

DARDEN RESTAURANTS INC

Form 10-Q

March 31, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended February 23, 2014

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____
1-13666

Commission File Number

DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida 59-3305930
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

1000 Darden Center Drive 32837
Orlando, Florida (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)

407-245-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not applicable (Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

Indicate by check mark 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. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

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

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

Number of shares of common stock outstanding as of March 14, 2014: 131,929,773 (excluding 1,286,019 shares held in our treasury).

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Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Statements set forth in or incorporated into this report regarding the expected net increase in the number of our restaurants, U.S. same-restaurant sales, total sales growth, diluted net earnings per share growth, and capital expenditures in fiscal 2014, and all other statements that are not historical facts, including without limitation statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of Darden Restaurants, Inc. and its subsidiaries that are preceded by, followed by or that include words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “plan” or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This statement is included for purposes of complying with the safe harbor provisions of that Act. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and we undertake no obligation to update such statements for any reason to reflect events or circumstances arising after such date. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by such forward-looking statements. For further information regarding such forward-looking statements, risks and uncertainties, please see “Forward-Looking Statements” under Part I, Item 2 “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” of this report.

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PART I

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)

DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(In millions, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Sales	\$2,233.1	\$ 2,258.2	\$6,441.5	\$ 6,253.0
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales:				
Food and beverage	697.2	695.1	1,999.0	1,921.5
Restaurant labor	702.9	709.0	2,069.8	1,971.5
Restaurant expenses	360.8	348.2	1,063.5	977.8
Total cost of sales, excluding restaurant depreciation and amortization of \$103.0, \$95.8, \$305.6 and \$277.2, respectively	\$ 1,760.9	\$ 1,752.3	\$5,132.3	\$ 4,870.8
Selling, general and administrative	209.3	199.8	660.5	634.1
Depreciation and amortization	108.5	101.0	321.9	292.8
Interest, net	33.1	31.9	98.7	92.7
Total costs and expenses	\$2,111.8	\$ 2,085.0	\$6,213.4	\$ 5,890.4
Earnings before income taxes	121.3	173.2	228.1	362.6
Income taxes	11.8	38.7	28.5	83.3
Earnings from continuing operations	\$109.5	\$ 134.5	\$199.6	\$ 279.3
Earnings (losses) from discontinued operations, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$0.1, \$(0.2), \$0.0 and \$(0.4), respectively	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	(0.5)
Net earnings	\$109.7	\$ 134.4	\$199.7	\$ 278.8
Basic net earnings per share:				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$0.83	\$ 1.04	\$1.53	\$ 2.17
Earnings (losses) from discontinued operations	0.01	—	—	—
Net earnings	\$0.84	\$ 1.04	\$1.53	\$ 2.17
Diluted net earnings per share:				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$0.82	\$ 1.02	\$1.50	\$ 2.13
Earnings (losses) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	(0.01)
Net earnings	\$0.82	\$ 1.02	\$1.50	\$ 2.12
Average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic	131.3	129.3	130.7	128.7
Diluted	133.4	131.5	132.9	131.4
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.55	\$ 0.50	\$1.65	\$ 1.50

See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Net earnings	\$ 109.7	\$ 134.4	\$ 199.7	\$ 278.8
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency adjustment	(1.7)	(0.6)	(3.6)	0.1)
Change in fair value of marketable securities, net of tax benefit of \$0.0, \$0.0, \$0.1 and \$0.1, respectively	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization of unrecognized gains and losses on derivatives, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$1.3, \$1.0, \$3.4 and \$(1.6), respectively	—	(3.7)	3.7	(8.9)
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial loss, net of tax expense of \$1.0, \$1.1, \$3.0 and \$3.2, respectively	1.6	1.7	4.8	5.2
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(0.1)	\$(2.6)	\$4.8	\$(3.7)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 109.6	\$ 131.8	\$ 204.5	\$ 275.1

See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In millions)

	February 23, 2014 (Unaudited)	May 26, 2013
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$127.0	\$88.2
Receivables, net	69.0	85.4
Inventories	461.0	356.9
Prepaid income taxes	11.7	6.4
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	75.4	83.4
Deferred income taxes	165.1	144.6
Total current assets	\$909.2	\$764.9
Land, buildings and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$3,257.5 and \$3,049.8, respectively	4,512.2	4,391.1
Goodwill	907.6	908.3
Trademarks	574.6	573.8
Other assets	321.2	298.8
Total assets	\$7,224.8	\$6,936.9
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$358.3	\$296.5
Short-term debt	181.5	164.5
Accrued payroll	149.9	150.5
Accrued income taxes	14.5	16.5
Other accrued taxes	63.8	67.6
Unearned revenues	347.4	270.5
Current portion of long-term debt	15.0	—
Other current liabilities	511.1	450.3
Total current liabilities	\$1,641.5	\$1,416.4
Long-term debt, less current portion	2,481.0	2,496.2
Deferred income taxes	344.2	356.4
Deferred rent	253.3	230.5
Obligations under capital leases, net of current installments	52.6	52.5
Other liabilities	330.5	325.4
Total liabilities	\$5,103.1	\$4,877.4
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock and surplus	\$1,280.9	\$1,207.6
Retained earnings	982.0	998.9
Treasury stock	(7.8	) (8.1
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(128.0	) (132.8
Unearned compensation	(5.4	) (6.1
Total stockholders' equity	\$2,121.7	\$2,059.5
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$7,224.8	\$6,936.9

See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

For the nine months ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock And Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Unearned Compensation	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at May 26, 2013	\$1,207.6	\$998.9	\$(8.1)	\$(132.8)	\$(6.1)	\$2,059.5
Net earnings	—	199.7	—	—	—	199.7
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	4.8	—	4.8
Dividends declared	—	(216.2)	—	—	—	(216.2)
Stock option exercises (1.4 shares)	38.1	—	0.3	—	—	38.4
Stock-based compensation	20.4	—	—	—	—	20.4
ESOP note receivable repayments	—	—	—	—	0.7	0.7
Income tax benefits credited to equity	9.5	—	—	—	—	9.5
Repurchases of common stock (0.0 shares)	(0.1)	(0.4)	—	—	—	(0.5)
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan and other plans (0.1 shares)	5.4	—	—	—	—	5.4
Balance at February 23, 2014	\$1,280.9	\$982.0	\$(7.8)	\$(128.0)	\$(5.4)	\$2,121.7
Balance at May 27, 2012	\$2,518.8	\$3,172.8	\$(3,695.8)	\$(146.6)	\$(7.2)	\$1,842.0
Net earnings	—	278.8	—	—	—	278.8
Other comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	(3.7)	—	(3.7)
Dividends declared	0.4	(194.5)	—	—	—	(194.1)
Stock option exercises (1.5 shares)	42.5	—	1.4	—	—	43.9
Stock-based compensation	19.0	—	—	—	—	19.0
ESOP note receivable repayments	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
Income tax benefits credited to equity	10.4	—	—	—	—	10.4
Repurchases of common stock (1.0 shares)	—	(0.1)	(52.3)	—	—	(52.4)
Issuance of treasury stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan and other plans (0.2 shares)	4.8	—	0.7	—	—	5.5
Treasury shares retirement (159.3 shares)	(1,411.4)	(2,326.1)	3,737.5	—	—	—
Balance at February 24, 2013	\$1,184.5	\$930.9	\$(8.5)	\$(150.3)	\$(6.3)	\$1,950.3

See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In millions)
(Unaudited)

	Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Cash flows—operating activities		
Net earnings	\$ 199.7	\$ 278.8
(Earnings) losses from discontinued operations, net of tax benefit	(0.1	) 0.5
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings from continuing operations to cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	321.9	292.8
Asset impairment charges	1.4	0.8
Amortization of loan costs and losses on interest-rate related derivatives	10.3	9.3
Stock-based compensation expense	39.5	36.0
Change in current assets and liabilities	88.0	46.6
Contributions to pension and postretirement plans	(0.9	) (2.8
Loss on disposal of land, buildings and equipment	6.9	6.1
Change in cash surrender value of trust-owned life insurance	(10.7	) (11.5
Deferred income taxes	(29.3	) 14.3
Change in deferred rent	23.2	19.5
Change in other assets and liabilities	13.6	(6.7
Income tax benefits from exercise of stock-based compensation credited to goodwill	0.1	0.1
Other, net	3.4	6.2
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	\$ 667.0	\$ 690.0
Cash flows—investing activities		
Purchases of land, buildings and equipment	(468.3	) (518.5
Proceeds from disposal of land, buildings and equipment	3.2	—
Purchases of marketable securities	(3.0	) (7.6
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	8.7	16.4
Cash used in business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(577.4
Increase in other assets	(21.6	) (31.8
Net cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	\$ (481.0	) \$(1,118.9
Cash flows—financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	43.8	49.4
Income tax benefits credited to equity	9.5	10.4
Dividends paid	(215.7	) (193.2
Repurchases of common stock	(0.5	) (52.4
ESOP note receivable repayment	0.7	0.9
Proceeds from issuance of short-term debt	1,832.8	2,184.9
Repayments of short-term debt	(1,815.8	) (2,230.6
Repayment of long-term debt	—	(350.9
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	—	1,050.0
Payment of debt issuance costs	(1.4	) (7.4
Principal payments on capital leases	(1.5	) (1.2
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities of continuing operations	\$ (148.1	) \$ 459.9
Cash flows—discontinued operations		
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	(0.3	) (0.3
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	1.2	2.7

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Net cash provided by discontinued operations	\$0.9	\$2.4	
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	38.8	33.4	
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	88.2	70.5	
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$127.0	\$103.9	
Cash flows from changes in current assets and liabilities			
Receivables, net	15.7	3.9	
Inventories	(104.1	) (25.1)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	6.9	(8.6)
Accounts payable	86.7	35.5	
Accrued payroll	(0.6	) (24.2)
Prepaid/accrued income taxes	(7.3	) 12.7	
Other accrued taxes	(3.8	) 8.5	
Unearned revenues	76.9	81.3	
Other current liabilities	17.6	(37.4)
Change in current assets and liabilities	\$88.0	\$46.6	
See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.			

