

DARDEN RESTAURANTS INC

Form 10-Q

April 04, 2017

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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 26, 2017

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
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

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 15, 2017: 124,338,659 (excluding 1,265,808 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 increase in the number of our restaurants, U.S. same-restaurant sales and capital expenditures in fiscal 2017 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,” “plan,” “outlook” 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. The most significant of these uncertainties are described in Darden's Form 10-K, Form 10-Q (including this report) and Form 8-K reports.

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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 26,	February 28,	February 26,	February 28,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Sales	\$1,878.7	\$ 1,847.5	\$5,235.6	\$ 5,143.3
Costs and expenses:				
Food and beverage	541.5	537.8	1,512.8	1,522.7
Restaurant labor	578.3	572.5	1,662.2	1,632.3
Restaurant expenses	320.4	305.2	929.4	855.1
Marketing expenses	54.6	50.7	175.4	174.6
General and administrative expenses	87.2	95.2	254.4	294.2
Depreciation and amortization	67.9	67.0	202.5	223.4
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(0.7)	(2.1)	(8.4)	3.9
Total operating costs and expenses	\$1,649.2	\$ 1,626.3	\$4,728.3	\$ 4,706.2
Operating income	229.5	221.2	507.3	437.1
Interest, net	9.3	83.1	28.7	162.8
Earnings before income taxes	220.2	138.1	478.6	274.3
Income tax expense	53.9	29.9	121.5	55.0
Earnings from continuing operations	\$166.3	\$ 108.2	\$357.1	\$ 219.3
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$(0.9), \$(0.3), \$(2.2) and \$2.9, respectively	(0.7)	(2.4)	(1.8)	16.1
Net earnings	\$165.6	\$ 105.8	\$355.3	\$ 235.4
Basic net earnings per share:				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$1.34	\$ 0.85	\$2.88	\$ 1.72
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.12
Net earnings	\$1.33	\$ 0.83	\$2.86	\$ 1.84
Diluted net earnings per share:				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$1.32	\$ 0.84	\$2.84	\$ 1.69
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(0.02)	(0.02)	0.13
Net earnings	\$1.32	\$ 0.82	\$2.82	\$ 1.82
Average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic	124.1	127.6	124.1	127.7
Diluted	125.9	129.4	125.8	129.6
Dividends declared per common share	\$0.56	\$ 0.50	\$1.68	\$ 1.60

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 26,	February 28,	February 26,	February 28,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net earnings	\$165.6	\$ 105.8	\$355.3	\$ 235.4
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency adjustment	(0.1)	—	0.5	0.9
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization of unrecognized gains and losses on derivatives, net of taxes of \$0.0, \$0.0, \$0.0 and \$14.3, respectively	(0.7)	1.8	2.1	22.7
Amortization of unrecognized net actuarial (loss) gain, net of taxes of \$0.1, \$0.0, \$0.3 and \$(0.1), respectively, related to pension and other post-employment benefits	0.1	(0.1)	0.4	(0.3)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	\$(0.7)	\$ 1.7	\$3.0	\$ 23.3
Total comprehensive income	\$164.9	\$ 107.5	\$358.3	\$ 258.7

See accompanying notes to our unaudited consolidated financial statements.

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

	February 26, 2017	May 29, 2016
	(Unaudited)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 391.4	\$274.8
Receivables, net	43.6	64.0
Inventories	168.0	175.4
Prepaid income taxes	8.4	46.1
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	77.5	76.4
Deferred income taxes	182.7	163.3
Assets held for sale	13.3	20.3
Total current assets	\$ 884.9	\$820.3
Land, buildings and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization of \$1,949.9 and \$1,819.0, respectively	2,069.1	2,041.6
Goodwill	872.3	872.3
Trademarks	575.2	574.6
Other assets	278.3	273.8
Total assets	\$ 4,679.8	\$4,582.6
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 205.5	\$241.9
Accrued payroll	127.4	135.1
Accrued income taxes	14.6	—
Other accrued taxes	47.5	49.1
Unearned revenues	426.2	360.4
Other current liabilities	410.9	400.6
Total current liabilities	\$ 1,232.1	\$1,187.1
Long-term debt, less current portion	440.7	440.0
Deferred income taxes	263.8	255.2
Deferred rent	274.9	249.7
Other liabilities	495.5	498.6
Total liabilities	\$ 2,707.0	\$2,630.6
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock and surplus	\$ 1,547.0	\$1,502.6
Retained earnings	520.0	547.5
Treasury stock	(7.8) (7.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(84.0) (87.0)
Unearned compensation	(2.4) (3.3)
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 1,972.8	\$1,952.0
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 4,679.8	\$4,582.6

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 26, 2017 and February 28, 2016

(In millions)

(Unaudited)

	Common Stock And Surplus	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Unearned Compensation	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at May 29, 2016	\$1,502.6	\$547.5	\$(7.8)	\$ (87.0)	\$ (3.3)	\$ 1,952.0
Net earnings	—	355.3	—	—	—	355.3
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	3.0	—	3.0
Dividends declared	—	(208.9)	—	—	—	(208.9)
Stock option exercises (1.5 shares)	58.5	—	—	—	—	58.5
Stock-based compensation	11.4	—	—	—	—	11.4
Income tax benefits credited to equity	12.1	—	—	—	—	12.1
Repurchases of common stock (3.5 shares)	(41.5)	(173.4)	—	—	—	(214.9)
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan and other plans (0.1 shares)	3.9	—	—	—	0.1	4.0
Other	—	(0.5)	—	—	0.8	\$ 0.3
Balance at February 26, 2017	\$1,547.0	\$520.0	\$(7.8)	\$ (84.0)	\$ (2.4)	\$ 1,972.8
Balance at May 31, 2015	\$1,405.9	\$1,026.0	\$(7.8)	\$ (86.6)	\$ (4.0)	\$ 2,333.5
Net earnings	—	235.4	—	—	—	235.4
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	23.3	—	23.3
Dividends declared	—	(204.8)	—	—	—	(204.8)
Stock option exercises (1.9 shares)	75.6	—	—	—	—	75.6
Stock-based compensation	12.1	—	—	—	—	12.1
Income tax benefits credited to equity	14.5	—	—	—	—	14.5
Repurchases of common stock (2.3 shares)	(26.5)	(113.7)	—	—	—	(140.2)
Issuance of stock under Employee Stock Purchase Plan and other plans (0.2 shares)	3.5	—	—	—	0.1	3.6
Separation of Four Corners Property Trust	—	(435.4)	—	—	—	(435.4)
Other	—	—	—	—	0.6	0.6
Balance at February 28, 2016	\$1,485.1	\$507.5	\$(7.8)	\$ (63.3)	\$ (3.3)	\$ 1,918.2

