that would call for the payment of a civil penalty by and certain injunctive relief against the Company. The Company does not expect the resolution of this matters to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. The Company does not believe it is reasonably possible that a loss in excess of the amount accrued will be incurred.

The Company is also involved in various litigation matters arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company believes that any estimated loss related to such matters has been adequately provided in accrued liabilities to the extent probable and reasonably estimable. Accordingly, the Company currently expects these matters will be resolved without material adverse effect on its consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Tractor Supply Company's common stock trades on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol "TSCO".

On August 28, 2013, our Board of Directors declared a two-for-one split of our outstanding shares of common stock to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. On September 26, 2013, stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18, 2013, received one additional share of common stock for each share owned by such stockholder. All share and per-share information in the Annual Report on Form 10-K has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock split.

The table below sets forth the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by The Nasdaq Global Select Market for each fiscal quarter of the periods indicated:

	Price Range (split adjusted)			
	2013		2012	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$52.69	\$43.13	\$46.37	\$34.25
Second Quarter	\$59.12	\$50.17	\$50.60	\$40.30
Third Quarter	\$67.13	\$57.00	\$50.64	\$37.73
Fourth Quarter	\$77.00	\$64.17	\$51.87	\$41.20

As of January 31, 2014, the approximate number of record holders of our common stock was 800 (excluding individual participants in nominee security position listings), and the estimated number of beneficial holders of our common stock was 82,000.

Common Stock Dividends

During 2013 and 2012, the Board of Directors declared the following cash dividends:

Date Declared	Dividend	Stockholders of Record Date	Date Paid
	Amount Per Share ^(a)		
October 30, 2013	\$0.13	November 18, 2013	December 3, 2013
July 31, 2013	\$0.13	August 19, 2013	September 4, 2013
May 1, 2013	\$0.13	May 20, 2013	June 4, 2013
February 6, 2013	\$0.10	February 25, 2013	March 12, 2013
October 31, 2012	\$0.10	November 19, 2012	December 4, 2012
August 1, 2012	\$0.10	August 20, 2012	September 5, 2012
May 2, 2012	\$0.10	May 21, 2012	June 5, 2012
February 8, 2012	\$0.06	February 27, 2012	March 13, 2012

^(a) All dividend amounts except the October 30, 2013 dividend amount have been split adjusted.

It is the present intention of the Board of Directors to continue to pay a quarterly cash dividend; however, the declaration and payment of future dividends will be determined by the Board of Directors in its sole discretion and will depend upon the earnings, financial condition, and capital needs of the Company, and other factors which the Board of Directors deem relevant.

On February 5, 2014, our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.13 per share of the Company's common stock. The dividend will be paid on March 11, 2014, to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 24, 2014.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized common stock repurchases under the share repurchase program up to \$1 billion, through April 2015. Additionally, the Company withholds shares from vested restricted stock units to satisfy employees' minimum statutory tax withholding requirements. Stock purchase activity during fiscal 2013 is set forth in the table below:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ^(a)	Average Price Paid Per Share ^(a)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
First Quarter ^(b)	1,121,246	\$47.99	1,045,000	\$241,306,997
Second Quarter	353,650	54.97	353,650	221,870,716
Third Quarter	352,886	60.35	352,886	200,578,283
Fourth Quarter:				
9/29/13 – 10/26/13	—	—	—	200,578,283
10/27/13 – 11/23/13 ^(c)	281,221	71.86	278,524	180,572,136
11/24/13 – 12/28/13	256,700	73.26	256,700	161,769,217
	537,921	72.53	535,224	161,769,217
As of December 28, 2013	2,365,703	\$56.46	2,286,760	\$161,769,217

^(a)The number of shares purchased and the average price paid per share shown in the table above have been adjusted to reflect the effect of a two-for-one stock split that was effective September 26, 2013.

^(b)The total number of shares purchased and average price paid per share include 76,246 shares withheld from vested restricted stock units to satisfy employees' minimum statutory tax withholding requirements.

^(c)The total number of shares purchased and average price paid per share include 2,697 shares withheld from vested restricted stock units to satisfy employees' minimum statutory tax withholding requirements.

We expect to implement the balance of the repurchase program through purchases made from time to time either in the open market or through private transactions, in accordance with regulations of the SEC and other applicable legal requirements. The timing and amount of any common stock repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, capital availability, and other market conditions.

Any additional stock repurchase programs will be subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors and subject to our results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other factors deemed relevant by our Board of Directors. The program may be limited or terminated at any time without prior notice.

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STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

This performance graph shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) or otherwise subject to the liabilities under that Section and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Tractor Supply Company under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act.

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return on our Common Stock from December 27, 2008 to December 28, 2013 (the Company's fiscal year-end) with the cumulative total returns of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P Retail Index over the same period. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 27, 2008 in our Common Stock and in each of the foregoing indices and in each case assumes reinvestment of dividends. The historical stock price performance shown on this graph is not necessarily indicative of future performance.

	12/27/2008	12/26/2009	12/25/2010	12/31/2011	12/29/2012	12/28/2013
Tractor Supply Company	\$100.00	\$156.52	\$280.42	\$406.43	\$506.78	\$875.32
S&P 500	\$100.00	\$129.07	\$143.99	\$144.09	\$160.68	\$210.98
S&P Retail Index	\$100.00	\$153.87	\$188.62	\$192.81	\$240.33	\$344.26

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

FIVE YEAR SELECTED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS ^(a)

The following selected financial data is derived from the consolidated financial statements of Tractor Supply Company and provides summary historical financial information for the fiscal periods ended and as of the dates indicated (in thousands, except per share amounts and selected operating and other data):