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

Darden Restaurants, Inc. (we, our or the Company) owns and operates full-service dining restaurants in the United States and Canada under the trade names Olive Garden®, Red Lobster®, LongHorn Steakhouse®, The Capital Grille®, Yard House®, Bahama Breeze®, Seasons 52®, Eddie V's Prime Seafood® and Wildfish Seafood Grille®. We have prepared these consolidated financial statements pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally presented in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the quarter ended February 23, 2014 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending May 25, 2014.

These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes to consolidated financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 26, 2013. The accounting policies used in preparing these consolidated financial statements are the same as those described in our Form 10-K.

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of sales and costs and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Red Lobster Separation

On December 19, 2013, we announced a comprehensive plan to enhance shareholder value that will include separating the Red Lobster business. Although a final decision has not been made on the form of the separation, we expect to execute a tax-free spin-off of Red Lobster to our shareholders, but we may also consider a sale of the Red Lobster business. The completion of the spin-off will be subject to certain customary conditions, including final approval by our Board of Directors, confirmation of the tax-free nature of the transaction, and the effectiveness of a registration statement filed with the SEC. We expect the separation transaction to close in early fiscal 2015.

Note 2. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$65.9	\$61.7
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	63.5	67.5

Note 3. Stock-Based Compensation

We grant stock options for a fixed number of shares to certain employees and directors with an exercise price equal to the fair value of the shares at the date of grant. We also grant restricted stock, restricted stock units, and performance stock units with a fair value determined based on our closing stock price on the date of grant. In addition, we also grant cash settled stock units (Darden Stock Units) and cash settled performance stock units, which are classified as liabilities and are marked to market as of the end of each period. The weighted-average fair value of non-qualified stock options and the related assumptions used in the Black-Scholes option pricing model were as follows:

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

	Stock Options Granted During the Nine Months Ended			
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013		
Weighted-average fair value	\$12.05	\$12.22		
Dividend yield	4.4	% 4.0	%	%
Expected volatility of stock	39.6	% 39.7	%	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.9	% 0.8	%	%
Expected option life (in years)	6.4	6.5		

The following table presents a summary of our stock-based compensation activity for the nine months ended February 23, 2014:

(in millions)	Stock Options	Restricted Stock/ Restricted Stock Units	Darden Stock Units	Performance Stock Units
Outstanding beginning of period	11.6	0.2	2.2	0.9
Awards granted	1.7	0.1	0.6	0.3
Awards exercised	(1.4	) (0.1	) (0.4	) (0.2
Awards forfeited	(0.3	) —	(0.2	) (0.2
Outstanding end of period	11.6	0.2	2.2	0.8

We recognized expense from stock-based compensation as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Stock options (1)	\$4.0	\$4.7	\$16.5	\$14.2
Restricted stock/restricted stock units	(0.1	) 0.7	0.8	2.1
Darden stock units	3.6	1.7	14.6	12.2
Performance stock units	0.2	(0.4	) 4.5	4.8
Employee stock purchase plan	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.4
Director compensation program/other	—	0.1	1.7	1.3
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$8.2	\$7.3	\$39.5	\$36.0

(1) The increase for the nine months ended February 23, 2014 is primarily attributable to the workforce reduction efforts further discussed in Note 11.

Note 4. Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the quarter and nine months ended February 23, 2014 was 9.7 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively, compared to an effective income tax rate of 22.3 percent and 23.0 percent for the quarter and nine months ended February 24, 2013, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate for the quarter and nine months ended February 23, 2014 as compared to the quarter and nine months ended February 24, 2013 is primarily attributable to an increase in the impact of FICA tax credits for employee reported tips and Work Opportunity Tax Credits on lower earnings before income taxes and a favorable adjustment related to the deduction for employee stock ownership plan dividends for the current and prior years.

Included in our remaining balance of unrecognized tax benefits is \$23.9 million related to tax positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts could change within the next twelve months based on the outcome of examinations or as a result of the expiration of the statute of limitations for specific jurisdictions.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Note 5. Net Earnings per Share

Outstanding stock options and restricted stock granted by us represent the only dilutive effect reflected in diluted weighted average shares outstanding. Stock options and restricted stock do not impact the numerator of the diluted net earnings per share computation. Stock options and restricted stock excluded from the calculation of diluted net earnings per share because the effect would have been anti-dilutive, are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Anti-dilutive stock options and restricted stock	4.5	3.1	4.1	2.7

Note 6. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the quarters ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013 are as follows:

(in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Marketable Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives	Benefit Plan Funding Position	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balance at November 24, 2013	\$(3.7)	\$0.1	\$(50.1)	\$(74.2)	\$(127.9)
Gain (loss)	(1.7)	—	(1.1)	—	(2.8)
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	1.1	1.6	2.7
Balance at February 23, 2014	\$(5.4)	\$0.1	\$(50.1)	\$(72.6)	\$(128.0)
Balances at November 25, 2012	\$(0.9)	\$0.3	\$(54.9)	\$(92.2)	\$(147.7)
Gain (loss)	(0.6)	—	(5.2)	—	(5.8)
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	1.5	1.7	3.2
Balance at February 24, 2013	\$(1.5)	\$0.3	\$(58.6)	\$(90.5)	\$(150.3)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the nine months ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013 are as follows:

(in millions)	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustment	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Marketable Securities	Unrealized Gains (Losses) on Derivatives	Benefit Plan Funding Position	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Balances at May 26, 2013	\$(1.8)	\$0.2	\$(53.8)	\$(77.4)	\$(132.8)
Gain (loss)	(3.6)	(0.1)	(1.6)	—	(5.3)
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	5.3	4.8	10.1
Balance at February 23, 2014	\$(5.4)	\$0.1	\$(50.1)	\$(72.6)	\$(128.0)
Balances at May 27, 2012	\$(1.6)	\$0.4	\$(49.7)	\$(95.7)	\$(146.6)
Gain (loss)	0.1	(0.1)	(12.1)	—	(12.1)
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	3.2	5.2	8.4

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Balance at February 24, 2013 \$(1.5) \$0.3 \$(58.6) \$(90.5) \$(150.3)

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

The following table presents the amounts and line items in our consolidated statements of earnings where adjustments reclassified from AOCI into net earnings were recorded:

(in millions)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings	Amount Reclassified from AOCI into Net Earnings			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
AOCI Components		February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Derivatives					
Commodity contracts	(1)	\$0.6	\$0.2	(0.1)	) 0.1
Equity contracts	(2)	—	—	(0.7)	) 0.2
Interest rate contracts	Interest, net	(2.6	) (2.6	) (7.8	) (5.7
Foreign currency contracts	(2)	0.2	(0.1	) 0.5	(0.1
	Total before tax	\$(1.8	) \$(2.5	) \$(8.1	) \$(5.5
	Tax benefit	0.7	1.0	2.8	2.3
	Net of tax	\$(1.1	) \$(1.5	) \$(5.3	) \$(3.2
Benefit plan funding position					
Recognized net actuarial loss - pension/postretirement plans	(3)	\$(2.2	) \$(2.2	) \$(6.8	) \$(6.6
Recognized net actuarial loss - other plans	(4)	(0.4	) (0.6	) (1.0	) (1.8
	Total before tax	\$(2.6	) \$(2.8	) \$(7.8	) \$(8.4
	Tax benefit	1.0	1.1	3.0	3.2
	Net of tax	\$(1.6	) \$(1.7	) \$(4.8	) \$(5.2

(1) Primarily included in cost of sales. See Note 8 for additional details.

(2) Primarily included in cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. See Note 8 for additional details.

(3) Included in the computation of net periodic benefit costs - pension and postretirement plans, which is a component of restaurant labor expenses and selling, general and administrative expenses. See Note 7 for additional details.

(4) Included in the computation of net periodic benefit costs - other plans, which is a component of selling, general and administrative expenses.