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 28, 2017	February 28, 2016
Cash flows—operating activities		
Net earnings	\$355.3	\$ 235.4
(Earnings) losses from discontinued operations, net of tax	1.8	(16.1)
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings from continuing operations to cash flows:		
Depreciation and amortization	202.5	223.4
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(8.4)	3.9
Amortization of loan costs and losses on interest-rate related derivatives	0.7	3.4
Stock-based compensation expense	27.3	29.2
Change in current assets and liabilities	91.7	49.8
Contributions to pension and postretirement plans	(1.2)	(1.1)
Change in cash surrender value of trust-owned life insurance	(8.2)	8.7
Deferred income taxes	(12.9)	(65.6)
Change in deferred rent	24.5	18.1
Change in other assets and liabilities	19.5	(4.4)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	—	106.8
Other, net	10.6	5.7
Net cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	\$703.2	\$ 597.2
Cash flows—investing activities		
Purchases of land, buildings and equipment	(214.0)	(172.8)
Proceeds from disposal of land, buildings and equipment	8.2	321.4
Purchases of marketable securities	(0.9)	—
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	3.3	0.8
Purchases of capitalized software and other assets	(18.8)	(12.8)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities of continuing operations	\$(222.2)	\$ 136.6
Cash flows—financing activities		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	62.5	79.2
Income tax benefits credited to equity	12.1	14.5
Special cash distribution from Four Corners Property Trust	—	315.0
Dividends paid	(208.9)	(204.8)
Repurchases of common stock	(214.9)	(140.2)
ESOP note receivable repayments	0.8	0.6
Repayment of long-term debt	—	(1,088.8)
Principal payments on capital and financing leases	(3.0)	(2.5)
Net cash used in financing activities of continuing operations	\$(351.4)	\$ (1,027.0)
Cash flows—discontinued operations		
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations	(13.8)	(33.2)
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	0.8	6.3
Net cash used in discontinued operations	\$(13.0)	\$ (26.9)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	116.6	(320.1)
Cash and cash equivalents - beginning of period	274.8	535.9
Cash and cash equivalents - end of period	\$391.4	\$ 215.8

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

	Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Cash flows from changes in current assets and liabilities		
Receivables, net	24.5	25.3
Inventories	7.3	(15.2)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1.3)	(6.6)
Accounts payable	(46.8)	(5.0)
Accrued payroll	(7.7)	(1.9)
Prepaid/accrued income taxes	52.2	27.0
Other accrued taxes	(1.5)	(1.8)
Unearned revenues	79.2	78.4
Other current liabilities	(14.2)	(50.4)
Change in current assets and liabilities	\$91.7	\$ 49.8

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, Darden or the Company) owns and operates full-service dining restaurants in the United States and Canada under the trade names Olive Garden®, LongHorn Steakhouse®, The Capital Grille®, Yard House®, Bahama Breeze®, Seasons 52®, and Eddie V's Prime Seafood® and Wildfish Seafood Grille® (collectively "Eddie V's"). Through subsidiaries, we own and operate all of our restaurants in the United States and Canada, except for 6 joint venture restaurants managed by us and 19 franchised restaurants. We also have 33 franchised restaurants in operation located in Latin America, the Middle East and Malaysia.

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 (GAAP) 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. We operate on a 52/53-week fiscal year which ends on the last Sunday in May, and our fiscal year ending May 28, 2017 will contain 52 weeks of operation. Operating results for interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of results that may be expected for the full fiscal year.

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 29, 2016. 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 GAAP. 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.

We have reclassified certain amounts in prior-period financial statements to conform to the current period's presentation.

REIT Transaction - Separation of Four Corners

On November 9, 2015, we completed the spin-off of Four Corners Property Trust, Inc. (Four Corners) with the pro rata distribution of one share of common stock for every three shares of Darden common stock to Darden shareholders. The separation included the transfer of 6 LongHorn Steakhouse restaurants and 418 restaurant properties to Four Corners.

Application of New Accounting Standards

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This update provides a comprehensive new revenue recognition model that requires a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. The guidance also requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2019, which is when we plan to adopt these provisions. This update permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method, however we have not yet selected a transition method. Upon initial evaluation, we do not believe this guidance will impact our recognition of revenue from company-owned restaurants, which is our primary source of revenue. We are continuing to evaluate the effect this guidance will have on other, less significant revenue sources, including franchises and consumer packaged goods.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-11, Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory (Topic 330). This update requires inventory within the scope of the standard to be measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is defined as the estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably

predictable costs of completion, disposal, and transportation. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, which is when we plan to adopt these provisions. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-17, Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes (Topic 740). This update requires that deferred tax liabilities and assets be classified as noncurrent in a classified balance sheet. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, which is when we plan to adopt these provisions. Other than the revised

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

balance sheet presentation of deferred tax liabilities and assets, we do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842). This update requires a lessee to recognize on the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments and a corresponding right-of-use asset. The guidance also requires certain qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2020, which is when we plan to adopt these provisions. Upon initial evaluation, we expect our balance sheet presentation will be materially impacted upon adoption. We are continuing to evaluate the effect this guidance will have on our consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718). This update was issued as part of the FASB's simplification initiative and affects all entities that issue share-based payment awards to their employees. The amendments in this update cover such areas as the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies, the classification of those excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows, an accounting policy election for forfeitures, the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes and still qualify for equity classification and the classification of those taxes paid on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for us in the first quarter of fiscal 2018, which is when we plan to adopt these provisions. This guidance will be applied either prospectively, retrospectively or using a modified retrospective transition method, depending on the area covered in this update. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230). This update provides clarification regarding how certain cash receipts and cash payments are presented and classified in the statement of cash flows. This update addresses eight specific cash flow issues with the objective of reducing the existing diversity in practice. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using a retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, Income Taxes (Topic 740). This update addresses the income tax consequences of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. Current GAAP prohibits the recognition of current and deferred income taxes for an intra-entity asset transfer until the asset has been sold to an outside party. In addition, interpretations of this guidance have developed in practice over the years for transfers of certain intangible and tangible assets. The amendments in the update will require recognition of current and deferred income taxes resulting from an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715). The amendments in this update require that an employer disaggregate the service cost component from the other components of net benefit cost. The amendments also provide explicit guidance on how to present the service cost component and the other components of net benefit cost in the income statement and allow only the service cost component of net benefit cost to be eligible for capitalization. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2019. The guidance will be applied retrospectively or prospectively, depending on the area covered in this update. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 2. Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

Discontinued Operations

Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes in our accompanying consolidated statements of earnings is primarily related to the Red Lobster disposition and is comprised of the following:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Costs and expenses:				
Restaurant and marketing expenses	\$0.3	\$ 1.0	\$0.2	\$ 1.3
Other income and expenses (1)	1.3	1.7	3.8	(20.3)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	(1.6)	(2.7)	(4.0)	19.0
Income tax expense (benefit)	(0.9)	(0.3)	(2.2)	2.9
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$(0.7)	\$ (2.4)	\$(1.8)	\$ 16.1

(1) Amounts for the nine months ended February 28, 2016 include gains recognized upon satisfaction of landlord consents.

Assets Held For Sale

Assets classified as held for sale on our accompanying consolidated balance sheets as of February 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016, consisted of land, buildings and equipment with carrying amounts of \$13.3 million and \$20.3 million, respectively, primarily related to excess land parcels adjacent to our corporate headquarters.

