

ABBOTT LABORATORIES
Form DEF 14A
March 13, 2015

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

SCHEDULE 14A

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of
the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No.)

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material under §240.14a-12

Abbott Laboratories

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Abbott Laboratories
100 Abbott Park Road
Abbott Park, Illinois 60064-6400 U.S.A.

On the Cover: *Glucerna*

Juliana Auler, São Paulo, Brazil

Juliana Auler is an English teacher, translator and dedicated mom to a highly active toddler. As a person with diabetes, Juliana understands better than most the importance of proper nutrition. She relies on *Glucerna* to help fill in the gaps in her diet, while keeping her blood sugar at optimal levels.

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NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

YOUR VOTE IS IMPORTANT

Please sign and promptly return your proxy in the enclosed envelope, or vote your shares by telephone or using the Internet.

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the Shareholder Meeting to Be Held on April 24, 2015

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Abbott Laboratories will be held at Abbott's headquarters, 100 Abbott Park Road, at the intersection of Route 137 and Waukegan Road, Lake County, Illinois, on Friday, April 24, 2015, at 9:00 a.m. for the following purposes:

To elect 11 directors to hold office until the next Annual Meeting or until their successors are elected (Item 1 on the proxy card),

To ratify the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as auditors of Abbott for 2015 (Item 2 on the proxy card),

To vote on an advisory vote on the approval of executive compensation (Item 3 on proxy card), and

To transact such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including consideration of two shareholder proposals, if presented at the meeting (Items 4 and 5).

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote FOR Items 1, 2, and 3 on the proxy card.

The Board of Directors recommends that you vote AGAINST Items 4 and 5 on the proxy card.

The close of business on February 25, 2015, has been fixed as the record date for determining the shareholders entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Abbott's 2015 Proxy Statement and 2014 Annual Report to Shareholders are available at www.abbott.com/proxy.

If you are a registered shareholder, you may access your proxy card by either:

Going to the following website: www.investorvote.com/abt, entering the information requested on your computer screen and then following the simple instructions, or

Calling (in United States, U.S. territories, and Canada), toll-free 1-800-652-VOTE (8683) on a touch-tone telephone, and following the simple instructions provided by the recorded message.

Admission to the meeting will be by admission card only. If you plan to attend, please complete and return the reservation form on the back cover, and an admission card will be sent to you. Due to space limitations, reservation forms must be received before April 17, 2015. Each admission card, along with photo identification, admits one person. A shareholder may request two admission cards, but a guest must be accompanied by a shareholder.

By order of the Board of Directors.

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Hubert L. Allen

Secretary

March 13, 2015

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PROXY SUMMARY

This summary contains highlights about our Company and the upcoming 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. This summary does not contain all of the information that you should consider in advance of the meeting, and we encourage you to read the entire Proxy Statement carefully before voting.

The accompanying proxy is solicited on behalf of the Board of Directors for use at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The meeting will be held on April 24, 2015, at Abbott's headquarters, 100 Abbott Park Road, at the intersection of Route 137 and Waukegan Road, Lake County, Illinois. This proxy statement and the accompanying proxy card are being mailed to shareholders on or about March 13, 2015.

ABBOTT DURABLE GROWTH AND INCOME

Abbott's investment identity is one of long-term durable growth and increasing returns to shareholders. In 2014, Abbott achieved another strong year of financial results and returns. Abbott's 1-year total shareholder return (TSR) of 20.1% significantly outperformed both the Standard & Poor's 500 Index (S&P 500) and the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA)*. Our 1-year TSR performance ranked in the 89th percentile versus Abbott's peer group. Abbott also returned \$3.5 billion to shareholders in the form of dividends and share repurchases in 2014, an increase of 40% versus the prior year. Over the last 10 years, Abbott has delivered a cumulative TSR of 165%, significantly outperforming both the S&P 500 and DJIA over that same time horizon. In addition to sustained TSR over-performance during this period, Abbott's diversified model delivered more durable performance during market correction periods over this cycle, including the global financial crisis in 2008.

*

Source: Thomson Reuters. Thomson Reuters applied an adjustment factor to adjust Abbott historical prices prior to and up through December 31, 2012 to account for the AbbVie separation, which was effective on January 1, 2013. To accurately reflect the TSR created by Abbott since the AbbVie separation, Abbott uses the daily dividend reinvestment methodology to

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calculate TSR. Other financial data providers may use different methodologies to adjust for the AbbVie separation, which may produce different results.

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ABBOTT OVERVIEW UNIQUELY DIVERSE AND BALANCED

Abbott is one of the most globalized healthcare companies, with approximately 70% of our revenue coming from international markets, including nearly 50% of revenue coming from faster-growing emerging geographies. And approximately 50% of our sales are direct to consumers and patients, rather than third-party payers, making Abbott one of the most consumer-facing healthcare companies in the world.