Note 7. Retirement Plans

Components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

(in millions)	Defined Benefit Plans			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Service cost	\$1.1	\$1.2	\$3.3	\$3.6
Interest cost	2.6	2.5	7.7	7.5
Expected return on plan assets	(4.3	) (4.9	) (12.9	) (14.6
Recognized net actuarial loss	2.2	2.2	6.8	6.6
Net periodic benefit cost	\$1.6	\$1.0	\$4.9	\$3.1

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(in millions)	Postretirement Benefit Plan			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Service cost	\$0.2	\$0.2	\$0.6	\$0.6
Interest cost	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.9
Net periodic benefit cost	\$0.6	\$0.5	\$1.6	\$1.5

Note 8. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We enter into derivative instruments for risk management purposes only, including derivatives designated as hedging instruments as required by ASC Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and those utilized as economic hedges. We use financial and commodities derivatives to manage interest rate, compensation and commodities pricing and foreign currency exchange rate risks inherent in our business operations. To the extent our derivatives are effective in offsetting the variability of the hedged cash flows, and otherwise meet the cash flow hedge accounting criteria required by ASC Topic 815, changes in the derivatives' fair value are not included in current earnings but are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax. These changes in fair value will be reclassified into earnings at the time of the forecasted transaction. Ineffectiveness measured in the hedging relationship is recorded currently in earnings in the period in which it occurs. To the extent our derivatives are effective in mitigating changes in fair value, and otherwise meet the fair value hedge accounting criteria required by ASC Topic 815, gains and losses in the derivatives' fair value are included in current earnings, as are the gains and losses of the related hedged item. To the extent the hedge accounting criteria are not met, the derivative contracts are utilized as economic hedges and changes in the fair value of such contracts are recorded currently in earnings in the period in which they occur. By using these instruments, we expose ourselves, from time to time, to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk for us. We minimize this credit risk by entering into transactions with high quality counterparties. We currently do not have any provisions in our agreements with counterparties that would require either party to hold or post collateral in the event that the market value of the related derivative instrument exceeds a certain limit. As such, the maximum amount of loss due to counterparty credit risk we would incur at February 23, 2014, if counterparties to the derivative instruments failed completely to perform, would approximate the values of derivative instruments currently recognized as assets in our consolidated balance sheet. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from a change in interest rates, commodity prices, currency prices, or the market price of our common stock. We minimize this market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. The notional values of our derivative contracts are as follows:

(in millions)	Notional Values	
	February 23, 2014	May 26, 2013
Derivative contracts designated as hedging instruments		
Commodities	\$4.7	\$18.2
Foreign currency	5.8	20.3
Interest rate swaps	200.0	100.0
Equity forwards	23.5	24.9
Derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments		
Equity forwards	\$42.3	\$49.1
Commodities	0.3	0.6

We periodically enter into commodity futures, swaps and option contracts (collectively, commodity contracts) to reduce the risk of variability in cash flows associated with fluctuations in the price we pay for natural gas, diesel fuel and butter. For certain of our commodity purchases, changes in the price we pay for these commodities are highly correlated with changes in the market price of these commodities. For these commodity purchases, we designate commodity contracts as cash flow hedging instruments. For the remaining commodity purchases, changes in the price we pay for these commodities are not

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highly correlated with changes in the market price, generally due to the timing of when changes in the market prices are reflected in the price we pay. For these commodity purchases, we utilize these commodity contracts as economic hedges. Our commodity contracts currently extend through May 2014.

We periodically enter into foreign currency forward contracts to reduce the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates specifically related to forecasted transactions or payments made in a foreign currency either for commodities and items used directly in our restaurants or for forecasted payments of services. Our foreign currency forward contracts currently extend through May 2014.

We are currently party to interest-rate swap agreements with \$200.0 million of notional value to limit the risk of changes in fair value of a portion of the \$400.0 million 4.500 percent senior notes due October 2021 and a portion of the \$500.0 million 6.200 percent senior notes due October 2017. The swap agreements effectively swap the fixed-rate obligations for floating-rate obligations, thereby mitigating changes in fair value of the related debt prior to maturity. The swap agreements were designated as fair value hedges of the related debt and met the requirements to be accounted for under the short-cut method, resulting in no ineffectiveness in the hedging relationship. During the quarters ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013, \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, was recorded as a reduction to interest expense related to the net swap settlements. During the nine months ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013, \$1.6 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, was recorded as a reduction to interest expense related to the net swap settlements.

We enter into equity forward contracts to hedge the risk of changes in future cash flows associated with the unvested, unrecognized Darden stock units. The equity forward contracts will be settled at the end of the vesting periods of their underlying Darden stock units, which range between four and five years. The contracts were initially designated as cash flow hedges to the extent the Darden stock units are unvested and, therefore, unrecognized as a liability in our financial statements. As of February 23, 2014, we were party to equity forward contracts that were indexed to 1.2 million shares of our common stock, at varying forward rates between \$31.19 per share and \$52.66 per share, extending through August 2018. The forward contracts can only be net settled in cash. As the Darden stock units vest, we will de-designate that portion of the equity forward contract that no longer qualifies for hedge accounting and changes in fair value associated with that portion of the equity forward contract will be recognized in current earnings. We periodically incur interest on the notional value of the contracts and receive dividends on the underlying shares. These amounts are recognized currently in earnings as they are incurred.

We entered into equity forward contracts to hedge the risk of changes in future cash flows associated with cash-settled performance stock units and employee-directed investments in Darden stock within the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. The equity forward contracts are indexed to 0.3 million shares of our common stock at forward rates between \$47.07 and \$51.95 per share, can only be net settled in cash and expire between fiscal 2015 and 2016. We did not elect hedge accounting with the expectation that changes in the fair value of the equity forward contracts would offset changes in the fair value of the performance stock units and Darden stock investments in the non-qualified deferred compensation plan within selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of earnings.

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The fair value of our derivative contracts are as follows:

(in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities	
		February 23, 2014	May 26, 2013	February 23, 2014	May 26, 2013
Derivative contracts designated as hedging instruments					
Commodity contracts	(1)	\$0.8	\$0.1	\$—	\$(0.3)
Equity forwards	(1)	1.0	—	—	(0.6)
Interest rate related	(1)	1.3	1.9	—	—
Foreign currency forwards	(1)	0.6	0.6	—	—
		\$3.7	\$2.6	\$—	\$(0.9)
Derivative contracts not designated as hedging instruments					
Commodity contracts	(1)	\$0.1	\$—	\$—	\$—
Equity forwards	(1)	2.1	—	—	(1.3)
		\$2.2	\$—	\$—	\$(1.3)
Total derivative contracts		\$5.9	\$2.6	\$—	\$(2.2)

(1) Derivative assets and liabilities are included in receivables, net, prepaid expenses and other current assets and other current liabilities, as applicable, on our consolidated balance sheets.

The effects of derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships in the consolidated statements of earnings are as follows:

(in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI (effective portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings (effective portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings (ineffective portion)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings (ineffective portion)	
	Three Months Ended February 23, 2014	Three Months Ended February 24, 2013		Three Months Ended February 23, 2014	Three Months Ended February 24, 2013		Three Months Ended February 23, 2014	Three Months Ended February 24, 2013
Commodity	\$1.2	\$—	(2)	\$0.6	\$0.2	(2)	\$—	\$—
Equity	(2.1)	(5.3)	(3)	—	—	(3)	0.4	0.4
Interest rate	—	—	Interest, net	(2.6)	(2.6)	Interest, net	—	—
Foreign currency	0.4	0.1	(4)	0.2	(0.1)	(4)	—	—
	\$(0.5)	\$(5.2)		\$(1.8)	\$(2.5)		\$0.4	\$0.4

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(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI (effective portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from AOCI to Earnings (effective portion)		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings (ineffective portion)	(1) Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings (ineffective portion)	
	Nine Months Ended			Nine Months Ended			Nine Months Ended	
Type of	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013		February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013		February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Derivative								
Commodity	\$0.9	\$ 1.0	(2)	\$(0.1)	\$ 0.1	(2)	\$—	\$—
Equity	(2.5)	(6.1)	(3)	(0.7)	0.2	(3)	1.0	0.9
Interest rate	—	(10.1)	Interest, net	(7.8)	(5.7)	Interest, net	—	—
Foreign currency	0.6	(0.6)	(4)	0.5	(0.1)	(4)	—	—
	\$(1.0)	\$(15.8)		\$(8.1)	\$(5.5)		\$ 1.0	\$ 0.9

Generally, all of our derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges have some level of ineffectiveness, (1) which is recognized currently in earnings. However, as these amounts are generally nominal and our consolidated financial statements are presented “in millions,” these amounts may appear as zero in this tabular presentation.

Location of the gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to earnings as well as the gain (loss) recognized in earnings for (2) the ineffective portion of the hedge is food and beverage costs and restaurant expenses, which are components of cost of sales.

Location of the gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to earnings as well as the gain (loss) recognized in earnings for (3) the ineffective portion of the hedge is restaurant labor expenses, which is a component of cost of sales, and selling, general and administrative expenses.

Location of the gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to earnings as well as the gain (loss) recognized in earnings for (4) the ineffective portion of the hedge is food and beverage costs, which is a component of cost of sales, and selling, general and administrative expenses.