	2013 (52 weeks)	2012 (52 weeks)	2011 (53 weeks)	2010 (52 weeks)	2009 (52 weeks)	
Operating Results:						
Net sales	\$5,164,784	\$4,664,120	\$4,232,743	\$3,638,336	\$3,206,937	
Gross profit	1,753,609	1,566,054	1,406,872	1,203,665	1,041,889	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,138,934	1,040,287	973,822	867,644	784,066	
Depreciation and amortization	100,025	88,975	80,347	69,797	66,258	
Operating income	514,650	436,792	352,703	266,224	191,565	
Interest expense, net	557	1,055	2,087	1,284	1,644	
Income before income taxes	514,093	435,737	350,616	264,940	189,921	
Income tax expense	185,859	159,280	127,876	96,968	70,176	
Net income	\$328,234	\$276,457	\$222,740	\$167,972	\$119,745	
Net income per share – basic ^{(b) (c)}	\$2.35	\$1.94	\$1.55	\$1.16	\$0.83	
Net income per share – diluted ^{(b) (c)}	\$2.32	\$1.90	\$1.51	\$1.12	\$0.82	
Weighted average shares – diluted ^{(b) (c)}	141,723	145,514	147,842	149,372	146,594	
Dividends declared per common share outstanding ^(c)	\$0.49	\$0.36	\$0.22	\$0.14	\$0.00	
Operating Data (percent of net sales):						
Gross margin	34.0	% 33.6	% 33.2	% 33.1	% 32.5	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	22.1	% 22.3	% 23.0	% 23.9	% 24.4	%
Operating income	10.0	% 9.4	% 8.3	% 7.3	% 6.0	%
Net income	6.4	% 6.0	% 5.3	% 4.6	% 3.7	%
Store, Sales and Other Data:						
Stores open at end of year	1,276	1,176	1,085	1,001	930	
Comparable store sales increase (decrease) ^(d)	4.8	% 5.3	% 8.2	% 7.0	% (1.1))%
New store sales (as a % of net sales) ^(d)	5.4	% 5.9	% 5.6	% 5.6	% 7.2	%
Average transaction value	\$44.48	\$44.40	\$43.33	\$42.07	\$42.06	
Comparable store average transaction value increase (decrease) ^(d)	0.0	% 2.0	% 3.1	% (0.3)	)% (6.0))%
Comparable store average transaction count increase ^(d)	4.7	% 3.0	% 5.0	% 7.4	% 5.3	%
Total selling square footage (000's)	20,470	18,893	17,506	16,107	15,023	
Total team members	19,200	17,300	16,400	14,700	13,300	
Capital expenditures (000's)	\$218,200	\$152,924	\$166,156	\$96,511	\$73,974	
Balance Sheet Data (at end of period):						
Average inventory per store ^(e)	\$723.5	\$727.4	\$723.4	\$708.7	\$706.5	
Inventory turns	3.29	3.28	3.23	3.09	2.88	

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Working capital	\$677,107	\$569,547	\$629,624	\$617,153	\$475,847
Total assets	\$1,903,391	\$1,706,808	\$1,594,832	\$1,463,474	\$1,276,580
Long-term debt, less current portion ^(f)	\$1,200	\$1,242	\$1,284	\$1,316	\$1,407
Stockholders' equity	\$1,246,894	\$1,024,974	\$1,008,290	\$933,242	\$779,151

^(a) Our fiscal year includes 52 or 53 weeks and ends on the last Saturday of the calendar year. References to fiscal year mean the year in which that fiscal year ended. Fiscal year 2011 consisted of 53 weeks while all other fiscal years consisted of 52 weeks.

^(b) Basic net income per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding applied to net income. Diluted net income per share is calculated using the treasury stock method for stock options and restricted stock units.

^(c) Adjusted to reflect two-for-one stock split that was effective September 26, 2013.

^(d) Comparable store metrics are calculated on an annual basis, including relocations, using all stores open at least one year. New stores sales metrics are based on stores open for less than one year.

^(e) Assumes average inventory cost, excluding inventory in-transit.

^(f) Long-term debt includes amounts outstanding under the Company's capital lease obligations, excluding the current portion.

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

The following discussion and analysis is intended to provide the reader with information that will assist in understanding the significant factors affecting our consolidated operating results, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources during the three-year period ended December 28, 2013 (our fiscal years 2013, 2012 and 2011). Fiscal years 2013 and 2012 contained 52 weeks of operating results compared to fiscal year 2011 which contained 53 weeks. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. See "Forward-Looking Statements" and "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Tractor Supply Company is the largest operator of retail farm and ranch stores in the United States and is focused on supplying the lifestyle needs of recreational farmers and ranchers and others who enjoy the rural lifestyle, as well as tradesmen and small businesses. As of December 28, 2013, we operated 1,276 retail stores in 48 states under the names Tractor Supply Company and Del's Feed & Farm Supply. We also operate a website under the name TractorSupply.com. Our stores are located primarily in towns outlying major metropolitan markets and in rural communities, and they offer the following comprehensive selection of merchandise:

- Equine, livestock, pet and small animal products, including items necessary for their health, care, growth and containment;
- Hardware, truck, towing and tool products;
 - Seasonal products, including lawn and garden items, power equipment, gifts and toys;
- Work/recreational clothing and footwear; and
- Maintenance products for agricultural and rural use.

Our current and long-term growth strategy is to: (1) expand geographic market presence through opening new retail stores, (2) enhance financial performance through comparable store sales growth achieved through targeted merchandising programs with an "everyday value price" philosophy and supported by strong customer service, (3) enhance product margin through strategic product sourcing, inventory and markdown management, a strong exclusive brand offering, and optimization of product pricing and transportation costs, (4) leverage operating costs by focusing on opportunities for continuous improvement and elimination of waste in all of our processes, (5) expand market opportunities via e-commerce and internet-supported sales accomplished by improving our website product content and enhancing our customers' online experience and (6) expand through selective acquisition, as such opportunities arise, to enhance penetration into new and existing markets to complement organic growth.

Over the past five years we have experienced considerable growth in stores, growing from 855 stores at the end of 2008 to 1,276 stores at the end of fiscal 2013, and in sales, with a compounded annual growth rate of approximately 11.4%. Given the size of the communities that we target, we believe that there is ample opportunity for new store growth in existing and new markets. We have developed a proven method for selecting store sites and have identified over 800 additional markets for new Tractor Supply stores.

Stock Split

On August 28, 2013, our Board of Directors declared a two-for-one split of our outstanding shares of common stock to be effected in the form of a stock dividend. On September 26, 2013, stockholders of record at the close of business on September 18, 2013, received one additional share of common stock for each share owned by such stockholder. All

share and per-share information in the Annual Report on Form 10-K has been retroactively restated to reflect the stock split. The total number of authorized common shares and the par value of each share was not changed by the split.