Note 3. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Cash paid for interest and income taxes are as follows:		
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$24.9	\$ 123.8
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	61.3	105.8

Non-cash investing and financing activities are as follows:

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Increase in land, buildings and equipment through accrued purchases	\$25.2	\$ 14.1
Net book value of assets distributed in Four Corners separation, net of deferred tax liabilities	—	750.4

Note 4. Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the quarter ended February 26, 2017 was 24.5 percent compared to an effective income tax rate of 21.7 percent for the quarter ended February 28, 2016. The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended February 26, 2017 was 25.4 percent compared to an effective income tax rate of 20.1 percent for the nine months ended February 28, 2016. Excluding the tax impact of costs related to implementation of our real estate plan, strategic action plan and other costs, and debt retirement costs recognized during fiscal 2016, our effective tax rates would have been approximately 27.1 percent and 26.1 percent for the quarter and nine months ended February 28, 2016, respectively. Excluding the impacts mentioned above, the effective income tax rate for the quarter ended February 26, 2017 was lower as compared to the quarter ended February 28, 2016, primarily due to

non-recurring favorable tax adjustments and an increase in the annual estimated FICA tax credits for employee reported tips. Excluding the impacts mentioned above, the effective income tax rate for the nine months ended February 26, 2017 was lower as compared to the nine months ended February 28, 2016, primarily due to non-recurring favorable tax adjustments.

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

Included in our remaining balance of unrecognized tax benefits is \$0.1 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.

Note 5. Net Earnings per Share

Outstanding stock options, restricted stock and equity-settled performance stock units granted by us represent the only dilutive effect reflected in diluted weighted average shares outstanding, none of which impact the numerator of the diluted net earnings per share computation. Stock options, restricted stock and equity-settled performance stock units 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	Nine Months Ended	
	Ended February 26, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Anti-dilutive stock-based compensation awards	— 0.4	0.4	0.3

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DARDEN RESTAURANTS, INC.

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(Unaudited)

Note 6. Segment Information

We manage our restaurant brands, Olive Garden, LongHorn Steakhouse, The Capital Grille, Yard House, Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52 and Eddie V's in North America as operating segments. The brands operate principally in the U.S. within full-service dining. We aggregate our operating segments into reportable segments based on a combination of the size, economic characteristics and sub-segment of full-service dining within which each brand operates. We have four reportable segments: (1) Olive Garden, (2) LongHorn Steakhouse, (3) Fine Dining and (4) Other Business. The Olive Garden segment includes the results of our company-owned Olive Garden restaurants in the U.S. and Canada. The LongHorn Steakhouse segment includes the results of our company-owned LongHorn Steakhouse restaurants in the U.S. The Fine Dining segment aggregates our premium brands that operate within the fine-dining sub-segment of full-service dining and includes the results of our company-owned The Capital Grille and Eddie V's restaurants in the U.S. The Other Business segment aggregates our remaining brands and includes the results of our company-owned Yard House, Seasons 52 and Bahama Breeze restaurants in the U.S. This segment also includes results from our franchises and consumer-packaged goods sales.

External sales are derived principally from food and beverage sales. We do not rely on any major customers as a source of sales, and the customers and long-lived assets of our reportable segments are predominantly in the U.S. There were no material transactions among reportable segments.

Our management uses segment profit as the measure for assessing performance of our segments. Segment profit includes revenues and expenses directly attributable to restaurant-level results of operations (sometimes referred to as restaurant-level earnings). These expenses include food and beverage costs, restaurant labor costs, restaurant expenses and marketing expenses (collectively "restaurant and marketing expenses"). The following tables reconcile our segment results to our consolidated results reported in accordance with GAAP:

(in millions)	Olive	LongHorn	Fine	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
For the three months ended February 26, 2017	Garden	Steakhouse	Dining	Business		
Sales	\$1,035.1	\$ 434.3	\$ 153.7	\$ 255.6	\$ —	\$ 1,878.7
Restaurant and marketing expenses	817.4	349.3	117.3	210.8	—	1,494.8
Segment profit	\$217.7	\$ 85.0	\$ 36.4	\$ 44.8	\$ —	\$ 383.9
Depreciation and amortization	\$31.1	\$ 16.4	\$ 7.2	\$ 13.2	\$ —	\$ 67.9
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	0.1	—	—	—	(0.8)	(0.7)
(in millions)	Olive	LongHorn	Fine	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
For the three months ended February 28, 2016	Garden	Steakhouse	Dining	Business		
Sales	\$1,019.8	\$ 425.5	\$ 146.0	\$ 256.2	\$ —	—\$ 1,847.5
Restaurant and marketing expenses	799.7	340.5	112.1	213.9	—	1,466.2
Segment profit	\$220.1	\$ 85.0	\$ 33.9	\$ 42.3	\$ —	—\$ 381.3
Depreciation and amortization	\$29.7	\$ 16.7	\$ 7.1	\$ 13.5	\$ —	—\$ 67.0
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(1.9)	(0.2)	—	—	—	(2.1)
(in millions)	Olive	LongHorn	Fine	Other	Corporate	Consolidated
For the nine months ended February 26, 2017	Garden	Steakhouse	Dining	Business		
Sales	\$2,911.3	\$ 1,185.6	\$ 396.6	\$ 742.1	\$ —	\$ 5,235.6
Restaurant and marketing expenses	2,353.8	988.1	319.9	618.0	—	4,279.8
Segment profit	\$557.5	\$ 197.5	\$ 76.7	\$ 124.1	\$ —	\$ 955.8
Depreciation and amortization	\$92.3	\$ 49.0	\$ 21.6	\$ 39.6	\$ —	\$ 202.5
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(1.5)	(0.2)	—	(6.1)	(0.6)	(8.4)
Purchases of land, buildings and equipment	97.0	43.1	31.1	40.5	2.3	214.0

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(in millions)	Olive Garden	LongHorn Steakhouse	Fine Dining	Other Business	Corporate	Consolidated
For the nine months ended February 28, 2016						
Sales	\$2,856.8	\$ 1,174.4	\$ 382.5	\$ 729.6	\$	—\$ 5,143.3
Restaurant and marketing expenses	2,287.6	977.5	308.3	611.3	—	4,184.7
Segment profit	\$569.2	\$ 196.9	\$ 74.2	\$ 118.3	\$	—\$ 958.6
Depreciation and amortization	\$105.6	\$ 56.2	\$ 21.5	\$ 40.1	\$	—\$ 223.4
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(1.9)	(1.5)	0.7	6.6	—	3.9
Purchases of land, buildings and equipment	67.2	40.7	12.7	49.4	2.8	172.8

Reconciliation of segment profit to earnings from continuing operations before income taxes:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Segment profit	\$383.9	\$ 381.3	\$955.8	\$ 958.6
Less general and administrative expenses	(87.2)	(95.2)	(254.4)	(294.2)
Less depreciation and amortization	(67.9)	(67.0)	(202.5)	(223.4)
Less impairments and disposal of assets, net	0.7	2.1	8.4	(3.9)
Less interest, net	(9.3)	(83.1)	(28.7)	(162.8)
Earnings before income taxes	\$220.2	\$ 138.1	\$478.6	\$ 274.3

Note 7. Impairments and Disposal of Assets, Net

Impairments and disposal of assets, net, in our accompanying consolidated statements of earnings are comprised of the following:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Restaurant impairments	\$—	\$ —	\$—	\$ 9.2
Disposal gains	(1.4)	(2.1)	(10.4)	(5.3)
Other	0.7	—	2.0	—
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	\$(0.7)	\$(2.1)	\$(8.4)	\$ 3.9

Restaurant impairments for the nine months ended February 28, 2016 were primarily related to underperforming restaurants and restaurant assets involved in individual sale-leaseback transactions.