The effects of derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships in the consolidated statements of earnings are as follows:

(in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives	Hedged Item in Fair Value Hedge Relationship	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Related Hedged Item		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Related Hedged Item
	Three Months Ended				Three Months Ended		
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013			February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	
Interest rate	\$0.7	\$(1.2)	Interest, net	Fixed-rate debt	\$(0.7)	\$ 1.2	Interest, net

The effects of derivative instruments in fair value hedging relationships in the consolidated statements of earnings are as follows:

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(in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives	Hedged Item in Fair Value Hedge Relationship	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Related Hedged Item		Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Related Hedged Item
	Nine Months Ended February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013			Nine Months Ended February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	
Interest rate	\$ (0.7)	\$ —	Interest, net	Fixed-rate debt	\$ 0.7	\$ —	Interest, net

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The effects of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments in the consolidated statements of earnings are as follows:

(in millions)	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings			
		Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
		February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013
Commodity contracts	Cost of Sales (1)	\$0.5	\$0.1	\$0.1	\$(0.1)
Equity forwards	Cost of Sales (2)	(0.6)	(1.8)	(0.3)	(0.7)
Equity forwards	Selling, General and Administrative	(1.6)	(5.9)	(0.6)	(4.6)
		\$(1.7)	\$(7.6)	\$(0.8)	\$(5.4)

(1) Location of the gain (loss) recognized in earnings is food and beverage costs and restaurant expenses, which are components of cost of sales.

(2) Location of the gain (loss) recognized in earnings is restaurant labor expenses, which is a component of cost of sales.

Based on the fair value of our derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges as of February 23, 2014, we expect to reclassify \$8.4 million of net losses on derivative instruments from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings during the next twelve months based on the timing of our forecasted commodity purchases and maturity of equity forward and interest rate related instruments. However, the amounts ultimately realized in earnings will be dependent on the fair value of the contracts on the settlement dates.

Note 9. Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and short-term debt approximate their carrying amounts due to their short duration.

The following tables summarize the fair values of financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis as reflected on our consolidated balance sheets as of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013:

Items Measured at Fair Value at February 23, 2014

(in millions)	Fair value of assets (liabilities)	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Fixed-income securities:				
Corporate bonds	(1) \$9.6	\$—	\$9.6	\$—
U.S. Treasury securities	(2) 6.2	6.2	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	(1) 2.6	—	2.6	—
Derivatives:				
Commodities futures, swaps & options	(3) 0.9	—	0.8	0.1
Equity forwards	(4) 3.1	—	3.1	—
Interest rate swaps	(5) 1.3	—	1.3	—
Foreign currency forwards	(6) 0.6	—	0.6	—
Total	\$24.3	\$6.2	\$18.0	\$0.1

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Items Measured at Fair Value at May 26, 2013

(in millions)		Fair value of assets (liabilities)	Quoted prices in active market for identical assets (liabilities) (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Fixed-income securities:					
Corporate bonds	(1)	\$10.0	\$—	\$10.0	\$—
U.S. Treasury securities	(2)	8.7	8.7	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	(1)	5.6	—	5.6	—
Derivatives:					
Commodities futures, swaps & options	(3)	(0.2)	—	(0.2)	—
Equity forwards	(4)	(1.9)	—	(1.9)	—
Interest rate locks & swaps	(5)	1.9	—	1.9	—
Foreign currency forwards	(6)	0.6	—	0.6	—
Total		\$24.7	\$8.7	\$16.0	\$—

(1) The fair value of these securities is based on closing market prices of the investments when applicable, or, alternatively, valuations utilizing market data and other observable inputs, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance.

(2) The fair value of our U.S. Treasury securities is based on closing market prices.

(3) The fair value of our commodities futures, swaps and options classified as Level 2 is based on closing market prices of the contracts, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance. The fair value of our commodities futures, swaps and options classified as Level 3 is based on internal models that consider the various contract provisions, in addition to the closing market prices of the related commodities.

(4) The fair value of our equity forwards is based on the closing market value of Darden stock, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance.

(5) The fair value of our interest rate lock and swap agreements is based on current and expected market interest rates, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance.

(6) The fair value of our foreign currency forward contracts is based on closing forward exchange market prices, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance.

The following table presents the changes in Level 3 financial instruments at February 23, 2014:

Fair Value Measurements Using

Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

(in millions)	Derivatives: Commodities, Futures, Swaps & Options
Balances at May 26, 2013	\$—
Amount of gain (loss) recognized in earnings (1)	0.1
Purchases, sales and settlements	—
Transfers in and/or out of Level 3	—
Balance at February 23, 2014	\$0.1

(1) The location of the loss recognized in earnings is restaurant expenses, which is a component of cost of sales.

The carrying value and fair value of long-term debt, including the amounts included in current liabilities, as of February 23, 2014, was \$2.50 billion. The carrying value and fair value of long-term debt as of May 26, 2013, was \$2.50 billion and \$2.70 billion, respectively. The fair value of long-term debt, which is classified as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy, is determined based on market prices or, if market prices are not available, the present value of the underlying cash flows discounted at our incremental borrowing rates.

Adjustments to the fair values of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013 were not material.

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Note 10. Commitments and Contingencies

As collateral for performance on contracts and as credit guarantees to banks and insurers, we are contingently liable for guarantees of subsidiary obligations under standby letters of credit. As of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013, we had \$113.5 million and \$107.0 million, respectively, of standby letters of credit related to workers' compensation and general liabilities accrued in our consolidated financial statements. As of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013, we had \$20.5 million and \$20.6 million, respectively, of standby letters of credit related to contractual operating lease obligations and other payments. All standby letters of credit are renewable annually.

As of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013, we had \$3.4 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, of guarantees associated with leased properties that have been assigned to third parties. These amounts represent the maximum potential amount of future payments under the guarantees. The fair value of these potential payments discounted at our pre-tax cost of capital as of February 23, 2014 and May 26, 2013, amounted to \$2.7 million and \$3.4 million, respectively. We did not accrue for the guarantees, as the likelihood of the third parties defaulting on the assignment agreements was deemed to be less than probable. In the event of default by a third party, the indemnity and default clauses in our assignment agreements govern our ability to recover from and pursue the third party for damages incurred as a result of its default. We do not hold any third-party assets as collateral related to these assignment agreements, except to the extent that the assignment allows us to repossess the building and personal property. These guarantees expire over their respective lease terms, which range from fiscal 2015 through fiscal 2021.

We are subject to private lawsuits, administrative proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of our business. A number of these lawsuits, proceedings and claims may exist at any given time. These matters typically involve claims from guests, employees and others related to operational issues common to the restaurant industry, and can also involve infringement of, or challenges to, our trademarks. While the resolution of a lawsuit, proceeding or claim may have an impact on our financial results for the period in which it is resolved, we believe that the final disposition of the lawsuits, proceedings and claims in which we are currently involved, either individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity. The following is a brief description of the more significant of these matters.

In September 2012, a collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, *Alequin v. Darden Restaurants, Inc.*, in which named plaintiffs claim that the Company required or allowed certain employees at Olive Garden, Red Lobster, LongHorn Steakhouse, Bahama Breeze and Seasons 52 to work off the clock and required them to perform tasks unrelated to their tipped duties while taking a tip credit against their hourly rate of pay. The plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of alleged back wages, liquidated damages, and attorneys' fees. In July 2013, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida conditionally certified a nationwide class of servers and bartenders who worked in the aforementioned restaurants at any point from September 6, 2009 through September 6, 2012. Unlike a class action, a collective action requires potential class members to "opt in" rather than "opt out" following the issuance of a notice. Out of the approximately 217,000 opt-in notices distributed, 20,225 were returned. The Company will have an opportunity to seek to have the class de-certified and/or seek to have the case dismissed on its merits. We believe that our wage and hour policies comply with the law and that we have meritorious defenses to the substantive claims and strong defenses supporting de-certification. An estimate of the possible loss, if any, or the range of loss cannot be made at this stage of the proceeding.

In November, 2011, a lawsuit entitled *ChHab v. Darden Restaurants, Inc.* was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging a collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act and a class action under the applicable New York state wage and hour statutes. The named plaintiffs claim that the Company required or allowed certain employees at The Capital Grille to work off the clock, share tips with individuals who polished silverware to assist the plaintiffs, and required the plaintiffs to perform tasks unrelated to their tipped duties while taking a tip credit against their hourly rate of pay. The plaintiffs seek an unspecified amount of alleged back

wages, liquidated damages, and attorneys' fees. In September 2013, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York conditionally certified a nationwide class for the Fair Labor Standards Act claims only of tipped employees who worked in the aforementioned restaurants at any point from November 17, 2008 through September 19, 2013. Potential class members are required to "opt in" rather than "opt out" following the issuance of a notice. Out of the approximately 3,200 opt-in notices distributed, 541 were returned. As with the Alequin matter, the Company will have an opportunity to seek to have the class de-certified and/or seek to have the case dismissed on its merits. We believe that our wage and hour policies comply with the law and that we have meritorious defenses to the substantive claims in this matter. An estimate of the possible loss, if any, or the range of loss cannot be made at this stage of the proceeding.