Executive Summary

We opened 102 new stores in 2013 and 93 new stores in 2012, a selling square footage increase of approximately 8.3% and 7.9%, respectively. During 2013, we opened stores in 34 states, including our first stores in Arizona, Nevada and Wyoming, and in 2014 we expect to continue our expansion into these new markets.

We achieved strong performance in fiscal 2013, delivering diluted earnings per share growth of 22.1%, \$2.32 versus \$1.90 in fiscal 2012.

Net sales increased 10.7% to \$5.16 billion in fiscal 2013 from \$4.66 billion in fiscal 2012. Comparable store sales increased 4.8% in fiscal 2013 versus a 5.3% increase in fiscal 2012. Gross profit increased 12.0% to \$1.75 billion in fiscal 2013 from \$1.57 billion

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in fiscal 2012, and gross margin increased 40 basis points to 34.0% of sales in fiscal 2013 from 33.6% of sales in fiscal 2012. Operating profit increased 60 basis points to 10.0% of sales in fiscal 2013 from 9.4% of sales in fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2013, diluted earnings per share grew 22.1%, to \$2.32 compared to \$1.90 in fiscal 2012.

We ended the year with approximately \$143 million in cash, after returning nearly \$198 million to our stockholders through stock repurchases and dividends.

Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management's discussion and analysis of our financial position and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make informed estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our financial position and/or results of operations may be materially different when reported under different conditions or when using different assumptions in the application of such policies. In the event estimates or assumptions prove to be different from actual amounts, adjustments are made in subsequent periods to reflect more current information. Our significant accounting policies are disclosed in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, which are those that are both important to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations and that require significant judgment or use of complex estimates.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
Inventory Valuation: Inventory Impairment	<p>We do not believe our merchandise inventories are subject to significant risk of obsolescence in the near term. However, changes in market conditions or consumer purchasing patterns could result in the need for additional reserves.</p> <p>Our impairment reserve contains uncertainties because the calculation requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding forecasted customer demand and the promotional environment.</p>	<p>We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to recognize inventory impairment reserves in the financial periods presented.</p> <p>We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions we use to calculate impairment. However, if assumptions regarding consumer demand or clearance potential for certain products are inaccurate, we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.</p> <p>A 10% change in our impairment reserve at December 28, 2013, would have affected net income by approximately \$0.4 million in fiscal 2013.</p>
<p>We identify potentially excess and slow-moving inventory by evaluating turn rates, historical and expected future sales trends, age of merchandise, overall inventory levels, current cost of inventory and other benchmarks. The estimated inventory valuation reserve to recognize any impairment in value (i.e., an inability to realize the full carrying value) is based on our aggregate assessment of these valuation indicators under prevailing market conditions and current merchandising strategies.</p>		

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Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<p>Shrinkage</p> <p>We perform physical inventories at each store at least once a year, and we have established reserves for estimating inventory shrinkage between physical inventory counts. The reserve is established by assessing the chain-wide average shrinkage experience rate, applied to the related periods' sales volumes. Such assessments are updated on a regular basis for the most recent individual store experiences.</p>	<p>The estimated store inventory shrink rate is based on historical experience. We believe historical rates are a reasonably accurate reflection of future trends.</p> <p>Our shrinkage reserve contains uncertainties because the calculation requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding future shrinkage trends, the effect of loss prevention measures and new merchandising strategies.</p>	<p>We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to recognize shrinkage in the financial periods presented.</p> <p>We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions we use to calculate our shrinkage reserve. However, if our estimates regarding inventory losses are inaccurate, we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.</p> <p>A 10% change in our shrinkage reserve at December 28, 2013, would have affected net income by approximately \$1.0 million in fiscal 2013.</p>
<p>Vendor Funding</p> <p>We receive funding from substantially all of our significant merchandise vendors, in support of our business initiatives, through a variety of programs and arrangements, including guaranteed vendor support funds ("vendor support") and volume-based rebate funds ("volume rebates"). The amounts received are subject to terms of vendor agreements, most of which are "evergreen", reflecting the on-going relationship with our significant merchandise vendors. Certain of our agreements, primarily volume rebates, are renegotiated annually, based on expected annual purchases of the vendor's product.</p> <p>Vendor funding is initially deferred as a reduction of the purchase price of inventory and then recognized as a reduction of cost of merchandise as the related inventory is sold.</p>	<p>The estimated purchase volume (and related vendor funding through volume rebates) is based on our current knowledge of inventory levels, sales trends and expected customer demand, as well as planned new store openings and relocations. Although we believe we can reasonably estimate purchase volume and related volume rebates at interim periods, it is possible that actual year-end results could differ from previously estimated amounts.</p> <p>Our allocation methodology contains uncertainties because the calculation requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding customer demand, purchasing activity, target thresholds, vendor attrition and collectibility.</p>	<p>We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to establish our vendor support reserves in the financial periods presented.</p> <p>At the end of each fiscal year, a significant portion of the actual purchase activity is known. Thus, we do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the amounts recorded as vendor support.</p> <p>We do not believe there is a significant collectibility risk related to vendor support amounts due us at the end of fiscal 2013.</p> <p>If a 10% reserve had been applied against our outstanding vendor support due as of December 28, 2013, net income would have been affected by approximately \$1.1 million in fiscal 2013.</p>

During interim periods, the amount of vendor support is known and is debited to vendors systematically; however, volume rebates are estimated during interim periods based upon initial commitments and anticipated purchase levels with applicable vendors.
Freight

We incur various types of transportation and delivery costs in connection with inventory purchases and distribution. Such costs are included as a component of the overall cost of inventories (on an aggregate basis) and recognized as a component of cost of merchandise sold as the related inventory is sold.

We allocate freight as a component of total cost of sales without regard to inventory mix or unique freight burden of certain categories. This assumption has been consistently applied for all years presented.

Although it is unlikely that there will be any significant reduction in historical levels of vendor support, if such a reduction were to occur in future periods, the Company could experience a higher inventory balance and higher cost of sales.

We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to establish our capitalized freight balance or freight allocation in the financial periods presented.

If a 10% increase or decrease had been applied against our current inventory capitalized freight balance as of December 28, 2013, net income would have been affected by approximately \$4.9 million in fiscal 2013.