Disposal gains for the quarter and nine months ended February 26, 2017 were primarily related to the sale of restaurant properties, favorable lease terminations and the sale of excess land parcels. For the quarter and nine months ended February 28, 2016, disposal gains were primarily related to the sale of land parcels and sale-leaseback transactions.

Other impairment charges for the quarter ended February 26, 2017 were not material. During the nine months ended February 26, 2017, other impairment charges primarily relate to a cost-method investment, which has no remaining carrying value.

Impairment charges were measured based on the amount by which the carrying amount of these assets exceeded their fair value. Fair value is generally determined based on appraisals or sales prices of comparable assets and estimates of future cash flows. These amounts are included in impairments and disposal of assets, net, as a component of earnings from continuing operations in the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings.

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Note 8. Stockholders' Equity

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (AOCI)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the quarters ended February 26, 2017 and February 28, 2016 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 27, 2016	\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.1	\$ 6.7	\$ (89.5)	\$ (83.3)
Gain (loss)	(0.1)	—	(0.7)	—	(0.8)
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Balance at February 26, 2017	\$ (0.7)	\$ 0.1	\$ 6.0	\$ (89.4)	\$ (84.0)
Balance at November 29, 2015	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.8	\$ (66.1)	\$ (65.0)
Gain (loss)	—	—	1.8	—	1.8
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Balance at February 28, 2016	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.6	\$ (66.2)	\$ (63.3)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax, for the nine months ended February 26, 2017 and February 28, 2016 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 May 29, 2016	\$ (1.2)	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.9	\$ (89.8)	\$ (87.0)
Gain (loss)	0.5	—	0.7	—	1.2
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	1.4	0.4	1.8
Balance at February 26, 2017	\$ (0.7)	\$ 0.1	\$ 6.0	\$ (89.4)	\$ (84.0)
Balance at May 31, 2015	\$ (1.7)	\$ 0.1	\$ (19.1)	\$ (65.9)	\$ (86.6)
Gain (loss)	0.9	—	1.7	—	2.6
Reclassification realized in net earnings	—	—	21.0	(0.3)	20.7
Balance at February 28, 2016	\$ (0.8)	\$ 0.1	\$ 3.6	\$ (66.2)	\$ (63.3)

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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	
		February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
AOCI Components					
Derivatives					
Equity contracts	(1)	\$—	\$ —	\$(1.4)	\$ 2.1
Interest rate contracts	(2)	—	—	—	(37.4)
Total before tax		\$—	\$ —	\$(1.4)	\$ (35.3)
Tax benefit		—	—	—	14.3
Net of tax		\$—	\$ —	\$(1.4)	\$ (21.0)
Benefit plan funding position					
Recognized net actuarial loss - pension/postretirement plans	(3)	\$(0.8)	\$(0.7)	\$(2.4)	\$(2.1)
Recognized net actuarial gain - other plans	(4)	0.6	0.8	1.7	2.5
Total before tax		\$(0.2)	\$ 0.1	\$(0.7)	\$ 0.4
Tax benefit (expense)		0.1	—	0.3	(0.1)
Net of tax		\$(0.1)	\$ 0.1	\$(0.4)	\$ 0.3

(1) Primarily included in restaurant labor costs and general and administrative expenses. See Note 11 for additional details.

(2) Included in interest, net, on our consolidated statements of earnings. Reclassifications for the nine months ended February 28, 2016 primarily related to the acceleration of hedge loss amortization resulting from the pay down of debt.

(3) Included in the computation of net periodic benefit costs - pension and postretirement plans, which is a component of restaurant labor expenses and general and administrative expenses. See Note 9 for additional details.

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

Note 9. Retirement Plans

Components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

(in millions)	Defined Benefit Plans			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Interest cost	\$2.5	\$ 2.7	\$7.6	\$ 8.0
Expected return on plan assets	(3.9)	(3.7)	(11.9)	(10.9)
Recognized net actuarial loss	0.8	0.7	2.4	2.1
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	\$(0.6)	\$ (0.3)	\$(1.9)	\$ (0.8)

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(in millions)	Postretirement Benefit Plan			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Service cost	\$—	\$ —	\$0.1	\$ 0.1
Interest cost	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
Amortization of unrecognized prior service credit	(1.2)	(1.2)	(3.6)	(3.6)
Recognized net actuarial loss	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.9
Net periodic benefit (credit) cost	\$(0.6)	\$(0.7)	\$(1.7)	\$(2.0)

Note 10. Stock-Based Compensation

We grant stock options for a fixed number of shares to certain employees 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 generally 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.

	Stock Options Granted		
	Nine Months Ended		
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	
Weighted-average fair value (1)	\$9.08	\$ 12.72	
Dividend yield	3.5	% 3.3	%
Expected volatility of stock	24.3	% 28.0	%
Risk-free interest rate	1.4	% 1.9	%
Expected option life (in years)	6.5	6.5	
Weighted-average exercise price per share (1)	\$59.70	\$ 64.85	

(1) Weighted averages for the three months ended February 28, 2016 were adjusted for the impact of the separation of Four Corners.

The following table presents a summary of our stock-based compensation activity for the nine months ended February 26, 2017:

(in millions)	Stock Options	Restricted			
		Stock/ Restricted Stock Units	Darden Stock Units	Cash-Settled Performance Stock Units	Equity-Settled Performance Stock Units
Outstanding beginning of period	6.32	0.11	1.43	0.21	0.17
Awards granted	0.58	0.07	0.31	—	0.19
Awards exercised/vested	(1.48)	(0.02)	(0.28)	(0.11)	—
Awards forfeited	(0.16)	(0.01)	(0.07)	(0.03)	(0.03)
Performance unit adjustment	—	—	—	0.01	—
Outstanding end of period	5.26	0.15	1.39	0.08	0.33

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We recognized expense from stock-based compensation as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months		Nine Months	
	Ended		Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Stock options	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 4.4	\$ 6.5
Restricted stock/restricted stock units	0.6	0.5	1.3	1.4
Darden stock units	4.3	4.9	13.6	11.7
Cash-settled performance stock units	1.0	3.4	2.3	5.4
Equity-settled performance stock units	1.5	0.9	3.9	2.0
Employee stock purchase plan	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.9
Director compensation program/other	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.3
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 9.3	\$ 11.9	\$ 27.3	\$ 29.2

Note 11. Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

We enter into derivative instruments for risk management purposes only, including derivatives designated as hedging instruments as provided by FASB Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) Topic 815, Derivatives and Hedging, and those utilized as economic hedges. We use financial derivatives to manage interest rate and compensation risks inherent in our business operations. To the extent our cash-flow hedging instruments are effective in offsetting the variability of the hedged cash flows, and otherwise meet the cash flow hedge accounting criteria required by Topic 815 of the FASB ASC, 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 the cash flow 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 26, 2017, if counterparties to the derivative instruments failed completely to perform, would approximate the values of derivative instruments currently recognized as assets on 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, 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.

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 and currently extend through July 2021. 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. 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 or received.