The four businesses that compose Abbott are leaders in large, attractive markets and aligned with favorable, long-term healthcare trends. These businesses operate in different sectors of the overall healthcare market: nutritionals, pharmaceuticals, diagnostics, and innovation-driven medical devices. Our broad presence and expertise allow us to create new solutions-across the spectrum of health, around the world, for all stages of life-that help people maximize their potential through better health. We leverage our diverse business model and broad exposure across many geographies to deliver durable and reliable long-term growth while minimizing volatility that may present itself from time to time in any one business or market.

NUTRITION

34% of Abbott revenue

Leadership in pediatric and adult nutrition

Science-based new product pipeline

Competes in medical and consumer markets

**ESTABLISHED
PHARMACEUTICALS**

16% of Abbott revenue

100% of sales in emerging geographies following the sale of the developed markets business

Competes in branded generic pharmaceutical markets; high patient/consumer interactions

DIAGNOSTICS

MEDICAL DEVICES

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23% of Abbott revenue

27% of Abbott revenue

Leadership in immunoassay diagnostics and blood screening

Leadership in coronary devices, mitral valve repair, and LASIK

Capital-intensive business

Entered electrophysiology market in 2014

Competes in core laboratory diagnostics, molecular diagnostics, and point-of-care diagnostics markets

Competes in innovation-driven medical devices in vascular, diabetes, and vision care markets

*

Continuing operations exclude the businesses sold in the first quarter of 2015: Abbott's developed markets branded generics business and Animal Health business. While Abbott managed these businesses until they were sold the first quarter of 2015, Abbott's earnings release and 2014 Annual Report on Securities and Exchange Commission Form 10-K presented results on a continuing operations basis.

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SELECT STRATEGIC GROWTH INITIATIVES EXECUTED IN 2014

2014 was another year of major strategic progress and accomplishment for each of our businesses. During the year, Abbott executed a number of initiatives that are reflected in the long-term goals of our officers as we continue to build and shape our company. Decisions and actions taken in 2014 provide the basis for sustainable success over the long term.

<i>Established Pharmaceuticals-Reshaped for accelerated growth</i>	<p>Repositioned our Established Pharmaceuticals business for rapid and sustainable growth, including:</p> <p>Acquired CFR Pharmaceuticals, establishing Abbott among the top 10 pharmaceuticals companies in Latin America.</p> <p>Acquired Veropharm, establishing Abbott as a top 5 branded generic pharmaceuticals company in Russia.</p> <p>In February 2015, completed the sale of the developed markets business of our Established Pharmaceuticals segment. Abbott's Established Pharmaceuticals business now operates entirely in emerging geographies.</p>
<i>Nutrition-Strengthened and expanded in key geographies</i>	<p>Continued to build our local R&D presence and capabilities in key emerging geographies, including opening state-of-the-art manufacturing plants in China and India.</p> <p>Invested in our local supply chain in China by partnering with the world's largest dairy cooperative to support long-term demand.</p>
<i>Medical Devices-Launched several new products and advanced key clinical programs</i>	<p>Launched several new cataract lens products, which replace the natural lens to improve vision for patients with cataracts.</p> <p>Launched the FreeStyle® Libre flash glucose monitor in Europe. This unique device reads glucose levels through a small sensor that can be worn discreetly and eliminates finger sticks.</p> <p>Entered the \$3 billion, fast growing, electrophysiology market with a technology that can improve the treatment of atrial fibrillation, one of the most common heart rhythm disorders in the world.</p>
<i>Diagnostics-Advanced several next-generation systems in R&D</i>	<p>Continued to advance several next-generation R&D platforms for the core laboratory, molecular, and point-of-care diagnostics markets that will positively impact patient care, improve service to customers, enhance laboratory productivity, and reduce costs. The first of those platforms launched at the end of 2014.</p>
<i>Continued to make significant progress in expanding our operating margins</i>	<p>Expanded our adjusted operating margin ratio from continuing operations by nearly 200 basis points over 2013, primarily by improvements in the Diagnostics, Nutritionals, and Vascular businesses.</p>

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2014 RESULTS

In 2014, Abbott generated revenue of \$22.3 billion, including revenue from discontinued operations associated with the divestitures of certain businesses that were initiated during 2014.* Operational sales from continuing operations, which excludes the impact of foreign exchange and the divested businesses, increased 5.5% versus 2013. The operational sales growth rate from continuing operations increased sequentially for each quarter of 2014. Adjusted diluted earnings-per-share (EPS), excluding specified items, was \$2.28 in 2014, reflecting growth of 13.4% versus the prior year and exceeding the mid-point of our original 2014 guidance range by \$0.07 or 3.2%*. Abbott's adjusted diluted EPS growth ranked in the top 3 out of 19 peers over each of the past two years since the separation with AbbVie. (See Annex I for a reconciliation of GAAP and non-GAAP financial measures).