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Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
Self-Insurance Reserves:		
We self-insure a significant portion of our employee medical insurance, workers' compensation and general liability insurance plans. We have stop-loss insurance policies to protect from individual losses over specified dollar values.	The full extent of certain claims, especially workers' compensation and general liability claims, may not become fully determined for several years.	We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to establish our self-insurance reserves in the financial periods presented.
When estimating our self-insured liabilities, we consider a number of factors, including historical claims experience, demographic factors and severity factors.	Our self-insured liabilities contain uncertainties because management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate the ultimate cost to settle reported claims and claims incurred but not reported as of the balance sheet date based upon historical data and experience, including actuarial calculations.	We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the assumptions we use to calculate insurance reserves. However, if we experience a significant increase in the number of claims or the cost associated with these claims, we may be exposed to losses that could be material.
Sales Tax Audit Reserve:		
A portion of our sales are to tax-exempt customers, predominantly agricultural-based. We obtain exemption information as a necessary part of each tax-exempt transaction. Many of the states in which we conduct business will perform audits to verify our compliance with applicable sales tax laws. The business activities of our customers and the intended use of the unique products sold by us create a challenging and complex compliance environment. These circumstances also create some risk that we could be challenged as to the accuracy of our sales tax compliance.	We review our past audit experience and assessments with applicable states to continually determine if we have potential exposure for non-compliance. Any estimated liability is based on an initial assessment of compliance risk and our historical experience with each state. We continually reassess the exposure based on historical audit results, changes in policies, preliminary and final assessments made by state sales tax auditors, and additional documentation that may be provided to reduce the assessment.	We have not made any material changes to our sales tax audit assessment methodology in the financial periods presented.
While we believe we appropriately enforce sales tax compliance with our customers and endeavor to fully comply with all applicable sales tax regulations, there can be no assurance that we, upon final completion of	Our sales tax audit reserve contains uncertainties because management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding the complexity of agricultural-based exemptions, the ambiguity in state tax regulations, the number of ongoing audits and the length of time required	We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions we use to calculate the sales tax liability reserve. However, if our estimates regarding the ultimate sales tax liability are inaccurate, we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.
		A 10% change in our sales tax audit reserve at December 28, 2013, would have affected net income by approximately \$0.6 million in fiscal 2013.

such audits, would not have a significant liability for disallowed exemptions. to settle with the state taxing authorities.

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Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<p>Tax Contingencies: Our income tax returns are periodically audited by U.S. federal and state tax authorities. These audits include questions regarding our tax filing positions, including the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions. At any time, multiple tax years are subject to audit by the various tax authorities. In evaluating the exposures associated with our various tax filing positions, we record a liability for uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. A number of years may elapse before a particular matter, for which we have established a reserve, is audited and fully resolved or clarified. We recognize the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not of being sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. We adjust our tax contingencies reserve and income tax provision in the period in which actual results of a settlement with tax authorities differs from our established reserve, the statute of limitations expires for the relevant tax authority to examine the tax position or when more information becomes available.</p>	<p>Our tax contingencies reserve contains uncertainties because management is required to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate the exposures associated with our various filing positions and whether or not the minimum requirements for recognition of tax benefits have been met.</p>	<p>We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to establish our tax contingencies in the financial periods presented.</p> <p>We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the reserves established for tax benefits not recognized.</p> <p>Although management believes that the judgments and estimates discussed herein are reasonable, actual results could differ, and we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.</p> <p>To the extent we prevail in matters for which reserves have been established, or are required to pay amounts in excess of our reserves, our effective income tax rate in a given financial statement period could be materially affected. An unfavorable tax settlement would require use of our cash and would result in an increase in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement would be recognized as a reduction in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution.</p> <p>A 10% change in our uncertain tax position reserve at December 28, 2013 would have affected net income by approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal 2013.</p>

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Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect if Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<p>Impairment of Long-Lived Assets: Long-lived assets other than goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, which are separately tested for impairment, are evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.</p>	<p>Our impairment loss calculations contain uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flows and asset fair values, including forecasting useful lives of the assets and selecting the discount rate that reflects the risk inherent in future cash flows.</p>	<p>We have not made any material changes in our impairment loss assessment methodology in the financial periods presented.</p>
<p>When evaluating long-lived assets for potential impairment, we first compare the carrying value of the asset to the asset's estimated future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges). The evaluation for long-lived assets is performed at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, which is generally the individual store level. The significant assumptions used to determine estimated undiscounted cash flows include cash inflows and outflows directly resulting from the use of those assets in operations, including margin on net sales, payroll and related items, occupancy costs, insurance allocations and other costs to operate a store.</p>		<p>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 long-lived asset impairment losses. None of these estimates and assumptions are significantly sensitive, and a 10% change in any of these estimates would not have a material impact on our analysis. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates and assumptions used in estimating future cash flows and asset fair values, we may be exposed to losses that could be material.</p>
<p>If the estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying value of the asset, we calculate an impairment loss. The impairment loss calculation compares the carrying value of the asset to the asset's estimated fair value, which may be based on an estimated future cash flow model. We recognize an impairment loss if the amount of the asset's carrying value exceeds the asset's estimated fair value. If we recognize an impairment loss, the adjusted carrying amount of the asset becomes its new cost basis. For a depreciable long-lived asset, the new cost basis will be depreciated (amortized) over</p>		

the remaining estimated useful life of
that asset.

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Quarterly Financial Data

Our unaudited quarterly operating results for each fiscal quarter of 2013 and 2012 are shown below (in thousands, except per share amounts):

2013	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	
Net sales	\$1,085,838	\$1,455,767	\$1,208,090	\$1,415,089	\$5,164,784	
Gross margin	352,091	506,140	415,666	479,712	1,753,609	
Operating income	67,923	197,979	101,670	147,078	514,650	
Net income	44,006	123,580	64,767	95,881	328,234	
Net income per share: ^(a)						
Basic	\$0.32	\$0.89	\$0.46	\$0.69	\$2.35	
Diluted	\$0.31	\$0.87	\$0.46	\$0.68	\$2.32	
Comparable store sales increase	0.5	% 7.2	% 7.5	% 3.5	% 4.8	%
2012	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total	
Net sales	\$1,020,417	\$1,291,899	\$1,065,638	\$1,286,166	\$4,664,120	
Gross margin	332,800	451,461	357,171	424,622	1,566,054	
Operating income	64,393	169,844	77,779	124,776	436,792	
Net income	40,328	106,621	50,021	79,487	276,457	
Net income per share: ^(a)						
Basic	\$0.28	\$0.74	\$0.35	\$0.57	\$1.94	
Diluted	\$0.27	\$0.73	\$0.35	\$0.55	\$1.90	
Comparable store sales increase	11.5	% 3.2	% 2.9	% 4.7	% 5.3	%

^(a) Due to the nature of interim net income per share calculations, the sum of quarterly net income per share amounts may not equal the reported net income per share for the year. All net income per share amounts except the third quarter and fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 have been split adjusted.