We entered into equity forward contracts to hedge the risk of changes in future cash flows associated with recognized, employee-directed investments in Darden stock within the non-qualified deferred compensation plan. 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 Darden stock investments in the non-qualified deferred compensation plan within general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of earnings. These contracts currently extend through July 2021.

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The notional and fair values of our derivative contracts are as follows:

(in millions, except per share data)	Number of Shares Outstanding	Weighted-Average Per Share Forward Rates	Fair Values			
			Notional Values	Derivative Assets (1)	Derivative Liabilities (1)	
Equity forwards	February 26, 2017			February 26, 2017	February 26, 2017	May 29, 2016
Designated	0.3	\$ 58.80	\$ 21.1	\$— 1.2	\$(0.1)	\$ —
Not designated	0.6	\$ 51.62	\$ 29.0	—2.6	(0.2)	—
Total equity forwards				\$— 3.8	\$(0.3)	\$ —

(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 equity forwards accounted for as cash flow hedging instruments in the consolidated statements of earnings are as follows:

(in millions)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Gain (loss) recognized in AOCI (effective portion)	\$(0.7)	\$ 1.8	\$0.7	\$ 1.7
Gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to earnings (effective portion)	—	—	(1.4)	2.1
Gain (loss) recognized in earnings (ineffective portion) (1)	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.7

(1) Location of the gain (loss) reclassified from AOCI to earnings as well as the gain (loss) recognized in earnings for the ineffective portion of the hedge is restaurant labor expenses and general and administrative expenses.

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

(in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings			
	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016
Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Earnings on Derivatives				
Restaurant labor expenses	\$0.5	\$ 1.7	\$ 2.0	\$ 2.7
General and administrative expenses	0.7	3.4	3.6	5.6
Total	\$1.2	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.6	\$ 8.3

Based on the fair value of our derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges as of February 26, 2017, we expect to reclassify \$0.6 million of net gains on derivative instruments from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to earnings during the next 12 months based on the maturity of our equity forward contracts. However, the amounts ultimately realized in earnings will be dependent on the fair value of the contracts on the settlement dates. During fiscal 2016, in connection with the repayment of our 2017, 2021 and 2022 senior notes, we settled the associated interest-rate swap agreements and accelerated the associated amortization of previously settled interest-rate related cash flow hedges.

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Note 12. Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of cash equivalents, receivables, net and accounts payable 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 of February 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016:

Items Measured at Fair Value at February 26, 2017

(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) \$ 2.0	\$ —	\$ 2.0	\$ —
U.S. Treasury securities	(2) 1.8	1.8	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	(1) 0.8	—	0.8	—
Derivatives:				
Equity forwards	(3) (0.3)	—	(0.3)	—
Total	\$ 4.3	\$ 1.8	\$ 2.5	\$ —

Items Measured at Fair Value at May 29, 2016

(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) \$ 2.0	\$ —	\$ 2.0	\$ —
U.S. Treasury securities	(2) 3.9	3.9	—	—
Mortgage-backed securities	(1) 1.0	—	1.0	—
Derivatives:				
Equity forwards	(3) 3.8	—	3.8	—
Total	\$ 10.7	\$ 3.9	\$ 6.8	\$ —

(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 equity forwards is based on the closing market value of Darden stock, inclusive of the risk of nonperformance.

The carrying value and fair value of long-term debt as of February 26, 2017, was \$440.7 million and \$518.6 million, respectively. The carrying value and fair value of long-term debt as of May 29, 2016, was \$440.0 million and \$499.5 million, 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.

The fair value of non-financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, which is classified as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy, is determined based on appraisals or sales prices of comparable assets and estimates of future

cash flows. As of February 26, 2017, adjustments to the fair values of non-financial assets were not material. As of May 29, 2016, long-lived assets held and used with a carrying value of \$5.4 million, primarily related to two underperforming restaurants, were determined to have no fair value resulting in an impairment charge of \$5.4 million. As of May 29, 2016, long-lived assets held for sale with a carrying value of \$17.5 million, related to excess land parcels adjacent to our corporate headquarters, were written down to their fair value of \$16.9 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$0.6 million.

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Note 13. 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 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016, we had \$125.4 million and \$116.5 million, respectively, of standby letters of credit related to workers' compensation and general liabilities accrued in our consolidated financial statements. As of February 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016, we had \$11.1 million and \$8.4 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 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016, we had \$143.2 million and \$154.2 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 the maximum potential future payments discounted at our weighted-average cost of capital as of February 26, 2017 and May 29, 2016, amounted to \$121.3 million and \$119.3 million, respectively. We did not record a liability for the guarantees, as the likelihood of the third parties defaulting on the assignment agreements was deemed to be remote. 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 2018 through fiscal 2027. 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.

Note 14. Subsequent Events

On March 22, 2017, the Board of Directors declared a cash dividend of \$0.56 per share to be paid May 1, 2017 to all shareholders of record as of the close of business on April 10, 2017.

On March 27, 2017, we entered into an agreement to acquire Cheddar's Scratch Kitchen (Cheddar's) for \$780.0 million in an all-cash transaction. We will also pay \$10.0 million to Cheddar's equityholders for certain Cheddar's transaction-related tax attributes. After the acquisition, Cheddar's will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Darden. The transaction has been approved by our Board of Directors and is subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including, among others, the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting periods under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017.

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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.

To facilitate review of our discussion and analysis, the following table sets forth our financial results for the periods indicated. All information is derived from the unaudited consolidated statements of earnings for the quarters and nine months ended February 26, 2017 and February 28, 2016.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	% Chg	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	% Chg
Sales	\$1,878.7	\$1,847.5	1.7 %	\$5,235.6	\$5,143.3	1.8 %
Costs and expenses:						
Food and beverage	541.5	537.8	0.7	1,512.8	1,522.7	(0.7)
Restaurant labor	578.3	572.5	1.0	1,662.2	1,632.3	1.8
Restaurant expenses	320.4	305.2	5.0	929.4	855.1	8.7
Marketing expenses	54.6	50.7	7.7	175.4	174.6	0.5
General and administrative expenses	87.2	95.2	(8.4)	254.4	294.2	(13.5)
Depreciation and amortization	67.9	67.0	1.3	202.5	223.4	(9.4)
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	(0.7)	(2.1)	NM	(8.4)	3.9	NM
Total costs and expenses	\$1,649.2	\$1,626.3	1.4	\$4,728.3	\$4,706.2	0.5
Operating income	229.5	221.2	3.8	507.3	437.1	16.1
Interest, net	9.3	83.1	(88.8)	28.7	162.8	(82.4)
Earnings before income taxes	220.2	138.1	59.4	478.6	274.3	74.5
Income tax expense (1)	53.9	29.9	80.3	121.5	55.0	120.9
Earnings from continuing operations	\$166.3	\$108.2	53.7	\$357.1	\$219.3	62.8
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations, net of tax	(0.7)	(2.4)	NM	(1.8)	16.1	NM
Net earnings	\$165.6	\$105.8	56.5 %	\$355.3	\$235.4	50.9 %
Diluted net earnings per share:						
Earnings from continuing operations	\$1.32	\$0.84	57.1 %	\$2.84	\$1.69	68.0 %
Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations	—	(0.02)	NM	(0.02)	0.13	NM
Net earnings	\$1.32	\$0.82	61.0 %	\$2.82	\$1.82	54.9 %
(1) Effective tax rate	24.5 %	21.7 %		25.4 %	20.1 %	

NM = not meaningful

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 2017, compared with the number open at the end of fiscal 2016 and the end of the third quarter of fiscal 2016.