GOVERNANCE HIGHLIGHTS

The Board of Directors continuously monitors best practices in governance and adopts measures that it determines are in the best interest of Abbott's shareholders. Highlights of our governance practices include:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

10 of Abbott's 11 directors are independent

All directors elected annually

Independent lead director since 2005

No former employees serve as directors

Executive sessions of independent directors at each regularly scheduled meeting

97% average attendance of all directors at Board and committee meetings in 2014

50% of the independent directors are women or minorities

Annual succession planning for management

Annual Board and Board committee self-assessments

SHAREHOLDER INTERESTS

Annual "Say on Pay" advisory vote to approve executive compensation

Annual vote to ratify our independent auditor

Public Policy Committee that oversees corporate political contributions, legal and regulatory compliance, and healthcare compliance

*

2014 revenue and adjusted diluted earnings-per-share figures include the contribution from discontinued operations associated with the previously announced divestitures of the developed markets segment of our Established Pharmaceuticals business and our Animal Health business. Both of these transactions closed in the first quarter of 2015. Abbott continued to manage these businesses through the time of closing.

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EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Last year 96% of our shareholders approved the compensation of our named executive officers. Those compensation decisions were made by the Compensation Committee and our Board of Directors based upon financial metrics, including total shareholder return.

Abbott's 3-year total shareholder return was 80% from 2012-2014. During that same period, our CEO's compensation declined by 29% as a result of aligning our pay practices to the new peer group which was selected following the separation with AbbVie on January 1, 2013.

CUMULATIVE TSR* AND ANNUAL ABBOTT CEO PAY

**ABBOTT 3-YEAR TSR* VS CHANGE IN CEO PAY
(2012-2014)**

*

Cumulative TSR of investment initiated on December 31, 2011.

Source: Thomson Reuters. Thomson Reuters applied an adjustment factor to adjust Abbott historical prices prior to and up through December 31, 2012 to account for the AbbVie separation, which was effective on January 1, 2013. To accurately reflect the TSR created by Abbott since the AbbVie separation, Abbott uses the daily dividend reinvestment methodology to calculate TSR. Other financial data providers may use different methodologies to adjust for the AbbVie separation, which may produce different results.

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During 2014, we reached out to more than 200 investors and conducted meetings with investors representing more than 35% of our outstanding shares. We continue to evolve our compensation program based upon feedback we receive during those discussions with investors, as well as continual review of market practices.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION CHANGES FOR 2014

Increased ROE target for vesting of performance shares granted in 2015 Added an anti-pledging policy

Added a policy prohibiting hedging Added a shareholding retention requirement

Strengthened our recoupment policy

Over the past several years, we have made numerous other changes to our program, including:

Using three performance assessments to determine the amount of equity awards:

Relative TSR (compared to peer companies) Determines equity grant guidelines

Individual performance Determines individual officer award based on equity grant guidelines

ROE Determines that performance has been sustained before awards vest

Granting equity awards that are double-trigger vesting in the event of a change in control

Eliminating tax gross-ups in our executive officer pay program

Engaging a Compensation Committee consultant that performs no other work for Abbott

Revising executive share ownership guidelines:

Chief Executive Officer 6 times base salary

Executive Vice President/Senior Vice President 3 times base salary

All other officers 2 times base salary

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For additional details on our compensation program, see the Compensation Discussion and Analysis section of this proxy statement, which starts on page 29.

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The compensation program for our executive officers includes key features that align the interests of our executives with Abbott's business strategies and goals, as well as the interests of our shareholders. The program does not include features that could misalign these interests.

What We Do**What We Don't Do**

Use equity for long-term incentive awards

No tax gross-ups under our executive officer pay program

Determine long-term incentive award guidelines based on relative TSR

No change in control agreement for the CEO

Vest long-term incentive awards only upon achievement of ROE target

No employment contracts

Benchmark against peers whose investment profile, operating characteristics, and employment and business markets share similarities with Abbott

No repricing of stock options

Align payout of annual incentive awards to drivers of shareholder value, such as adjusted EPS

No guaranteed bonuses

Provide change in control benefits under double-trigger circumstances only

No discounted stock options

Include forfeiture for misconduct provision in equity grants and recoup compensation when warranted

No hedging of Company shares

Require significant share ownership

No highly leveraged incentive plans that encourage excessive risk taking

		2,868	2,735		
Total costs and expenses	395,584	381,614	784,498	758,370	
Income from operations	35,162	37,295	65,013	65,972	
Interest expense	(1,128)	(10,547)	(2,485)	(13,556)	
Interest income	40	17	79	168	
Other (expense)/income, net	(6)	191	(90)	537	
Income before income taxes	34,068	26,956	62,517	53,121	
Income tax provision	9,320	7,727	17,313	15,226	
Net income	\$ 24,748	\$ 19,229	\$ 45,204	\$ 37,895	