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Results of Operations

Our fiscal year includes 52 or 53 weeks and ends on the last Saturday of the calendar year. References to fiscal year mean the year in which that fiscal year ended. The fiscal years ended December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012 consisted of 52 weeks and the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 consisted of 53 weeks.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, certain items in our Consolidated Statements of Income expressed as a percentage of net sales.

	2013	2012	2011	
Net sales	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	%
Cost of merchandise sold ^(a)	66.0	66.4	66.8	
Gross margin ^(a)	34.0	33.6	33.2	
Selling, general and administrative expenses ^(a)	22.1	22.3	23.0	
Depreciation and amortization	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Income before income taxes	10.0	9.4	8.3	
Income tax provision	3.6	3.4	3.0	
Net income	6.4	% 6.0	% 5.3	%

^(a) Our gross margin amounts may not be comparable to those of other retailers since some retailers include all of the costs related to their distribution network in cost of merchandise sold and others (like the Company) exclude a portion of these distribution network costs from gross margin and instead include them in selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses; refer to Note 1 – Significant Accounting Policies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, included in Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012

Net sales increased 10.7% to \$5.16 billion in fiscal 2013 from \$4.66 billion in fiscal 2012. Comparable store sales for fiscal 2013 were \$4.89 billion, a 4.8% increase over fiscal 2012. This compares to a 5.3% comparable store sales increase in the prior year. The comparable store transaction count increased 4.7%, while comparable store average ticket remained flat for fiscal 2013, principally as a result of big ticket sales being less of the sales mix. Comparable store sales are calculated based on the change in net sales of stores open at least one year and exclude certain adjustments to net sales.

The comparable store sales increase was driven by continued strong results in key consumable, usable, edible (C.U.E.) products, principally animal- and pet-related merchandise. This was a result of continued investment in C.U.E. inventory, expanded product assortments and improved localized product offerings. Winter seasonal merchandise, predominantly heating and insulated outerwear, also performed well during the first part of the year and the end of the year due to the colder than average weather. We also estimate that comparable store sales were favorably impacted by approximately 70 basis points due to inflation, principally in pet food and livestock feed.

In addition to comparable store sales growth in fiscal 2013, sales from new stores and stores opened less than one year were \$281.2 million in fiscal 2013, which represented 6.0 percentage points of the 10.7% increase over fiscal 2012 net sales. Sales from stores opened less than one year were \$276.2 million in fiscal 2012, which represented 6.5 percentage points of the 10.2% increase over fiscal 2011 net sales.

The following chart summarizes our store growth during fiscal 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Store Count, Beginning of Period	1,176	1,085

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New Stores Opened	102	93	
Stores Closed	(2) (2)
Store Count, End of Period	1,276	1,176	
Stores Relocated	3	1	

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The following chart indicates the percentage of sales represented by each of our major product categories during fiscal 2013 and 2012:

Product Category:	Percent of Sales		
	2013	2012	
Livestock and Pet	43	% 42	%
Hardware, Tools, Truck and Towing	23	23	
Seasonal, Gift and Toy Products	20	20	
Clothing and Footwear	9	9	
Agriculture	5	6	
Total	100	% 100	%

Gross profit increased 12.0% to \$1.75 billion in fiscal 2013 compared to \$1.57 billion in fiscal 2012. As a percent of sales, gross margin increased 40 basis points to 34.0% for fiscal 2013 compared to 33.6% for fiscal 2012. This improvement in gross margin reflects improved direct product margin. Direct product margin increased as a result of continued progress on our four strategic margin initiatives which include inventory and markdown management, strategic sourcing, exclusive branding and retail price management.

As a percent of sales, SG&A expenses, including depreciation and amortization, improved 20 basis points to 24.0% in fiscal 2013 from 24.2% in fiscal 2012. The SG&A improvement as a percent of sales was primarily attributable to the leverage of continued solid comparable store sales growth, expense control related to store operating costs and lower year-over-year incentive compensation expense, partially offset by costs related to the new and expanded Southeast distribution center and relocation of our corporate data center. Total SG&A expenses for fiscal 2013 increased 9.7% to \$1.24 billion from \$1.13 billion in fiscal 2012. The increase in SG&A primarily reflects new store growth and variable costs associated with our comparable store sales growth as well as operating costs relating to our new and expanded Southeast distribution center and corporate data center.

Our effective tax rate decreased to 36.2% for fiscal 2013 compared to 36.6% in fiscal 2012. The reduction in the tax rate resulted primarily from the favorable impact of the reversal of various reserves for uncertain tax positions.

As a result of the foregoing factors, net income for fiscal 2013 increased 18.7% to \$328.2 million, or \$2.32 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$276.5 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share, in fiscal 2012.

During fiscal 2013, we repurchased approximately 2.3 million shares of the Company's common stock at a total cost of \$129.4 million as part of our previously announced \$1 billion share repurchase program. In fiscal 2012, we repurchased approximately 6.1 million shares at a total cost of \$271.8 million.

Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011

Net sales increased 10.2% to \$4.66 billion in fiscal 2012 from \$4.23 billion in fiscal 2011. Fiscal 2012 included one less sales week compared to fiscal 2011 as a part of the Company's 53-week calendar in fiscal 2011. Adjusting for the impact of the extra sales week in fiscal 2011, our fiscal 2012 net sales increase was 11.6%. Comparable store sales for fiscal 2012 were \$4.39 billion, a 5.3% increase over fiscal 2011. This compares to an 8.2% comparable store sales increase in the prior year. The comparable store transaction count increased 3.0%, while comparable store average ticket increased 2.0% for fiscal 2012.

The comparable store sales increase was driven by continued strong results in C.U.E. products, principally animal and pet-related merchandise. We estimate that comparable store sales were favorably impacted by approximately 250 basis points due to inflation, principally in key C.U.E. categories.