	February 26, 2017	May 29, 2016	February 28, 2016
Olive Garden (1)	843	843	844
LongHorn Steakhouse	488	481	479
Yard House	65	65	63
The Capital Grille	56	54	54
Bahama Breeze	36	37	37
Seasons 52	40	40	42
Eddie V's	17	16	16
Total	1,545	1,536	1,535

(1) Includes six locations in Canada for all periods presented.

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OVERVIEW OF OPERATIONS

Financial Highlights - Consolidated

Our sales from continuing operations were \$1.88 billion and \$5.24 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017, compared to \$1.85 billion and \$5.14 billion for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2016. The increase of 1.7 percent in sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 was primarily driven by a combined Darden same-restaurant sales increase of 0.9 percent as well as revenue from the addition of ten net new company-owned restaurants since the third quarter of fiscal 2016. The increase of 1.8 percent in sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 was primarily driven by a combined Darden same-restaurant sales increase of 1.3 percent as well as revenue from the addition of ten net new company-owned restaurants since the third quarter of fiscal 2016.

For the third quarter of fiscal 2017, our net earnings from continuing operations were \$166.3 million compared to \$108.2 million for the third quarter of fiscal 2016, and our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations were \$1.32 for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 compared to \$0.84 for the third quarter of fiscal 2016. Our diluted per share results from continuing operations for the third quarter of fiscal 2016 were adversely impacted by approximately \$0.03 related to the real estate plan implementation and approximately \$0.34 related to debt retirement costs.

For the first nine months of fiscal 2017, our net earnings from continuing operations were \$357.1 million compared to \$219.3 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2016, and our diluted net earnings per share from continuing operations were \$2.84 for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 compared to \$1.69 for the first nine months of fiscal 2016. Our diluted per share results from continuing operations for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 were adversely impacted by approximately \$0.24 related to the real estate plan implementation, approximately \$0.51 related to debt retirement costs and positively impacted by approximately \$0.02 due to a tax benefit associated with the fiscal 2015 lobster aquaculture divestiture.

On March 27, 2017, we entered into an agreement to acquire Cheddar's Scratch Kitchen (Cheddar's) for \$780.0 million in an all-cash transaction. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. See the subsection below entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" for further details.

Outlook

Exclusive of the Cheddar's acquisition, we expect combined Darden same-restaurant sales to increase in fiscal 2017 approximately 1.5 percent, and we expect fiscal 2017 sales from continuing operations to increase approximately 2.3 percent. In fiscal 2017, exclusive of the Cheddar's acquisition, we expect to open approximately 24 to 28 new restaurants, and we expect capital expenditures incurred to build new restaurants, remodel and maintain existing restaurants and invest in technology initiatives to be between \$310.0 million and \$350.0 million.

SALES

The following table presents our sales by brand for the periods indicated.

(in millions)	Three Months Ended			SRS (1)	Nine Months Ended			SRS (1)
	February 2017	February 28, 2016	% Chg		February 2017	February 28, 2016	% Chg	
Olive Garden	\$1,035.1	\$ 1,019.8	1.5 %	1.4 %	\$2,911.3	\$ 2,856.8	1.9 %	2.0 %
LongHorn Steakhouse	\$434.3	\$ 425.5	2.1 %	0.2 %	\$1,185.6	\$ 1,174.4	1.0 %	0.3 %
Yard House	\$132.1	\$ 131.0	0.8 %	(1.0)%	\$391.7	\$ 373.5	4.9 %	(0.2)%
The Capital Grille	\$122.3	\$ 117.8	3.8 %	0.9 %	\$313.9	\$ 304.5	3.1 %	0.4 %
Bahama Breeze	\$51.4	\$ 52.2	(1.5)%	0.5 %	\$156.4	\$ 156.5	(0.1)%	2.5 %
Seasons 52	\$68.0	\$ 69.1	(1.6)%	0.8 %	\$181.7	\$ 189.2	(4.0)%	0.4 %
Eddie V's	\$31.4	\$ 28.3	11.0 %	4.7 %	\$82.7	\$ 78.1	5.9 %	0.9 %

(1) Same-restaurant sales is a year-over-year comparison of each period's sales volumes for a 52-week year and is limited to restaurants open at least 16 months.

Olive Garden's sales increases for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017 were primarily driven by U.S. same-restaurant sales increases partially offset by a net decrease of one restaurant. The increase in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 resulted from a 1.6 percent increase in average check partially

offset by a 0.2 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts. The increase in U.S. same-restaurant sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 resulted from a 2.4 percent increase in average check partially offset by a 0.4 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts.

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LongHorn Steakhouse's sales increases for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017 were primarily driven by revenue from nine net new restaurants combined with same-restaurant sales increases. The increase in same-restaurant sales for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 resulted from a 1.8 percent increase in average check partially offset by a 1.6 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts. The increase in same-restaurant sales for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 resulted from a 1.7 percent increase in average check partially offset by a 1.4 percent decrease in same-restaurant guest counts.

In total, Yard House, The Capital Grille, Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52 and Eddie V's generated sales for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017, which were 1.8 percent and 2.3 percent above last fiscal year's third quarter and first nine months, respectively. The sales increase for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 was primarily driven by incremental sales from two net new Capital Grille restaurants and one net new Eddie V's restaurant added since the third quarter of fiscal 2016, partially offset by lower sales at Seasons 52 driven by a net decrease of two restaurants since the third quarter of fiscal 2016. The sales increase for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 was primarily driven by the incremental sales from two net new Yard House restaurants and two net new Capital Grille restaurants added since the third quarter of fiscal 2016, partially offset by lower sales at Seasons 52 driven by a net decrease of two restaurants since the third quarter of fiscal 2016.

COSTS AND EXPENSES

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 ended February 26, 2017 and February 28, 2016.

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	February 26,	February 28,	February 26,	February 28,
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	%	%	%	%
Sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs and expenses:				
Food and beverage	28.8	29.1	28.9	29.6
Restaurant labor	30.8	31.0	31.7	31.7
Restaurant expenses	17.1	16.5	17.8	16.6
Marketing expenses	2.9	2.7	3.4	3.4
General and administrative expenses	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.8
Depreciation and amortization	3.6	3.6	3.9	4.3
Impairments and disposal of assets, net	—	(0.1)	(0.2)	0.1
Total operating costs and expenses	87.8	88.0	90.3	91.5
Operating income	12.2	12.0	9.7	8.5
Interest, net	0.5	4.5	0.5	3.2
Earnings before income taxes	11.7	7.5	9.1	5.3
Income tax expense (benefit)	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.0
Earnings from continuing operations	8.9	5.9	6.8	4.3

Quarter Ended February 26, 2017 Compared to Quarter Ended February 28, 2016

Food and beverage costs decreased as a percent of sales as a result of pricing, cost savings initiatives and food cost deflation, primarily beef.

Restaurant labor costs decreased as a percent of sales primarily due to sales leverage, lower manager bonus and improved productivity, partially offset by wage-rate inflation.