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Note 11. Workforce Reduction Costs

During the second quarter of fiscal 2014, we performed a comprehensive review of operations resulting in decisions to reduce operating support costs through a combination of workforce reductions and program spending cuts (September 2013 Plan). During the third quarter of fiscal 2014, in connection with our decision to reduce unit growth, we incurred further workforce reductions (January 2014 Plan). In accordance with these actions, we incurred employee termination benefits and other costs which are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of earnings as follows:

(in millions)	Fiscal Periods Ending February 23, 2014	
	Three Months Ended (3)	Nine Months Ended
Employee termination benefits (1)	\$0.3	\$11.2
Other (2)	(0.1)	)0.7
Total	\$0.2	\$11.9

(1) Includes salary and stock-based compensation expense.

(2) Includes postemployment medical, outplacement and relocation costs.

(3) Reflects expense for the January 2014 Plan and subsequent adjustments to the September 2013 Plan based on updated information.

The following table summarizes the accrued employee termination benefits and other costs which are primarily included in other current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of February 23, 2014:

(in millions)	September 2013 Plan	January 2014 Plan	Payments	Adjustments	Balance at February 23, 2014
Employee termination benefits (1)	\$7.7	\$0.7	\$(3.5)	) \$(0.4)	) \$4.5
Other	0.8	0.1	(0.3)	) (0.2)	) 0.4
Total	\$8.5	\$0.8	\$(3.8)	) \$(0.6)	) \$4.9

(1) Excludes costs associated with stock options and restricted stock that will be settled in shares upon vesting.

We expect the majority of the remaining liability to be paid by the first quarter of fiscal 2015 and the remainder to be paid by the first quarter of fiscal 2016.

Note 12. Application of New Accounting Standards

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740), Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. The objective of this update is to eliminate the diversity in practice in the presentation of unrecognized tax benefits when a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward exists. Under this guidance, an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss, or a tax credit carryforward, except in certain circumstances. This update does not require any new recurring disclosures and is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2013, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2015. We do not believe adoption of this new guidance will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 13. Subsequent Events

On March 19, 2014, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.55 per share to be paid May 1, 2014 to all shareholders of record as of the close of business on April 10, 2014.

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

The discussion and analysis below for the Company, which contains forward-looking statements, should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements, the notes to such financial statements and the "Forward-Looking Statements" included elsewhere in this Form 10-Q.

The following table sets forth selected operating data as a percent of sales for the periods indicated. All information is derived from the unaudited consolidated statements of earnings for the quarters and nine months ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended			
	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013	February 23, 2014	February 24, 2013		
Sales	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	%	
Costs and expenses:						
Cost of sales:						
Food and beverage	31.2	30.8	31.0	30.7		
Restaurant labor	31.5	31.4	32.1	31.5		
Restaurant expenses	16.2	15.4	16.6	15.7		
Total cost of sales, excluding restaurant depreciation and amortization of 4.6%, 4.2%, 4.7% and 4.4%	78.9	% 77.6	% 79.7	% 77.9	%	
Selling, general and administrative	9.3	8.8	10.3	10.1		
Depreciation and amortization	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.7		
Interest, net	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5		
Total costs and expenses	94.6	% 92.3	% 96.5	% 94.2	%	
Earnings before income taxes	5.4	7.7	3.5	5.8		
Income taxes	0.5	1.7	0.4	1.3		
Earnings from continuing operations	4.9	6.0	3.1	4.5		
Earnings (losses) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	—		
Net earnings	4.9	% 6.0	% 3.1	% 4.5	%	

The following table details the number of company-owned restaurants currently reported in continuing operations that were open at the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2014, compared with the number open at the end of fiscal 2013 and the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

	February 23, 2014	May 26, 2013	February 24, 2013
Red Lobster – USA	679	678	678
Red Lobster – Canada	27	27	27
Total	706	705	705
Olive Garden – USA	830	822	812
Olive Garden – Canada	6	6	6
Total	836	828	818
LongHorn Steakhouse	453	430	416
The Capital Grille	53	49	48
Bahama Breeze	37	33	33
Seasons 52	38	31	28
Eddie V's	13	12	11
Yard House	48	44	43
Other ⁽¹⁾	6	6	5
Total	2,190	2,138	2,107

(1) Represents synergy restaurants that combine two existing brands in one building.

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OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Financial Highlights

Our sales from continuing operations were \$2.23 billion and \$6.44 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014, compared to \$2.26 billion and \$6.25 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2013. The decrease of 1.1 percent in sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 was primarily driven by a blended U.S. same-restaurant sales decrease for Olive Garden, Red Lobster and LongHorn Steakhouse of 5.6 percent partially offset by revenue from the addition of 83 net new company-owned restaurants since the third quarter of fiscal 2013. Our blended U.S. same-restaurant sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 were negatively impacted by approximately 160 basis points due to the more severe winter weather and by approximately 100 basis points due to a shift in the timing of the Thanksgiving holiday week. The increase of 3.0 percent in sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 was driven primarily by revenue from the 83 net new company-owned restaurants mentioned above partially offset by a blended U.S. same-restaurant sales decrease for Olive Garden, Red Lobster and LongHorn Steakhouse of 3.4 percent. Our blended U.S. same-restaurant sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 were negatively impacted by approximately 50 basis points due to the impact of weather.

For the third quarter of fiscal 2014, our net earnings from continuing operations were \$109.5 million compared to \$134.5 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2013, an 18.6 percent decrease, and our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations were \$0.82 for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to \$1.02 for the third quarter of fiscal 2013, a 19.6 percent decrease. Our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 were adversely impacted by approximately \$0.07 due to lower sales and higher direct costs associated with more severe winter weather compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2013 and by approximately \$0.06 due to legal, financial advisory and other costs related to implementation of the strategic action plan announced in December 2013, and positively impacted by approximately \$0.06 due to a favorable tax adjustment related to the deduction for current and prior-year employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) dividends.

For the first nine months of fiscal 2014, our net earnings from continuing operations were \$199.6 million compared to \$279.3 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013, a 28.5 percent decrease, and our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations were \$1.50 for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to \$2.13 for the first nine months of fiscal 2013, a 29.6 percent decrease. Our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 were adversely impacted by approximately \$0.05 due to lower sales and higher direct costs associated with more severe weather compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013 and by approximately \$0.09 due to costs related to implementation of the strategic action plan mentioned above, and positively impacted by approximately \$0.06 due to a favorable tax adjustment related to the deduction for current and prior-year ESOP dividends.

Outlook

We anticipate U.S. same-restaurant sales in fiscal 2014 will be 5.5 percent to 6.5 percent below fiscal 2013 for Red Lobster, 2.5 percent to 3.5 percent below fiscal 2013 for Olive Garden and 2.0 percent to 3.0 percent above fiscal 2013 for LongHorn Steakhouse. Including the impact from operations of Yard House for a full fiscal year, we expect fiscal 2014 total sales to increase between 2.5 percent and 3.5 percent. We expect food and beverage expenses to be higher as a percent of sales based on our expectations of food cost inflation. We believe restaurant labor expenses and restaurant expenses will be higher as a percent of sales due to lost sales leverage and depreciation expense will be higher as a percent of sales due to lost sales leverage and an increase in depreciable assets due to remodel activity. We expect selling, general and administrative expenses to be relatively flat as a percent of sales. During the second quarter of fiscal 2014, a comprehensive review of operations resulted in decisions to reduce operating support costs through a combination of workforce reductions and program spending cuts which will primarily impact our selling, general and administrative expenses. We expect these actions to reduce expenses in fiscal 2014 by approximately \$17.0 million (net of approximately \$11.9 million of employee termination benefits and other costs incurred during the second and third quarters of fiscal 2014), and, beginning in fiscal 2015, by approximately \$60.0 million annually. We expect diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations for fiscal 2014 to be below fiscal 2013 by 15.0 percent to 20.0 percent, excluding expected costs in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2014 associated with the separation of the Red Lobster business described below.

On December 19, 2013, we announced a comprehensive plan to enhance shareholder value that will include separating the Red Lobster business. The plan is based on a comprehensive review of strategic alternatives that considered the best use of our brands and related assets. The separation will allow the management teams of each company to focus their exclusive attention on addressing the challenges resulting from changes in the full-service dining industry, as well as the overall economic environment. Specifically, the Red Lobster management team will be able to more aggressively and effectively pursue value-creating initiatives that may not have previously been feasible as a part of Darden. Although a final decision has not been made on the form of the separation, we expect to execute a tax-free spin-off of Red Lobster to our shareholders, but we may also consider a sale of the Red Lobster business. The completion of the spin-off will be subject to certain customary conditions, including final approval by our Board of Directors, confirmation of the tax-free nature of the transaction, and the

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effectiveness of a registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. We expect the separation transaction to close in early fiscal 2015.

SALES

Olive Garden's sales of \$929.5 million and \$2.72 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014 were 3.4 percent and 0.6 percent below last year's third fiscal quarter and first nine months, respectively, driven by U.S. same-restaurant sales decreases of 5.4 percent and 3.4 percent, for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014, respectively, partially offset by revenue from 18 net new restaurants. The decrease in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the third fiscal quarter resulted from a 7.8 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts partially offset by a 2.4 percent increase in average check. The decrease in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the first nine months resulted from a 4.3 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts partially offset by a 0.9 percent increase in average check.