In addition to comparable store sales growth in fiscal 2012, sales from new stores and stores opened less than one year were \$276.2 million in fiscal 2012, which represented 6.5 percentage points of the 10.2% increase over fiscal 2011 net sales. Sales from stores opened less than one year were \$237.5 million in fiscal 2011, which represented 6.4 percentage points of the 16.3% increase over fiscal 2010 net sales.

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The following chart summarizes our store growth during fiscal 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Store Count, Beginning of Period	1,085	1,001
New Stores Opened	93	85
Stores Closed	(2	) (1
Store Count, End of Period	1,176	1,085
Stores Relocated	1	3

The following chart indicates the percentage of sales represented by each of our major product categories during fiscal 2012 and 2011:

Product Category:	Percent of Sales	
	2012	2011
Livestock and Pet	42	% 40
Hardware, Tools, Truck and Towing	23	23
Seasonal, Gift and Toy Products	20	21
Clothing and Footwear	9	10
Agriculture	6	6
Total	100	% 100

Gross profit increased 11.3% to \$1.57 billion in fiscal 2012 compared to \$1.41 billion in fiscal 2011. As a percent of sales, gross margin increased 40 basis points to 33.6% for fiscal 2012 compared to 33.2% for fiscal 2011. These changes reflect improved direct product margin, partially offset by increased transportation costs. Direct product margin increased as we continued to make progress on our four strategic margin initiatives which include inventory and markdown management, strategic sourcing, exclusive branding and price optimization. Transportation costs increased primarily as a result of higher fuel costs, coupled with the continued mix shift to more freight-intensive C.U.E. products.

As a percent of sales, SG&A expenses, including depreciation and amortization, improved 70 basis points to 24.2% in fiscal 2012 from 24.9% in fiscal 2011. This improvement was primarily attributable to the leverage of continued strong comparable store sales, expense control related to store operating costs and lower year-over-year incentive compensation expense. Total SG&A expenses for fiscal 2012 increased 7.1% to \$1.13 billion from \$1.05 billion in fiscal 2011. The increase in SG&A primarily reflects new store growth as well as operating costs relating to our Franklin, Kentucky distribution center, which became operational in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, offset in part by the favorable impact of one less week in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011, as part of the Company's 53-week calendar in the prior year.

Our effective tax rate increased to 36.6% for fiscal 2012 compared to 36.5% in fiscal 2011. The change in the effective tax rate was principally due to a reduction in the benefit provided by certain federal tax credits during fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011.

As a result of the foregoing factors, net income for fiscal 2012 increased 24.1% to \$276.5 million, or \$1.90 per diluted share, as compared to net income of \$222.7 million, or \$1.51 per diluted share, in fiscal 2011.

During fiscal 2012, we repurchased approximately 6.1 million shares of the Company's common stock at a total cost of \$271.8 million as part of our previously announced \$1 billion share repurchase program. In fiscal 2011, we repurchased approximately 6.2 million shares at a total cost of \$180.0 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

In addition to normal operating expenses, our primary ongoing cash requirements are for new store expansion, remodeling and relocation programs, distribution center and store support center capacity and improvements, information technology, inventory purchases, share repurchases and cash dividends. Our primary ongoing sources of liquidity are existing cash balances, funds provided from operations, borrowings available under our Senior Credit Facility, capital and operating leases and normal trade credit. Our inventory and accounts payable levels typically build in the first and third fiscal quarters to support the higher sales volume of the spring and cold-weather selling seasons, respectively.

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Working Capital

At December 28, 2013, the Company had working capital of \$677.1 million, which increased \$107.6 million from December 29, 2012. The shifts in working capital were attributable to changes in the following components of current assets and current liabilities (in millions):

	2013	2012	Variance
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 142.7	\$ 138.6	\$4.1
Restricted cash	—	8.4	(8.4)
Inventories	979.3	908.1	71.2
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	57.4	51.8	5.6
Deferred income taxes	29.8	23.1	6.7
Total current assets	1,209.2	1,130.0	79.2
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	316.5	320.4	(3.9)
Accrued employee compensation	50.6	48.4	2.2
Other accrued expenses	155.6	148.3	7.3
Income taxes payable	9.4	43.4	(34.0)
Total current liabilities	532.1	560.5	(28.4)
Working capital	\$ 677.1	\$ 569.5	\$ 107.6

In comparison to December 29, 2012, working capital as of December 28, 2013 was impacted most significantly by changes in our inventory and income taxes payable.

We actively manage our inventory balances and in-stock levels at our stores. The increase in inventory was primarily due to new store growth. Average inventory per store decreased 0.5% compared to the prior year.

The timing of receipt of seasonal goods was much earlier in the fourth quarter in the current year and imports made up a larger percentage of fourth quarter receipts, requiring payment on trade credit prior to year end. These factors drove the decline in accounts payable.

Income taxes payable decreased due to timing of estimated tax payments, as a result of changes in allowable deductions for depreciation expense.

Borrowings and Credit Facilities

The Senior Credit Facility provides for borrowings of up to \$250 million (with a sub-limit of \$20 million for swing-line loans). The Senior Credit Facility has an Increase Option for \$150 million (subject to additional lender group commitments). This agreement is unsecured and matures in October 2016, with proceeds available to be used for working capital, capital expenditures, dividends, share repurchases and other matters.

At December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, there were no outstanding borrowings under the Senior Credit Facility. There were \$38.2 million and \$51.4 million outstanding letters of credit under the Senior Credit Facility as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, respectively. Borrowings bear interest at either the bank's base rate (3.25% at December 28, 2013) or the London Inter-Bank Offer Rate ("LIBOR") (0.16% at December 28, 2013) plus an additional amount ranging from 0.40% to 1.00% per annum (0.50% at December 28, 2013), adjusted quarterly based on our leverage ratio. We are also required to pay, quarterly in arrears, a commitment fee for unused capacity ranging from 0.08% to 0.20% per annum (0.10% at December 28, 2013), adjusted quarterly based on our leverage ratio. There are no compensating balance requirements associated with the Senior Credit Facility.