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Net income per share:					
Basic	\$	0.44	\$	0.32	\$ 0.79 \$ 0.64
Diluted	\$	0.42	\$	0.32	\$ 0.76 \$ 0.62

Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic		56,554		59,238	57,517 59,261
Diluted		58,595		60,863	59,543 60,706

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Shares of Common Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, December 28, 2010	84,912	\$ 849	\$ 428,527	\$ 721,257	\$ (558,296)	\$ 592,337
Net income				45,204		45,204
Issuance of common stock from stock options exercised	365	4	7,471			7,475
Tax impact of stock options exercised, net of cancellations			600			600
Stock-based compensation			6,074			6,074
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	176	2				2
Purchase of treasury stock					(95,030)	(95,030)
Balance, June 28, 2011	85,453	\$ 855	\$ 442,672	\$ 766,461	\$ (653,326)	\$ 556,662

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 45,204	\$ 37,895
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	34,936	36,181
Realized loss on derivative financial instruments		7,376
Deferred income taxes	3,316	351
Stock-based compensation	5,946	6,582
Tax impact of stock options exercised, net of cancellations	600	(53)
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercised	(497)	(1,772)
Other	412	(656)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	10,383	5,083
Other receivables	7,323	12,467
Inventories	(9,212)	(4,586)
Prepaid expenses	3,121	2,014
Other assets	(2,122)	940
Accounts payable	6,051	(2,298)
Income taxes payable	2,091	(8,950)
Termination of derivative financial instruments		(7,376)
Other accrued expenses	(13,796)	(7,051)
Cash provided by operating activities	93,756	76,147
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(30,176)	(17,865)
Cash used in investing activities	(30,176)	(17,865)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Deemed landlord financing proceeds	1,612	1,635
Deemed landlord financing payments	(820)	(752)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	7,475	11,587
Excess tax benefit related to stock options exercised	497	1,772
Repayment of credit facility		(30,000)
Purchase of treasury stock	(95,030)	(29,946)
Cash used in financing activities	(86,266)	(45,704)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(22,686)	12,578
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	81,619	73,715
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 58,933	\$ 86,293
Supplemental disclosures:		
Interest paid	\$ 2,065	\$ 14,281
Income taxes paid	\$ 11,248	\$ 18,318

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements.

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THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated (referred to herein as the Company, we, us and our) and its wholly owned subsidiaries prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP) and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. The financial statements presented herein have not been audited by an independent registered public accounting firm, but include all material adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair statement of the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows for the period. However, these results are not necessarily indicative of results for any other interim period or for the full fiscal year. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions for the reporting periods covered by the financial statements. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements in accordance with GAAP have been omitted pursuant to the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The accompanying consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2010 filed with the SEC on February 23, 2011.

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior year amounts to conform to current year presentation.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We assess potential impairment of our long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets or asset group may not be recoverable. Factors considered include, but are not limited to, significant underperformance relative to historical or projected future operating results; significant changes in the manner of use of the acquired assets or the strategy for the overall business; and significant negative industry or economic trends. We regularly review restaurants that are cash flow negative for the previous four quarters to determine if impairment testing is warranted. We are currently monitoring a small number of locations, and impairment charges could be triggered in the future if individual restaurant performance does not improve.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

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In June 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income, which eliminates the current option to report other comprehensive income and its components in the statement of changes in equity. Companies can elect to present items of net income and other comprehensive income in one continuous statement or in two separate, but consecutive statements. There are no changes to the accounting for items within comprehensive income. This standard impacts presentation only and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011.

In October 2009, the FASB issued guidance on revenue arrangements with multiple deliverables effective for us in fiscal 2011, although early adoption was permitted. The guidance revises the criteria for measuring and allocating consideration to each component of a multiple element arrangement. The guidance requires companies to allocate revenue using the relative selling price of each deliverable, which must be estimated if the company does not have either a history of selling the deliverable on a stand alone basis or third-party evidence of selling price. For us, this guidance only impacts the pattern of revenue recognition for our marketing programs that include multiple elements. This accounting change did not impact our financial statements in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. As the timing and content of upcoming promotions is not determinable at this time, we are unable to estimate the impact of this guidance on our future financial statements.