Restaurant expenses (which include rent, utilities, repairs and maintenance, credit card, property tax, workers' compensation, new restaurant pre-opening and other restaurant-level operating expenses) increased as a percent of sales, primarily due to higher utilities expense and rent expense, partially offset by sales leverage.

Marketing expenses increased as a percent of sales, primarily due to a shift in media timing.

General and administrative expenses decreased as a percent of sales, primarily due to lower bonus expense and expenses incurred in fiscal 2016 related to the real estate plan implementation.

Depreciation and amortization expense was flat as a percent of sales.

Impairments and disposal of assets, net, were flat a percent of sales.

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Nine Months Ended February 26, 2017 Compared to Nine Months Ended February 28, 2016

Food and beverage costs decreased as a percent of sales as a result of pricing, food cost deflation, primarily beef, and cost savings initiatives.

Restaurant labor costs were flat as a percent of sales as wage-rate inflation was offset by sales leverage and improved productivity.

Restaurant expenses (which include rent, utilities, repairs and maintenance, credit card, property tax, workers' compensation, new restaurant pre-opening and other restaurant-level operating expenses) increased as a percent of sales, primarily due to higher rent expense resulting from individual sale-leasebacks and the spin-off of Four Corners Property Trust (Four Corners) (collectively "real estate transactions"), partially offset by sales leverage.

Marketing expenses were flat as a percent of sales, as higher media costs were offset by sales leverage.

General and administrative expenses decreased as a percent of sales, primarily due to expenses incurred in fiscal 2016 related to the real estate plan implementation.

Depreciation and amortization expense decreased as a percent of sales primarily from the impact of the real estate transactions.

Impairments and disposal of assets, net, were lower as a percent of sales due the benefit from lease termination and asset disposal gains in fiscal 2017 compared to restaurant-related impairments in fiscal 2016.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Net interest expense decreased as a percent of sales for the third quarter and the first nine months of fiscal 2017 primarily due to debt retirement costs of \$71.3 million and \$106.8 million recorded in the third quarter and first nine months fiscal 2016, respectively, and lower average debt balances in the third quarter and the first nine months of fiscal 2017 as compared to the same periods in fiscal 2016 due to the repayment of debt with proceeds from the real estate transactions and additional cash on hand.

INCOME TAXES

The effective income tax rate for the quarter ended February 26, 2017 was 24.5 percent compared to an effective income tax rate of 21.7 percent for the quarter ended February 28, 2016. The effective income tax rate for the nine months ended February 26, 2017 was 25.4 percent compared to an effective income tax rate of 20.1 percent for the nine months ended February 28, 2016. Excluding the tax impact of costs related to implementation of our real estate plan, strategic action plan and other costs, and debt retirement costs recognized during fiscal 2016, our effective tax rates would have been approximately 27.1 percent and 26.1 percent for the quarter and nine months ended February 28, 2016, respectively. Excluding the impacts mentioned above, the effective income tax rate for the quarter ended February 26, 2017 was lower as compared to the quarter ended February 28, 2016, primarily due to non-recurring favorable tax adjustments and an increase in the annual estimated FICA tax credits for employee reported tips. Excluding the impacts mentioned above, the effective income tax rate for the nine months ended February 26, 2017 was lower as compared to the nine months ended February 28, 2016, primarily due to non-recurring favorable tax adjustments.

EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

On an after-tax basis, results from discontinued operations for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017 were a net loss of \$0.7 million (\$0.00 per diluted share) and \$1.8 million (\$0.02 per diluted share) compared with results from discontinued operations for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2016 of a net loss of \$2.4 million (\$0.02 per diluted share) and earnings of \$16.1 million (\$0.13 per diluted share), respectively. Earnings from discontinued operations reflects pre-tax gains of \$17.4 million recorded in the first nine months of fiscal 2016 related to the sale of Red Lobster.

SEGMENT RESULTS

We manage our restaurant brands, Olive Garden, LongHorn Steakhouse, The Capital Grille, Yard House, Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52 and Eddie V's in North America as operating segments. We aggregate our operating segments into reportable segments based on a combination of the size, economic characteristics and sub-segment of full-service dining within which each brand operates. Our four reportable segments are: (1) Olive Garden, (2) LongHorn Steakhouse, (3) Fine Dining and (4) Other Business (see Note 6 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in

Part I, Item 1 of this report).

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Our management uses segment profit as the measure for assessing performance of our segments. The following table presents segment profit margin for the periods indicated.

Segment	Three Months Ended			Nine Months Ended		
	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	Change	February 26, 2017	February 28, 2016	Change
Olive Garden	21.0%	21.6%	(60)BP	19.1%	19.9%	(80)BP
LongHorn Steakhouse	19.6%	20.0%	(40)BP	16.7%	16.8%	(10)BP
Fine Dining	23.7%	23.2%	50 BP	19.3%	19.4%	(10)BP
Other Business	17.5%	16.5%	100 BP	16.7%	16.2%	50 BP

The decrease in Olive Garden's segment profit margin for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 was driven primarily by higher marketing costs due to a shift in media timing. The decrease in Olive Garden's segment profit margin for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 was driven primarily by additional rent expense resulting from the real estate transactions. The decrease in LongHorn Steakhouse's segment profit margin for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 was driven primarily by higher restaurant expenses, primarily workers' compensation costs. The decrease in LongHorn Steakhouse's segment profit margin for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 was driven primarily by additional rent expense resulting from the real estate transactions, partially offset food cost deflation. The increase in Fine Dining's segment profit margin for the third quarter of fiscal 2017 was primarily driven by growth in average check and food cost deflation, primarily beef. The decrease in Fine Dining's segment profit margin for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 was driven primarily by higher restaurant expenses, partially offset by food cost deflation, primarily beef. The increase in Other Business' segment profit margin for the third quarter and first nine months of fiscal 2017 was driven by food cost deflation and growth in average check.

SEASONALITY

Our sales volumes fluctuate seasonally. Typically, our average sales per restaurant are highest in the winter and spring, 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 are our principal source of liquidity, which we use to finance capital expenditures for new restaurants and to remodel and maintain 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 paid in 5 to 45 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 target 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-2" (Standard & Poor's) and "F-2" (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 26, 2017, we were in compliance with all covenants under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

The Revolving Credit Agreement matures on October 24, 2018, and the 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 1.100 percent for LIBOR loans and 0.100 percent for base rate loans. As of February 26, 2017, we had no outstanding balances under the Revolving Credit Agreement.

As of February 26, 2017, our outstanding long-term debt consisted principally of:

\$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.

The interest rate on our \$300.0 million senior notes due in October 2037 is 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 26, 2017, no such adjustments are made to this rate.

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

From time to time we enter into interest rate derivative instruments. See Note 11 to our unaudited consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report, which is incorporated by reference.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities of continuing operations increased to \$703.2 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2017, from \$597.2 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2016. The increase was primarily due to higher net earnings 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 were \$222.2 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2017, compared to net cash flows provided by investing activities of continuing operations of \$136.6 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2016. Capital expenditures increased to \$214.0 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 from \$172.8 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 reflecting an increase in new restaurant construction and remodel activity during fiscal 2017. Proceeds from the disposal of land, buildings and equipment of \$321.4 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 reflect the impact of closed sale-leaseback transactions.