Red Lobster's sales of \$611.1 million and \$1.80 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014 were 8.7 percent and 6.4 percent below last fiscal year's third quarter and first nine months, respectively, primarily driven by U.S. same-restaurant sales decreases of 8.8 percent and 6.2 percent for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014, respectively. The decrease in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the third fiscal quarter resulted from a 14.3 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts partially offset by a 5.5 percent increase in average check. The decrease in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the first nine months resulted from a 9.2 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts partially offset by a 3.0 percent increase in average check.

LongHorn Steakhouse's sales of \$362.6 million and \$1.01 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014 were 9.1 percent and 13.0 percent above last fiscal year's third quarter and first nine months, respectively, driven by revenue from 37 net new restaurants combined with same-restaurant sales increases of 0.3 percent and 2.8 percent for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014, respectively. The increase in same-restaurant sales for the third fiscal quarter resulted from a 2.1 percent increase in average check partially offset by a 1.8 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts. The increase in same-restaurant sales for the first nine months resulted from a 0.6 percent increase in same-restaurant guest counts combined with a 2.2 percent increase in average check.

In total, The Capital Grille, Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52, Eddie V's and Yard House generated sales of \$320.4 million and \$892.9 million for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2014, respectively, which were 11.6 percent and 29.2 percent above last fiscal year's third quarter and first nine months, respectively. Since the third quarter of fiscal 2013, Seasons 52 added 10 new restaurants, Yard House added 5 new restaurants, The Capital Grille added 5 new restaurants Bahama Breeze added 4 new restaurants, and Eddie V's added 2 new restaurants. For the third quarter of fiscal 2014, sales growth also reflected same-restaurant sales increases of 0.1 percent at The Capital Grille and 0.8 percent at Bahama Breeze, partially offset by decreases of 2.9 percent at Eddie V's, 4.4 percent at Seasons 52 and 0.1 percent at Yard House. For the first nine months of fiscal 2014, the sales increase was primarily driven by incremental sales from the 40 Yard House restaurants acquired on August 29, 2012. Sales growth for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 also reflected, same-restaurant sales increases of 3.1 percent at The Capital Grille, 3.7 percent at Bahama Breeze and 1.4 percent at Eddie V's, partially offset by decreases of 2.5 percent at Seasons 52 and 0.1 percent at Yard House. Same-restaurant sales is a year-over-year comparison of each period's sales volumes and is limited to restaurants open at least 16 months.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

Quarter Ended February 23, 2014 Compared to Quarter Ended February 24, 2013

Total costs and expenses were \$2.11 billion and \$2.09 billion for the quarters ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013, respectively. As a percent of sales, total costs and expenses increased from 92.3 percent in the third quarter of fiscal 2013 to 94.6 percent in the third quarter of fiscal 2014.

Food and beverage costs were \$697.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$2.1 million, or 0.3 percent, from food and beverage costs of \$695.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, food and beverage costs increased for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2013, as a result of food cost inflation, primarily seafood, and increased costs for promotional items, partially offset by pricing and favorable menu mix. Restaurant labor costs were \$702.9 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, a decrease of \$6.1 million, or 0.9 percent, from restaurant labor costs of \$709.0 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013.

Restaurant labor costs as a percent of sales increased for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the third quarter

of fiscal 2013, primarily as a result of wage-rate inflation and lost sales leverage partially offset by lower employee insurance claims costs and lower unemployment taxes. Restaurant expenses (which include utilities, repairs and maintenance, credit card, lease, property tax, workers' compensation, new restaurant pre-opening and other restaurant-level operating expenses) were \$360.8 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, an

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increase of \$12.6 million, or 3.6 percent, from restaurant expenses of \$348.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, restaurant expenses increased in the third quarter of fiscal 2014 primarily as a result of lost sales leverage.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$209.3 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$9.5 million, or 4.8 percent, from selling, general and administrative expenses of \$199.8 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2013 primarily as a result of legal, financial advisory and other costs related to implementation of the strategic action plan announced in December 2013 and higher performance-based pay expense as compared to abnormally low levels in fiscal 2013 partially offset by lower media costs and support cost savings associated with the workforce reduction announced in September 2013.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$108.5 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$7.5 million, or 7.4 percent, from depreciation and amortization expense of \$101.0 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, depreciation and amortization expense increased for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2013, primarily due to an increase in depreciable assets related to new restaurants and remodel activities and lost sales leverage.

Net interest expense was \$33.1 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 3.8 percent, from net interest expense of \$31.9 million in the third quarter of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, net interest expense for the third quarter of fiscal 2014 increased compared to the third quarter of fiscal 2013 primarily due to higher average long-term debt balances and lost sales leverage.

Nine Months Ended February 23, 2014 Compared to Nine Months Ended February 24, 2013

Total costs and expenses were \$6.21 billion and \$5.89 billion for the nine months ended February 23, 2014 and February 24, 2013, respectively. As a percent of sales, total costs and expenses increased from 94.2 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2013 to 96.5 percent for the first nine months of fiscal 2014.

Food and beverage costs were \$2.00 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$77.5 million, or 4.0 percent, from food and beverage costs of \$1.92 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, food and beverage costs increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013, as a result of food cost inflation, primarily seafood, partially offset by pricing. Restaurant labor costs were \$2.07 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$98.3 million, or 5.0 percent, from restaurant labor costs of \$1.97 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. Restaurant labor costs as a percent of sales increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013, primarily as a result of wage-rate inflation, decreased labor efficiency and lost sales leverage. Restaurant expenses (which include utilities, repairs and maintenance, credit card, lease, property tax, workers' compensation, new restaurant pre-opening and other restaurant-level operating expenses) were \$1.06 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$85.7 million, or 8.8 percent, from restaurant expenses of \$977.8 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, restaurant expenses increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 primarily as a result of lost sales leverage, higher repairs and maintenance expenses and higher workers' compensation expenses.

Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$660.5 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$26.4 million, or 4.2 percent, from selling, general and administrative expenses of \$634.1 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, selling, general and administrative expenses increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013 primarily as a result of the costs related to implementation of the strategic action plan mentioned above and higher performance-based pay expense as compared to abnormally low levels in fiscal 2013 partially offset by sales leverage and lower media costs and support cost savings, net of employee termination benefits and other costs, associated with the workforce reduction announced in September 2013. Additionally, the first nine months of fiscal 2013 were impacted by acquisition and integration costs associated with the Yard House acquisition.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$321.9 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$29.1 million, or 9.9 percent, from depreciation and amortization expense of \$292.8 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, depreciation and amortization expense increased for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013, primarily due to an increase in depreciable assets related

to new restaurants and remodel activities.

Net interest expense was \$98.7 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, an increase of \$6.0 million, or 6.5 percent, from net interest expense of \$92.7 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. As a percent of sales, net interest expense for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 was flat compared to the first nine months of fiscal 2013.

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INCOME TAXES

The effective income tax rate for the quarter and nine months ended February 23, 2014 was 9.7 percent and 12.5 percent, respectively, compared to an effective income tax rate of 22.3 percent and 23.0 percent for the quarter and nine months ended February 24, 2013, respectively. The decrease in the effective income tax rate for the quarter and nine months ended February 23, 2014 as compared to the quarter and nine months ended February 24, 2013 is primarily attributable to an increase in the impact of FICA tax credits for employee reported tips and Work Opportunity Tax Credits on lower earnings before income taxes and a favorable adjustment related to the deduction for ESOP dividends for the current and prior years.

SEASONALITY

Our sales volumes fluctuate seasonally. Typically, our average sales per restaurant are highest in the spring and winter, followed by the summer, and lowest in the fall. Holidays, changes in the economy, severe weather and similar conditions may impact sales volumes seasonally in some operating regions. Because of the seasonality of our business, results for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full fiscal year.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash flows generated from operating activities provide us with a significant source of liquidity, which we use to finance the purchases of land, buildings and equipment for new restaurants and to remodel existing restaurants, to pay dividends to our shareholders and to repurchase shares of our common stock. Since substantially all of our sales are for cash and cash equivalents, and accounts payable are generally due in 5 to 30 days, we are able to carry current liabilities in excess of current assets. In addition to cash flows from operations, we use a combination of long-term and short-term borrowings to fund our capital needs.