2. Inventories

Inventories consisted of (in thousands):

	June 28, 2011		December 28, 2010
Restaurant food and supplies	\$ 11,775	\$	13,051
Bakery finished goods and work in progress	15,939		4,923
Bakery raw materials and supplies	4,534		5,062
Total	\$ 32,248	\$	23,036

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3. Long-Term Debt

In December 2010, we entered into a five-year credit agreement (Facility) that provides us with revolving loan commitments that total \$200 million, including letter of credit subfacility commitments that total \$35 million. The Facility contains a commitment increase feature that could provide for an additional \$50 million in available credit upon our request and the satisfaction of certain conditions. We had no outstanding borrowings under the Facility at June 28, 2011 or December 28, 2010.

Borrowings under the Facility bear interest at a floating rate based on LIBOR, plus a spread ranging from 1.75% to 2.25%, depending on our ratio of debt plus eight times rent (Adjusted Debt) to trailing 12-month earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, rent and noncash stock option expense (EBITDAR), as defined in the agreement. In addition, we pay a commitment fee ranging from 0.3% to 0.4%, also depending on our ratio of Adjusted Debt to EBITDAR, calculated on the average unused portion of the Facility.

We are obligated to maintain certain financial covenants, which include a maximum Adjusted Debt to trailing 12-month EBITDAR ratio (Adjusted Debt Ratio) of 4.0, as well as a trailing 12-month minimum EBITDAR to interest and rental expense ratio (EBITDAR Ratio) of 1.9. At June 28, 2011, our Adjusted Debt and EBITDAR Ratios were both 2.8. Therefore we were in compliance with the financial covenants in effect under the Facility at that date.

Availability under the Facility is reduced by outstanding standby letters of credit, which are used to support our self-insurance programs. At June 28, 2011, we had net availability for borrowings of \$181 million, based upon a zero outstanding debt balance and \$19 million in standby letters of credit. In addition, our Facility limits cash distributions with respect to our equity interests, such as cash dividends and share repurchases, based on a defined leverage ratio.

4. Commitments and Contingencies

The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) audited our tax returns for fiscal years 2003 through 2006 with respect to the deductibility, under the provisions of Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m), of certain compensation in excess of \$1 million per year paid to three current executive officers and one former executive officer resulting from their respective exercises of stock options later determined to be misdated (the 162(m) Dispute). In May 2008, the IRS issued a Notice of Proposed Adjustment to us disallowing the deduction of approximately \$5.1 million of compensation expense with respect to the exercise of stock options by such executive officers. We believe that such stock option compensation qualifies as performance-based compensation that is not subject to the limitations on deductibility under Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m). We received a Statutory Notice of Deficiency from the IRS for fiscal 2005 only and petitioned for redetermination of this notice with the United States Tax Court. In May 2010, we conducted a settlement conference with the IRS Office of Appeals resulting in an agreement to resolve the 162(m) Dispute as to tax year 2005 only. That agreement was approved by the United States Tax Court in August 2010 (Docket No. 23591-09). This court order resolved the 162(m) Dispute as to tax year 2005, and, because the 162(m) Dispute as to tax year 2006 consisted solely of a reduction to tax credits carried over from tax year 2005 resulting from the IRS Notice of Deficiency, such court order also resolved the 162(m) Dispute as to tax year 2006. In October 2010, we filed a complaint (The Cheesecake Factory v. United States of America, Case No. CV108157), in the United States District Court for the refund of income taxes with respect to tax years 2003 and 2004, including interest and penalties. In March 2011, the Court ordered that Case No. CV108157 be dismissed, without prejudice and extended the statute of limitations for filing our claim for refund with respect to the remaining 162(m) Dispute to December 31, 2011. While we believe that all stock option compensation in the as yet unresolved years of the 162(m) Dispute qualifies as performance-based compensation under Internal Revenue Code Section 162(m) and is not subject to the limitations on deductibility, we have reserved \$1.4 million for estimated taxes, interest and penalties due through June 28, 2011.

On August 10, 2010, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for the Cleveland Field Office issued a determination letter in EEOC Charge 532-2009-1050 in favor of the Charging Party and a class of 15 unidentified employees, alleging that we subjected them to a hostile work environment based on national origin and/or race in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII). The EEOC is seeking payment of alleged actual damages incurred by the claimants as well as compensatory and/or punitive monetary costs and remedial actions. On January 18, 2011, the EEOC issued a Notice of Intent to Rescind Determination and refer Charge No. 532-2009-1050 for further investigation. We are cooperating with the EEOC in connection with this investigation. Based upon the current status of this matter, we have not reserved for any potential future payments.