Net cash flows used in financing activities of continuing operations were \$351.4 million for the first nine months of fiscal 2017, compared to \$1.03 billion for the first nine months of fiscal 2016. Net cash flows used in financing activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2017 included dividends paid of \$208.9 million and share repurchases of \$214.9 million partially offset by proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options. Net cash flows used in financing activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2016 included payments of long-term debt of \$1.09 billion and dividends paid of \$204.8 million partially offset by the \$315.0 million cash dividend received by us from Four Corners and proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options. Dividends declared by our Board of Directors totaled \$1.68 per share for the first nine months of fiscal 2017, compared to \$1.60 per share for the same period in fiscal 2016.

During the quarter and nine months ended February 26, 2017, we repurchased 2.2 thousand and 3.5 million shares, respectively, of our common stock compared to 2.3 million shares of our common stock during the quarter and nine months ended February 28, 2016. As of February 26, 2017, of the 188.4 million cumulative shares repurchased under current and previous authorizations, 175.8 million shares were retired and restored to authorized but unissued shares of common stock.

On March 27, 2017, we entered into an agreement to acquire Cheddar’s for \$780.0 million in an all-cash transaction. We will also pay \$10.0 million to Cheddar’s equityholders for certain Cheddar’s transaction-related tax attributes. After the acquisition, Cheddar’s will be a wholly-owned subsidiary of Darden. The transaction has been approved by our Board of Directors and is subject to the satisfaction of customary closing conditions, including, among others, the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting periods under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976. The acquisition is expected to be completed in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017. We expect to fund this transaction with proceeds of a new debt issuance and with cash-on-hand.

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. With the exception of the pending Cheddar’s acquisition discussed above, 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 2017.

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It is possible that changes in circumstances existing as of our annual impairment test on the first day of the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 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 26, 2017, a write down of goodwill, other indefinite-lived intangible assets, or any other assets in excess of approximately \$1.14 billion 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 \$884.9 million as of February 26, 2017, compared to \$820.3 million as of May 29, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the increase in cash and cash equivalents driven by cash from operations, partially offset by the repurchase of shares of our common stock during the first and second quarters of fiscal 2017.

Our current liabilities totaled \$1.23 billion as of February 26, 2017, compared to \$1.19 billion as of May 29, 2016. The increase was primarily due to an increase in unearned revenues associated with gift card sales in excess of redemptions.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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 estimates have not changed materially from those previously reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended May 29, 2016.

APPLICATION OF NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Information regarding application of new accounting standards is incorporated by reference from Note 1 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 increase in the number of our restaurants, projections for U.S. same-restaurant sales and capital expenditures in fiscal 2017, 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," "outlook" or similar expressions, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are included, along with this statement, 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 29, 2016, and Part II, Item 1A of this report, which are summarized as follows:

• Failure to complete the acquisition of Cheddar's, or once completed, failure to integrate the Cheddar's business and the impact of the debt incurred in the acquisition of Cheddar's;

• 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;

• 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;

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

The inability to cancel long-term, non-cancelable leases that we may want to cancel or the inability to renew the leases that we may want to extend at the end of their terms;

Labor and insurance costs;

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;

Our plans to expand our smaller brands Bahama Breeze, Seasons 52 and Eddie V's, and the testing of 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 guest relationship tactics and ineffective or improper use of social media or other marketing initiatives;

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;

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 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 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 11 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 26, 2017, our potential losses in future net earnings resulting from changes in equity forwards exposures were approximately \$25.7 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 \$70.4 million. The fair value of our long-term fixed-rate debt outstanding as of February 26, 2017, averaged \$511.4 million, with a high of \$530.8 million

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and a low of \$492.6 million during the first nine months of fiscal 2017. 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 26, 2017, 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 26, 2017.

During the fiscal quarter ended February 26, 2017, 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.

PART II

OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See the discussion of legal proceedings contained in the third paragraph of Note 13 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 factor supplements the risk factors disclosed in Part I, Item 1A “Risk Factors” in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended May 29, 2016.

Failure to complete the acquisition of Cheddar’s, or once completed, failure to successfully integrate the Cheddar’s business, and the additional indebtedness incurred to finance the Cheddar’s acquisition, could adversely impact our stock price and future business and operations.

On March 27, 2017, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger pursuant to which we expect to complete the acquisition of Cheddar’s. Completion of the acquisition is not assured, and is subject to clearance under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 and certain closing conditions described in the merger agreement and related documents. If the acquisition of Cheddar’s is not completed for any reason, we may incur acquisition-related expenses without realizing the expected benefits, and the price of our common stock may decline to the extent that the current market price reflects an assumption that the acquisition will be completed.

Our integration of the Cheddar’s business into our operations will be a complex and time-consuming process that may not be successful. The primary areas of focus for successfully combining the business of Cheddar’s with our operations may include, among others: retaining and integrating management and other key employees; integrating information, communications and other systems; and managing the growth of the combined company.

Even if we successfully integrate the business of Cheddar’s into our operations, there can be no assurance that we will realize the anticipated benefits. We are seeking to acquire Cheddar’s with the expectation that the acquisition will result in various benefits for the combined company including, among others, business and growth opportunities, and significant synergies from increased efficiency in purchasing, distribution and other restaurant and corporate support. Increased competition and/or deterioration in business conditions may limit our ability to expand this business. As such, we may not be able to realize the synergies, goodwill, business opportunities and growth prospects anticipated in connection with the acquisition.

If we consummate the acquisition of Cheddar’s, we expect to have consolidated indebtedness that will be greater than our indebtedness prior to the acquisition. The increased indebtedness and higher debt-to-equity ratio of our company may have the effect, among other things, of reducing our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions and increasing borrowing costs. Our level of indebtedness could have important consequences. For example, it may: require a portion of our cash flow from operations for the payment of principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness, thus reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate requirements; and limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund working capital, capital expenditures, additional acquisitions or general corporate requirements, particularly if the ratings assigned to our debt

securities by rating organizations are revised downward.

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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 26, 2017.

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1) (2)	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (3)
November 28, 2016 through January 1, 2017	—	\$ —	—	\$ 485.3
January 2, 2017 through January 29, 2017	2,163	\$ 73.00	2,163	\$ 485.1
January 30, 2017 through February 26, 2017	—	\$ —	—	\$ 485.1
Total	2,163	\$ 73.00	2,163	\$ 485.1

(1) All of the shares purchased during the quarter ended February 26, 2017 were purchased as part of our repurchase program. On September 29, 2016, our Board of Directors authorized a new share repurchase program under which the Company may repurchase up to \$500.0 million of its outstanding common stock. This repurchase program, which was announced publicly in a press release issued on October 4, 2016, does not have an expiration, replaces the previously existing share repurchase authorization and eliminates the balance of approximately \$115.6 million available for repurchase remaining under the previous authorization.

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

(3) 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: April 4, 2017 By: /s/ Ricardo Cardenas
Ricardo Cardenas
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal financial officer)

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INDEX TO EXHIBITS

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Title
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger dated March 27, 2017, among Darden Restaurants, Inc., Continental Merger Sub, Inc., Cheddar's Restaurant Holding Corp. and Shareholder Representative Services LLC, as agent of the Equityholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 27, 2017).
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