We currently manage our business and financial ratios to maintain an investment grade bond rating, which has historically allowed flexible access to financing at reasonable costs. Currently, our publicly issued long-term debt carries “Baa3” (Moody’s Investors Service), “BBB-” (Standard & Poor’s) and “BBB-” (Fitch) ratings. Our commercial paper has ratings of “P-3” (Moody’s Investors Service), “A-3” (Standard & Poor’s) and “F-3” (Fitch). These ratings are as of the date of the filing of this Form 10-Q and have been obtained with the understanding that Moody’s Investors Service, Standard & Poor’s and Fitch will continue to monitor our credit and make future adjustments to these ratings to the extent warranted. The ratings are not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold our securities, may be changed, superseded or withdrawn at any time and should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

We maintain a \$750.0 million revolving Credit Agreement (Revolving Credit Agreement) with Bank of America, N.A. (BOA), as administrative agent, and the lenders and other agents party thereto. The Revolving Credit Agreement is a senior unsecured credit commitment to the Company and contains customary representations and affirmative and negative covenants (including limitations on liens and subsidiary debt and a maximum consolidated lease adjusted total debt to total capitalization ratio of 0.75 to 1.00) and events of default usual for credit facilities of this type. As of February 23, 2014, we were in compliance with all covenants under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

On October 24, 2013, we entered into an amendment (First Amendment) to the Revolving Credit Agreement, which extends the maturity date from October 3, 2016 to October 24, 2018, and gives us the option to request a further extension of the maturity date for up to two additional one-year periods. Additionally, interest rates on borrowings and fees under the Revolving Credit Agreement are determined by reference to a ratings-based pricing grid, which was amended by the First Amendment.

The Revolving Credit Agreement proceeds may be used for commercial paper back-up, working capital and capital expenditures, the refinancing of certain indebtedness, certain acquisitions and general corporate purposes. Loans under the Revolving Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin determined by reference to a ratings-based pricing grid (Applicable Margin), or the base rate (which is defined as the highest of the BOA prime rate, the Federal Funds rate plus 0.500 percent, and the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.00 percent) plus the Applicable Margin. Assuming a “BBB-” equivalent credit rating level, the Applicable Margin under the Revolving Credit Agreement will be 1.300 percent for LIBOR loans and 0.300 percent for base rate loans.

As of February 23, 2014, we had no outstanding balances under the Revolving Credit Agreement. As of February 23, 2014, \$181.5 million of commercial paper was outstanding, which was backed by this facility. After consideration of

commercial paper backed by the Revolving Credit Agreement, as of February 23, 2014, we had \$568.5 million of credit available under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

As of February 23, 2014, our long-term debt consisted principally of:

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\$100.0 million of unsecured 7.125 percent debentures due in February 2016;
 \$285.0 million unsecured, variable-rate, amortizing term loan, maturing in August 2017;
 \$500.0 million of unsecured 6.200 percent senior notes due in October 2017;
 \$80.0 million of unsecured 3.790 percent senior notes due in August 2019;
 \$400.0 million of unsecured 4.500 percent senior notes due in October 2021;
 \$450.0 million of unsecured 3.350 percent senior notes due in November 2022;
 \$220.0 million of unsecured 4.520 percent senior notes due in August 2024;
 \$150.0 million of unsecured 6.000 percent senior notes due in August 2035; and
 \$300.0 million of unsecured 6.800 percent senior notes due in October 2037.

We also have \$15.0 million included in current liabilities as current portion of long-term debt associated with the \$300.0 million term loan, which reflects the annual principal amortization payment due in August 2014.

The interest rates on our \$500.0 million senior notes due in October 2017 and \$300.0 million senior notes due in October 2037 are subject to adjustment from time to time if the debt rating assigned to such series of notes is downgraded below a certain rating level (or subsequently upgraded). The maximum adjustment is 2.000 percent above the initial interest rate and the interest rate cannot be reduced below the initial interest rate. As of February 23, 2014, no adjustments to these interest rates had been made.

From time to time we enter into interest rate derivative instruments. See Note 8 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which is incorporated by reference.

A summary of our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of February 23, 2014 is as follows:

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Short-term debt	\$181.5	\$181.5	\$—	\$—	\$—
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	3,748.9	134.3	362.2	939.3	2,313.1
Operating leases	1,213.8	200.4	359.9	280.6	372.9
Purchase obligations ⁽²⁾	638.1	605.8	21.1	11.2	—
Capital lease obligations ⁽³⁾	87.0	5.6	11.5	11.9	58.0
Benefit obligations ⁽⁴⁾	519.2	35.7	84.2	96.6	302.7
Unrecognized income tax benefits ⁽⁵⁾	17.0	3.6	7.5	5.9	—
Total contractual obligations	\$6,405.5	\$1,166.9	\$846.4	\$1,345.5	\$3,046.7
	Amount of Commitment Expiration per Period				
(in millions)	Total	Less than	1-3	3-5	More than
Other Commercial Commitments	Amounts Committed	1 Year	Years	Years	5 Years
Standby letters of credit ⁽⁶⁾	\$134.0	\$134.0	\$—	\$—	\$—
Guarantees ⁽⁷⁾	3.4	1.0	1.5	0.6	0.3
Total commercial commitments	\$137.4	\$135.0	\$1.5	\$0.6	\$0.3

Includes interest payments associated with existing long-term debt, including the current portion. Variable-rate (1) interest payments associated with the term loan were estimated based on an average interest rate of 2.2 percent.

Excludes issuance discount of \$5.3 million.

(2) Includes commitments for food and beverage items, supplies, capital projects and other miscellaneous commitments.

(3) Capital lease obligations include imputed interest of \$32.3 million over the life of the obligations.

(4) Includes expected contributions associated with our defined benefit plans and payments associated with our postretirement benefit plan and our non-qualified deferred compensation plan through fiscal 2024.

(5) Includes interest on unrecognized income tax benefits of \$1.5 million, \$0.7 million of which relates to contingencies expected to be resolved within one year.

Includes letters of credit for \$113.5 million related to workers' compensation and general liabilities accrued in our (6) consolidated financial statements, letters of credit for \$0.5 million of lease payments included in the contractual operating lease obligation payments noted above and other letters of credit totaling \$20.0 million.

Consists solely of guarantees associated with leased properties that have been assigned to third parties. We are not (7) aware of any non-performance under these arrangements that would result in our having to perform in accordance with the terms of the guarantees.

Our Board of Directors has authorized us to repurchase up to an aggregate of 187.4 million shares of our common stock. Repurchased common stock has historically been reflected as a reduction of stockholders' equity. During the quarter and nine months ended February 23, 2014, we repurchased 0.6 thousand and 9.9 thousand shares of our common stock compared to 1.8 thousand and 1.0 million shares of our common stock during the quarter and nine months ended February 24, 2013. As of February 23, 2014, we have repurchased a total of 171.9 million shares of our common stock, 159.3 million of which have been retired and restored to authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

We may from time to time repurchase our outstanding debt in privately negotiated transactions. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements and other factors.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities of continuing operations decreased to \$667.0 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, from \$690.0 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. The decrease was primarily due to lower net earnings, the timing of inventory purchases and current period activity of taxable timing differences partially offset by the timing of payments of accounts payable.

Net cash flows used in investing activities of continuing operations decreased to \$481.0 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, from \$1.12 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2013, and included capital expenditures of \$468.3 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 compared to \$518.5 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. Capital expenditures for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 were lower primarily due to a decrease in new restaurant construction and remodel activity during fiscal 2014. For the first nine months of fiscal 2013, cash flows used in investing activities also included \$577.4 million for the acquisition of Yard House USA, Inc.

Net cash flows used in financing activities of continuing operations were \$148.1 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, compared to net cash flows provided by financing activities of \$459.9 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. Net cash flows used in financing activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2014 included net proceeds from the issuance of short-term debt of \$17.0 million as compared to net repayments of \$45.7 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. For the first nine months of fiscal 2013, cash flows provided by financing activities also included proceeds from the issuance of \$750.0 million of senior notes and funding from a \$300.0 million term loan. Repurchases of common stock were \$0.5 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2014, a decrease from repurchases of \$52.4 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2013. Net cash flows used in financing activities also included \$215.7 million in dividends paid for the first nine months of fiscal 2014, compared to \$193.2 million in dividends paid for the first nine months of fiscal 2013. In June 2013, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the quarterly dividend to \$0.55 per share, which indicates an annual dividend of \$2.20 per share in fiscal 2014. In fiscal 2013, we paid quarterly dividends of \$0.50 per share.

We are not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, sales, costs or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. We are not aware of any trends or events that would materially affect our capital requirements or liquidity. We believe that our Revolving Credit Agreement and internal cash generating capabilities will be sufficient to finance our ongoing capital expenditures, dividends, stock repurchase program and other operating activities through fiscal 2014.

It is possible that changes in circumstances, existing as of our annual impairment test on the first day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 or at other times in the future, or in the numerous estimates associated with management's judgments, assumptions and estimates made in assessing the fair value of our goodwill, could result in an impairment loss of a portion or all of our goodwill or trademarks. If we recorded an impairment loss, our financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected and our leverage ratio for purposes of our credit agreement would increase. If such leverage ratio were to exceed the maximum permitted under our credit agreement, we would be in default under our credit agreement. As of February 23, 2014, a write down of goodwill, other indefinite-lived

intangible assets, or any other assets in excess of approximately \$830.0 million would have been required to cause our leverage ratio to exceed the permitted maximum. Due to the seasonal nature of our business, a lesser amount of impairment in future quarters could cause our leverage ratio to exceed the permitted maximum.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Our current assets totaled \$909.2 million as of February 23, 2014, compared to \$764.9 million as of May 26, 2013. The increase was primarily due to higher inventory levels related to the timing of inventory purchases and an increase in cash and cash equivalents.