The Senior Credit Facility requires quarterly compliance with respect to two material covenants: a fixed charge coverage ratio and a leverage ratio. The fixed charge coverage ratio compares earnings before interest, taxes,

depreciation, amortization, stock compensation and rent expense (“consolidated EBITDAR”) to the sum of interest paid and rental expense (excluding any straight-line rent adjustments). The leverage ratio compares total debt plus rental expense (excluding any straight-line rent adjustments) multiplied by a factor of six to consolidated EBITDAR. The Senior Credit Facility also contains certain other restrictions regarding additional indebtedness, capital expenditures, business operations, guarantees, investments, mergers, consolidations and sales of assets, transactions with subsidiaries or affiliates, and liens. We were in compliance with all covenants at December 28, 2013.

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Sources and Uses of Cash

Our primary source of liquidity is cash provided by operations. Principal uses of cash for investing activities are capital expenditures, while uses of cash for financing activities are repurchase of the Company's common stock and cash dividends paid to stockholders. The following table presents a summary of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for the last three fiscal years (in millions):

	2013	2012	2011	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$333.7	\$378.3	\$254.1	
Net cash used in investing activities	(209.3	) (139.1	) (171.3)
Net cash used in financing activities	(120.3	) (277.5	) (163.2)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$4.1	\$(38.3	) \$(80.4)

Operating Activities

Operating activities provided net cash of \$333.7 million, \$378.3 million and \$254.1 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The \$44.6 million decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012 was primarily due to changes in the following operating activities (in millions):

	2013	2012	Variance	
Net income	\$328.2	\$276.5	\$51.7	
Depreciation and amortization	100.0	89.0	11.0	
Stock compensation expense	13.9	17.6	(3.7)
Excess tax benefit of stock options exercised	(43.5	) (25.8	) (17.7)
Deferred income taxes	(8.3	) (26.6	) 18.3	
Inventories and accounts payable	(75.1	) (23.3	) (51.8)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(5.5	) (0.1	) (5.4)
Accrued expenses	12.1	9.0	3.1	
Income taxes payable	9.6	57.3	(47.7)
Other, net	2.3	4.7	(2.4)
Net cash provided by operations	\$333.7	\$378.3	\$(44.6)

The \$44.6 million decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2013 compared with fiscal 2012 primarily relates to increased inventory levels, a reduction in accounts payable and timing of estimated tax payments, partially offset by an increase in net earnings. Inventory increased in proportion to store growth as expected, but the accounts payable balance declined year over year. The timing of receipt of seasonal goods was much earlier in the fourth quarter in the current year and imports made up a larger percentage of fourth quarter receipts, requiring payment on trade credit prior to year end. These factors drove the decline in accounts payable. Income taxes payable declined due to the timing of estimated tax payments resulting from changes in allowable deductions for depreciation expense.

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The \$124.2 million increase in net cash provided by operations in fiscal 2012 over fiscal 2011 is primarily due to changes in the following operating activities (in millions):

	2012	2011	Variance
Net income	\$276.5	\$222.7	\$53.8
Depreciation and amortization	89.0	80.3	8.7
Stock compensation expense	17.6	15.1	2.5
Excess tax benefit of stock options exercised	(25.8	) (17.4	) (8.4
Deferred income taxes	(26.6	) 1.9	(28.5
Inventories and accounts payable	(23.3	) (75.3	) 52.0
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(0.1	) (17.8	) 17.7
Accrued expenses	9.0	20.0	(11.0
Income taxes payable	57.3	21.0	36.3
Other, net	4.7	3.6	1.1
Net cash provided by operations	\$378.3	\$254.1	\$124.2

The change in deferred income taxes is due primarily to temporary differences related to tax law changes regarding depreciation. Inventory, net of accounts payable, increased at a lesser rate compared to prior year, as we achieved a higher increase in accounts payable relative to inventory primarily due to timing of payments. Income taxes payable increased due to higher income in the period as well as timing of estimated tax payments, as a result of changes in allowable deductions for depreciation expense.

Investing Activities

Investing activities used cash of \$209.3 million, \$139.1 million and \$171.3 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The increase in cash used for investing activities primarily reflects an increase in capital expenditures slightly offset by a reduction in restricted cash. The decrease in restricted cash during fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 related to less cash required as collateral for an outstanding letter of credit at a financial institution outside of the Senior Credit Facility. Capital expenditures for fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011 were as follows (in millions):

	2013	2012	2011
New and relocated stores and stores not yet opened	\$69.1	\$60.4	\$44.9
Distribution center capacity and improvements	44.9	16.4	56.3
Corporate and other	40.7	13.8	1.8
Information technology	29.8	28.2	12.3
Existing stores	22.3	22.2	18.7
Purchase of previously leased stores	11.4	11.9	32.2
Total capital expenditures	\$218.2	\$152.9	\$166.2

The above table reflects 102 new stores and three relocations during fiscal 2013, compared to 93 new stores and one relocation during fiscal 2012. We purchased three of our existing leased stores during fiscal 2013 compared to five existing leased stores in fiscal 2012. The capital expenditures in fiscal 2013 for distribution center capacity and improvements relate primarily to the construction of our new Macon, Georgia distribution center, which is the relocation of our former Southeast distribution center in Braselton, Georgia. The increase in corporate and other primarily reflects the construction of our new store support center in Brentwood, Tennessee.

We currently estimate that capital expenditures will range between \$240 million and \$250 million in fiscal 2014.

• We plan to open between 102 to 106 stores in fiscal 2014.

• We plan to invest in our distribution center network in fiscal 2014, principally for development of a new Southwest distribution center and the ongoing rollout of a new warehouse management system in our distribution centers.

•

We plan to finish construction of our new store support center, which we expect to be completed by end of third quarter 2014.

We also plan to invest in information technology upgrades at our stores and store support center which will include additional multi-channel capabilities, improved inventory allocation and price optimization and continued improvements in data security.

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Financing Activities

Financing activities used cash of \$120.3 million, \$277.5 million, and \$163.2 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2013 was mainly the result of repurchases of common stock and quarterly cash dividends paid to stockholders, partially offset by net proceeds from issuance of common stock related to share-based compensation and excess tax benefits recognized on options exercised. The reduction in net cash used in financing activities is largely due to \$142.4 million less in common stock repurchases in fiscal 2013 compared to fiscal 2012.

Our Board of Directors has authorized common stock repurchases under the share repurchase program up to \$1 billion, exclusive of any fees, commissions, or other expenses related to such repurchases, through April 2015. The repurchases may be made from time to time on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased under the program will depend on a variety of factors, including price, corporate and regulatory requirements, capital availability, and other market conditions. Repurchased shares are accounted for at cost and will be held in treasury for future issuance. The program may be limited or terminated at any time without prior notice.