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On July 2, 2008, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) for the Cleveland Field Office issued determination letters in Charges 532-2006-01040, -01030, -01042 in favor of three former employees alleging that we engaged in a pattern and practice of sex discrimination, and in the case of one claimant, racial discrimination, in violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (Title VII). The determination alleges that our actions resulted in females as a class being denied entry and progression into upper ranks of management at our restaurants. We deny these allegations. The EEOC sought payment of alleged actual damages incurred by the claimants as well as compensatory and/or punitive monetary costs and remedial actions. The parties failed to reach a conciliated settlement in 2008. On July 30, 2008, the EEOC Cleveland District Office also filed a Commissioner's Charge 532-2008-01856 alleging we violated Title VII for failing or refusing to select females for management positions in our restaurants because of their sex. This Charge arose out of the facts alleged in EEOC Charges 532-2006-01040, -01030, -01042. On February 3, 2011, the EEOC completed its investigation and administratively closed Charge No. 532-2008-01856 without further action. On July 12, 2011, the EEOC issued a Notice of Right to Sue letter on Charges 532-2006-0140, -01030 and -01042, after failing to reach a resolution during conciliation. Based upon the current status of Charges 532-2006-0140, -01030 and -01042, we have not reserved for any potential future payments.

On January 9, 2007, two former hourly restaurant employees in the State of California filed a lawsuit in the Los Angeles County Superior Court against us alleging violations of California's wage and hour laws with respect to alleged failure to pay proper wages, improper payroll deductions, and violations of the California meal and break period laws, among other claims (Guardado v. The Cheesecake Factory Restaurants, Inc. et al; Case No. BC360426). This case was previously stayed by the parties through December 2008, pending the California Supreme Court's decision to review Brinker Restaurant Corp. v. Superior Court of San Diego County (No. S166350, 2008). On July 6, 2010, the Court denied the plaintiffs motion for class certification. A notice of appeal was subsequently filed by the plaintiffs on August 3, 2010. On June 20, 2011, the parties reached a negotiated settlement agreement in Case No. BC360426. The settlement in Case No. BC360426 is subject to preliminary and final approval by the Court. Based on the current status of Case No. BC360426, we have reserved an immaterial amount for potential future payments.

On May 10, 2010, three hourly restaurant employees in the State of California filed a class action lawsuit in the California Superior Court, Placer County, against us alleging violations of the California Labor Code by requiring employees to purchase uniforms and other work tools to perform their jobs, among other claims (Reed v. The Cheesecake Factory Restaurants, Inc. et al; Case No. S CV 27073). In October 2010, we gave notice to the respective courts in Case No. S CV 27073 and Case No. BC360426 (see below) that such cases may be related. On July 28, 2010, a lawsuit was filed against us in the Santa Clara County Superior Court (Rusteen v. The Cheesecake Factory Restaurants, Inc. et al; Case No. 1-10-CV-178233) claiming similar and additional allegations to those asserted in Case No. BC360426 including, among other things, violations of California's wage and hour laws with respect to alleged failure to pay the plaintiff overtime, reporting time pay and minimum wages, allow proper meal breaks or rest periods, and provide adequate pay statements. In October 2010, we gave notice to the respective courts in Case No. 1-10-CV-178233 and Case No. BC360426 that such cases may be related. The plaintiff in Case No. 1-10-CV-178233 seeks unspecified amounts of penalties and other monetary payments on behalf of himself and other purported class members. On April 6, 2011, a Class Action Complaint in Intervention was filed by a former staff member from our Irvine, California restaurant seeking to join Case No. S CV 27073. The plaintiffs also seek attorneys' fees. We intend to vigorously defend against these actions. Based on the current status of this matter, we have not reserved for potential future payments.

We are also subject to other private lawsuits, administrative proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of our business. These claims typically involve claims from guests, staff members and others related to operational issues common to the foodservice industry. A number of these claims may exist at any given time and some of the employee claims may be plead as class actions. We could be affected by adverse publicity and litigation costs resulting from such allegations, regardless of whether these allegations are valid or whether we are determined to be liable. From time to time, we are also involved in lawsuits with respect to infringements of, or challenges to, our registered trademarks. At this time, we believe that the final disposition of these lawsuits, proceedings and claims will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

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The following table presents information related to stock-based compensation (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 2,965	\$ 2,939	\$ 5,946	\$ 6,582
Income tax benefit	1,134	1,115	2,274	2,497
Capitalized stock-based compensation (1)	57	78	130	132

(1) It is our policy to capitalize the portion of stock-based compensation costs for our internal development and construction, legal, and facilities departments that relates to capitalizable activities such as the design and construction of new restaurants, remodeling existing locations, lease, intellectual property and liquor license acquisition activities and equipment installation. Capitalized stock-based compensation is included in property and equipment, net and other assets on the consolidated balance sheets.

In April 2011, our Board of Directors approved an amendment to our 2010 Stock Incentive Plan to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issuance under the plan to 4,800,000 shares from 3,800,000 shares. This amendment was approved by our shareholders at our Annual Meeting held on June 1, 2011.