Our current liabilities totaled \$1.64 billion as of February 23, 2014, compared to \$1.42 billion as of May 26, 2013. The increase was primarily due to an increase in unearned revenues associated with gift card sales in excess of current-period redemptions, an increase in accounts payable due to the timing of payments and an increase in other current liabilities due to higher accrued interest.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

We prepare our consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of sales, costs and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We have discussed the development, selection and disclosure of those estimates with the Audit Committee. Our critical accounting policies have not changed materially from those previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 26, 2013.

APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Information regarding application of new accounting standards is incorporated by reference from Note 12 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements set forth in or incorporated into this report regarding the expected net increase in the number of our restaurants, projections for U.S. same-restaurant sales, total sales, diluted net earnings per share, and capital expenditures in fiscal 2014, and all other statements that are not historical facts, including without limitation statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of Darden Restaurants, Inc. and its subsidiaries that are preceded by, followed by or that include words such as “may,” “will,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “estimate,” “project,” “believe,” “plan” or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. This statement is included for purposes of complying with the safe harbor provisions of that Act. Any forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which such statements are made, and we undertake no obligation to update such statements for any reason to reflect events or circumstances arising after such date. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in or implied by such forward-looking statements. In addition to the risks and uncertainties of ordinary business obligations, and those described in information incorporated into this report, the forward-looking statements contained in this report are subject to the risks and uncertainties described in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 26, 2013, and Part II, Item 1A of this report, which are summarized as follows:

• Our ability to achieve the strategic plan to enhance shareholder value, including the separation of Red Lobster, and the high costs in connection with a spin-off which may not be recouped if the spin-off is not consummated;

• Our ability to respond to actions by activist shareholders, which can be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations and divert the attention of our management;

• Food safety and food-borne illness concerns throughout the supply chain;

• Litigation, including allegations of illegal, unfair or inconsistent employment practices;

• Unfavorable publicity, or a failure to respond effectively to adverse publicity;

• Risks relating to public policy changes and federal, state and local regulation of our business, including in the areas of health care reform, environmental matters, minimum wage, unionization, data privacy, menu labeling, immigration requirements and taxes;

• Labor and insurance costs;

• Insufficient guest or employee facing technology, or a failure to maintain a continuous and secure cyber network, free from material failure, interruption or security breach;

• Our inability or failure to execute a comprehensive business continuity plan following a major natural disaster such as a hurricane or manmade disaster, including terrorism;

• Health concerns arising from food-related pandemics, outbreaks of flu viruses or other diseases;

• Intense competition, or an insufficient focus on competition and the consumer landscape;

• Our failure to drive both short-term and long-term profitable sales growth through brand relevance, operating excellence, opening new restaurants of existing brands and developing or acquiring new dining brands;

• Failure to successfully integrate the Yard House business, and the risks associated with the additional indebtedness incurred to finance the Yard House acquisition;

• Our plans to expand our smaller brands Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52 and Eddie V's, and the testing of synergy restaurants and other new business ventures, that have not yet proven their long-term viability;

• A lack of suitable new restaurant locations or a decline in the quality of the locations of our current restaurants;

• Higher-than-anticipated costs to open, close, relocate or remodel restaurants;

• A failure to identify and execute innovative marketing and customer relationship tactics, ineffective or improper use of social media or other marketing initiatives, and increased advertising and marketing costs;

• A failure to recruit, develop and retain effective leaders or the loss or shortage of key personnel, or an inability to adequately monitor and respond to employee dissatisfaction;

•

A failure to address cost pressures, including rising costs for commodities, health care and utilities used by our restaurants, and a failure to effectively deliver cost management activities and achieve economies of scale in purchasing;

• The impact of shortages or interruptions in the delivery of food and other products from third-party vendors and suppliers;

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- Adverse weather conditions and natural disasters;
- Volatility in the market value of derivatives we use to hedge commodity prices;
- Economic and business factors specific to the restaurant industry and other general macroeconomic factors including unemployment, energy prices and interest rates that are largely out of our control;
- Disruptions in the financial markets that may impact consumer spending patterns, affect the availability and cost of credit and increase pension plan expenses;
- Risks associated with doing business with franchisees, business partners and vendors in foreign markets;
- Failure to protect our service marks or other intellectual property;
- Impairment of the carrying value of our goodwill or other intangible assets;
- A failure of our internal controls over financial reporting and future changes in accounting standards; and
- An inability or failure to recognize, respond to and effectively manage the accelerated impact of social media.

Any of the risks described above or elsewhere in this report or our other filings with the SEC could have a material impact on our business, financial condition or results of operations. It is not possible to predict or identify all risk factors. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently believe to be immaterial may also impair our business operations. Therefore, the above is not intended to be a complete discussion of all potential risks or uncertainties.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to a variety of market risks, including fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, compensation and commodity prices. To manage this exposure, we periodically enter into interest rate, foreign currency exchange rate, equity forward and commodity derivative instruments for other than trading purposes (see Note 8 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report).

We use the variance/covariance method to measure value at risk, over time horizons ranging from one week to one year, at the 95 percent confidence level. As of February 23, 2014, our potential losses in future net earnings resulting from changes in floating rate debt interest rate, interest rate instrument, foreign currency exchange rate, equity forwards and commodity instrument exposures were approximately \$44.6 million over a period of one year. The value at risk from an increase in the fair value of all of our long-term fixed rate debt, over a period of one year, was approximately \$165.4 million. The fair value of our long-term fixed rate debt, including the amounts included in current liabilities, during the first nine months of fiscal 2014 averaged \$2.53 billion, with a high of \$2.66 billion and a low of \$2.46 billion. Our interest rate risk management objective is to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows by targeting an appropriate mix of variable and fixed rate debt.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of February 23, 2014, the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of February 23, 2014.

During the fiscal quarter ended February 23, 2014, there was no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See the discussion of legal proceedings contained in the third, fourth and fifth paragraphs of Note 10 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following risk factors supplement the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 26, 2013.

Unsuccessful implementation of our strategic plan could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our strategic plan to enhance shareholder value, including the separation of Red Lobster, may not be realized fully or may take longer to realize than expected. In addition, there are certain risks and uncertainties relating to a separation, including, but not limited to, the impact and possible disruption to our operations, the timing and certainty of completing the transaction, the tax consequences of the proposed separation, the costs of pursuing the separation which we would not be able to recoup if the separation is not consummated, increased shareholder activism related to the separation, and unanticipated developments that may delay or negatively impact the separation. There can be no assurance that we will realize the anticipated benefits of the strategic plan, including any benefits from the separation of Red Lobster. Any inability to realize the anticipated benefits from the strategic plan could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Our business could be negatively affected as a result of actions of activist shareholders.

Certain shareholders have expressed opposition to the Company’s strategic plan and their intent to take actions designed to prevent full implementation of the strategic plan and, in particular, the separation of Red Lobster. Responding to actions by activist shareholders can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of management and our employees. Such activities could interfere with our ability to execute our strategic plan. The perceived uncertainties as to our future direction also could affect the market price and volatility of our common stock.

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

The table below provides information concerning our repurchase of shares of our common stock during the quarter ended February 23, 2014. Since commencing repurchases in December 1995, we have repurchased a total of 171.9 million shares through February 23, 2014 under authorizations from our Board of Directors to repurchase an aggregate of 187.4 million shares.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
November 25, 2013 through December 29, 2013	59	\$53.87	59	15,454,182
December 30, 2013 through January 26, 2014	540	\$53.32	540	15,453,642
January 27, 2014 through February 23, 2014	—	\$—	—	15,453,642
Total	599	\$53.37	599	15,453,642

(1) All of the shares purchased during the quarter ended February 23, 2014 were purchased as part of our repurchase program. On December 17, 2010, our Board of Directors approved an additional share repurchase authorization of 25.0 million shares which was announced publicly in a press release issued on December 20, 2010, bringing the total shares authorized to be repurchased to 187.4 million shares. There is no expiration date for our program. The number of shares purchased includes shares withheld for taxes on vesting of restricted stock, shares delivered or

deemed to be delivered to us on tender of stock in payment for the exercise price of options, and shares reacquired pursuant to tax withholding on option exercises. These shares are included as part of our repurchase program and deplete the

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repurchase authority granted by our Board. The number of shares repurchased excludes shares we reacquired pursuant to forfeiture of restricted stock.

(2) Repurchases are subject to prevailing market prices, may be made in open market or private transactions and may occur or be discontinued at any time. There can be no assurance that we will repurchase any shares.

Item 6.Exhibits

The exhibits listed in the accompanying Index to Exhibits are filed as part of this Form 10-Q and incorporated herein by reference.

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SIGNATURE

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

DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

Dated: March 31, 2014

By: /s/ C. Bradford Richmond
C. Bradford Richmond
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial officer)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Title
3	Bylaws as amended effective March 19, 2014 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 24, 2014).
12	Computation of Ratio of Consolidated Earnings to Fixed Charges.
31(a)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(a)	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32(b)	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Schema Document
101.CAL	XBRL Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	XBRL Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	XBRL Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	XBRL Presentation Linkbase Document