We repurchased approximately 2.3 million, 6.1 million and 6.2 million shares of common stock under the share repurchase program at a total cost of \$129.4 million, \$271.8 million and \$180.0 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of December 28, 2013, we had remaining authorization under the share repurchase program of \$161.8 million, exclusive of any fees, commissions, or other expenses.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2013, we increased our quarterly dividend from \$0.10 per share to \$0.13 per share and, in the second quarter of fiscal 2012, we increased our quarterly dividend from \$0.06 per share to \$0.10 per share. We paid dividends totaling \$68.5 million, \$51.3 million and \$30.9 million in fiscal 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

We believe that our existing cash balances, expected cash flow from future operations, borrowings available under the Senior Credit Facility, operating and capital leases and normal trade credit will be sufficient to fund our operations and our capital expenditure needs, including new store openings, store acquisitions, relocations and renovations, new store support center and distribution center capacity, through the end of fiscal 2014.

Significant Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table reflects our future obligations and commitments as of December 28, 2013 (in thousands):

	Payment Due by Period				
	Total	2014	2015-2016	2017-2018	Thereafter
Operating leases	\$1,855,318	\$220,389	\$414,548	\$369,303	\$851,078
Capital leases ^(a)	2,218	146	292	292	1,488
Construction commitments ^(b)	27,893	27,893	—	—	—
	\$1,885,429	\$248,428	\$414,840	\$369,595	\$852,566

^(a) Capital lease obligations include related interest.

^(b) Reflects \$6.0 million for the land and construction of stores expected to be opened in fiscal 2014, and \$22.0 million for the construction of our new store support center.

At December 28, 2013, there were \$38.2 million outstanding letters of credit under the Senior Credit Facility and an \$18.3 million outstanding letter of credit at a financial institution outside of the Senior Credit Facility.

Effective April 1, 2013, the outstanding letter of credit at the financial institution outside of the Senior Credit Facility increased from \$8.4 million to \$18.3 million, and the restriction on \$8.4 million in restricted cash lapsed.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our off-balance sheet arrangements are limited to operating leases and outstanding letters of credit. The balances for these arrangements are previously discussed. We typically lease buildings for retail stores and offices rather than acquiring these assets which allows us to utilize financial capital to operate the business rather than invest in fixed assets. Letters of credit allow us to purchase inventory, primarily sourced overseas, in a timely manner and support certain risk management programs.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

We may be exposed to changes in interest rates primarily from the Senior Credit Facility. The Senior Credit Facility bears interest at either the bank's base rate (3.25% at both December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012) or LIBOR (0.16% and 0.21% at December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, respectively) plus an additional amount ranging from 0.40% to 1.00% per annum (0.50% at both December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012), adjusted quarterly based on our leverage ratio. We are also required to pay quarterly in arrears, a commitment fee for unused capacity ranging from 0.08% to 0.20% per annum (0.10% at both December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012), adjusted quarterly based on our leverage ratio.

Purchase Price Volatility

Although we cannot determine the full effect of inflation and deflation on our operations, we believe our sales and results of operations are affected by both. We are subject to market risk with respect to the pricing of certain products and services, which include, among other items, steel, grain, petroleum, corn, cotton and other commodities as well as transportation services. Therefore, we may experience both inflationary and deflationary pressure on product cost, which may impact consumer demand and, as a result, sales and gross margin. Our strategy is to reduce or mitigate the effects of purchase price volatility principally by taking advantage of vendor incentive programs, economies of scale from increased volume of purchases, adjusting retail prices and selectively buying from the most competitive vendors without sacrificing quality.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992 framework). Based on this assessment, management believes that, as of December 28, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm which also audited the Company's consolidated financial statements, has issued a report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting, which is included herein.

/s/ Gregory A. Sandfort

Gregory A. Sandfort
President and Chief Executive Officer

February 19, 2014

/s/ Anthony F. Crudele

Anthony F. Crudele
Executive Vice President -
Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer

February 19, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Tractor Supply Company

We have audited Tractor Supply Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) (the COSO criteria). Tractor Supply Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Tractor Supply Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Tractor Supply Company as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 28, 2013, and our report dated February 19, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Nashville, Tennessee
February 19, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Tractor Supply Company

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Tractor Supply Company as of December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 28, 2013. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Tractor Supply Company at December 28, 2013 and December 29, 2012, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three fiscal years in the period ended December 28, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Tractor Supply Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 28, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 framework) and our report dated February 19, 2014, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP
Nashville, Tennessee
February 19, 2014

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TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year		
	2013	2012	2011
	(52 weeks)	(52 weeks)	(53 weeks)
Net sales	\$5,164,784	\$4,664,120	\$4,232,743
Cost of merchandise sold	3,411,175	3,098,066	2,825,871
Gross profit	1,753,609	1,566,054	1,406,872
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,138,934	1,040,287	973,822
Depreciation and amortization	100,025	88,975	80,347
Operating income	514,650	436,792	352,703
Interest expense, net	557	1,055	2,087
Income before income taxes	514,093	435,737	350,616
Income tax expense	185,859	159,280	127,876
Net income	\$328,234	\$276,457	\$222,740
Net income per share – basic ^(a)	\$2.35	\$1.94	\$1.55
Net income per share – diluted ^(a)	\$2.32	\$1.90	\$1.51
Weighted average shares outstanding ^(a)			
Basic	139,415	142,184	143,554
Diluted	141,723	145,514	147,842
Dividends declared per common share outstanding ^(a)	\$0.49	\$0.36	\$0.22

^(a) All share and per share information has been adjusted to reflect the two-for-one stock split as discussed in Note 1.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

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TRACTOR SUPPLY COMPANY
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 28, 2013	December 29, 2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$142,743	\$138,630
Restricted cash	—	8,400
Inventories	979,308	908,116
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	57,359	51,808
Deferred income taxes	29,838	23,098
Total current assets	1,209,248	1,130,052
Property and Equipment:		
Land	73,350	61,522
Buildings and improvements	581,938	511,188
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	408,021	350,224
Computer software and hardware	140,222	109,121
Construction in progress	65,312	37,122
	1,268,843	1,069,177
Accumulated d		