Stock Options

The weighted average fair value at the grant date for options issued during the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and 2010 was \$12.11 and \$11.14 per option, respectively. The fair value of options at the grant date was estimated utilizing the Black-Scholes valuation model with the following weighted average assumptions for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and 2010, respectively: (a) no dividend yield on our stock, (b) expected stock price volatility of 39.0% and 40.0%, (c) a risk-free interest rate of 2.0% and 2.5%, and (d) an expected option term of 6.0 and 5.8 years.

Stock option activity during the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 was as follows:

	Shares (In thousands)	Weighted Average Exercise Price (Per share)	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding at December 28, 2010	9,159	\$ 22.63	5.4	\$ 79,835

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Granted	660	\$	30.81		
Exercised	(365)	\$	20.44		
Cancelled	(211)	\$	19.73		
Outstanding at June 28, 2011	9,243	\$	23.35	5.1	\$ 80,979
Exercisable at June 28, 2011	4,527	\$	27.01	3.8	\$ 24,592

The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 was \$2.3 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2010 was \$1.8 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. As of June 28, 2011, the total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to nonvested stock options was \$18.6 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of approximately 2.6 years.

Restricted Shares

Restricted share activity during the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 was as follows:

	Shares (In thousands)		Weighted Average Fair Value (Per share)
Outstanding at December 28, 2010	537	\$	14.72
Granted	192		30.96
Vested	(36)		26.03
Forfeited	(16)		13.58
Outstanding at June 28, 2011	677	\$	18.73

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Fair value of our restricted shares is based on our closing stock price on the date of grant. The weighted average fair value at the grant date for restricted shares issued during the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and 2010 was \$29.86 and \$22.94, respectively. The fair value of shares that vested during the thirteen weeks and twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 was \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. The fair value of shares that vested during the thirteen weeks and twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2010 was \$0.3 million and \$3.7 million, respectively. As of June 28, 2011, total unrecognized stock-based compensation expense related to nonvested restricted shares was \$7.9 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of approximately 3.3 years.

6. Net Income Per Share

At June 28, 2011 and June 29, 2010, 0.7 million and 0.6 million shares, respectively, of restricted stock issued to employees were unvested, and therefore excluded from the calculation of basic earnings per share for the fiscal quarters ended on those dates. Diluted net income per share includes the dilutive effect of both outstanding stock options and restricted shares, calculated using the treasury stock method. Assumed proceeds from in-the-money options include windfall tax benefits, net of shortfalls, calculated under the as-if method as prescribed by Financial Accounting Standards Codification 718, Compensation Stock Option Compensation.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)			
Net income	\$ 24,748	\$ 19,229	\$ 45,204	\$ 37,895
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	56,554	59,238	57,517	59,261
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted shares	2,041	1,625	2,026	1,445
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	58,595	60,863	59,543	60,706
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.64
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.42	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.62

Shares of common stock equivalents of 2.4 million and 2.6 million for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 and 3.8 million and 5.2 million for the thirteen and twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2010, respectively, were not included in the diluted calculation due to their anti-dilutive effect.

7. Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consisted of (in thousands):

Thirteen Weeks Ended	Thirteen Weeks Ended	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended
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	June 28, 2011	June 29, 2010	June 28, 2011	June 29, 2010
Net income	\$ 24,748	\$ 19,229	\$ 45,204	\$ 37,895
Unrealized (gain)/loss on derivative financial instruments		(63)		41
Loss reclassified into income due to cancellation of financial instrument		4,578		4,578
Total	\$ 24,748	\$ 23,744	\$ 45,204	\$ 42,514

8. Segment Information

We operate in two business segments, restaurants and bakery. Restaurants consist of The Cheesecake Factory®, Grand Lux Cafe® and RockSugar Pan Asian Kitchen®. The bakery segment produces baked desserts and other products for our restaurants and for other foodservice operators, retailers and distributors. Bakery sales to our restaurants are recorded at prices similar to third-party national accounts. Unallocated corporate expenses, which include all stock-based compensation, assets and capital expenditures, are presented below as reconciling items to the amounts presented in the consolidated financial statements.

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Segment information is presented below (in thousands):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011		Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010	
Revenue:								
Restaurants	\$	416,549	\$	404,797	\$	823,452	\$	798,469
Bakery		28,110		27,182		53,947		52,530
Intercompany bakery sales		(13,913)		(13,070)		(27,888)		(26,657)
Total	\$	430,746	\$	418,909	\$	849,511	\$	824,342
Income from operations:								
Restaurants	\$	56,621	\$	58,387	\$	108,518	\$	107,727
Bakery		1,885		2,219		2,885		4,734
Corporate		(23,344)		(23,311)		(46,390)		(46,489)
Total	\$	35,162	\$	37,295	\$	65,013	\$	65,972
Depreciation and amortization:								
Restaurants	\$	15,819	\$	15,971	\$	31,597	\$	32,002
Bakery		640		772		1,291		1,539
Corporate		1,024		1,283		2,048		2,640
Total	\$	17,483	\$	18,026	\$	34,936	\$	36,181
Capital expenditures:								
Restaurants	\$	18,523	\$	10,113	\$	26,947	\$	16,387
Bakery		512		230		633		355
Corporate		636		610		2,596		1,123
Total	\$	19,671	\$	10,953	\$	30,176	\$	17,865
Total assets:								
					June 28, 2011		December 28, 2010	
Restaurants	\$		\$		817,814	\$	882,208	
Bakery					56,414		56,796	
Corporate					121,494		98,303	
Total	\$		\$		995,722	\$	1,037,307	

Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**Forward-Looking Statements**

Certain information included in this Form 10-Q and other materials filed or to be filed by us with the SEC, as well as information included in oral or written statements made by us or on our behalf, may contain forward-looking statements about our current and expected performance trends, growth plans, business goals and other matters. These statements may be contained in our filings with the SEC, in our press releases, in other written communications, and in oral statements made by or with the approval of one of our authorized officers. Words or phrases such as believe, plan, will likely result, expect, intend, will continue, is anticipated, estimate, project, may, could, would, should, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements, and any other statements that are not historical facts, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, as codified in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933,

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as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Acts).

In connection with the safe harbor provisions of the Acts, we have identified and are disclosing important factors, risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in forward-looking statements made by us, or on our behalf (see Part II, Item 1A of this report, Risk Factors, and Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2010). These cautionary statements are to be used as a reference in connection with any forward-looking statements. The factors, risks and uncertainties identified in these cautionary statements are in addition to those contained in any other cautionary statements, written or oral, which may be made or otherwise addressed in connection with a forward-looking statement or contained in any of our subsequent filings with the SEC. Because of these factors, risks and uncertainties, we caution against placing undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be incorrect, and there can be no assurance that forward-looking statements will prove to be accurate. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date on which they are made. Except as may be required by law, we do not undertake any obligation to modify or revise any forward-looking statement to take into account or otherwise reflect subsequent events or circumstances arising after the date that the forward-looking statement was made.

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General

This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our interim unaudited consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this Form 10-Q and the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2010. The inclusion of supplementary analytical and related information herein may require us to make appropriate estimates and assumptions to enable us to fairly present, in all material respects, our analysis of trends and expectations with respect to our results of operations and financial position taken as a whole.

As of August 5, 2011, we operated 165 upscale, casual, full-service dining restaurants: 151 under The Cheesecake Factory® mark, 13 under the Grand Lux Cafe® mark and one under the RockSugar Pan Asian Kitchen® mark. We also operated two bakery production facilities and licensed two limited menu bakery cafes under The Cheesecake Factory Bakery Cafe® mark to another foodservice operator.

The Cheesecake Factory is an upscale, casual dining concept that offers more than 200 menu items including appetizers, pizza, seafood, steaks, chicken, burgers, pasta, specialty items, salads, sandwiches, omelettes and desserts, including approximately 40 varieties of cheesecake and other baked desserts. Grand Lux Cafe and RockSugar Pan Asian Kitchen are also upscale, casual dining concepts offering approximately 200 and 80 menu items, respectively. In contrast to many chain restaurant operations, substantially all of our menu items (except certain desserts manufactured at our bakery production facilities) are prepared on the restaurant premises using high quality, fresh ingredients based on innovative and proprietary recipes. We believe our restaurants are recognized by consumers for offering value with generous food portions at moderate prices. Our restaurants' distinctive, contemporary design and decor create a high-energy ambiance in a casual setting. Our restaurants typically range in size from 7,000 to 15,000 interior square feet, provide full liquor service and are generally open seven days a week for lunch and dinner, as well as Sunday brunch.

In January 2011, we announced our initial expansion plans outside of the United States. We entered into an exclusive licensing agreement with a Kuwait-based company to build and operate The Cheesecake Factory restaurants in the Middle East. The agreement provides for the development of 22 restaurants over five years in the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with the opportunity to expand the agreement to include other markets in the Middle East and North Africa, Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Turkey. This licensing agreement includes an initial development fee, site and design fees and ongoing royalties on our licensee's restaurant sales. The transaction also includes an agreement to supply bakery products branded under The Cheesecake Factory trademark to such restaurants. We do not expect this agreement to have a meaningful impact on our financial results in the near-term.

Overview

In addition to being highly competitive, the restaurant industry is affected by changes in consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns; changes in general economic conditions; public safety conditions; demographic trends; weather conditions; the cost and availability of food products, labor and energy; purchasing power; and government regulations. Accordingly, as part of our strategy we must constantly evolve and refine the critical elements of our restaurant concepts to protect our competitiveness and to maintain and enhance the strength of our brands.

Our strategy is driven by our commitment to guest satisfaction and is focused primarily on menu innovation and operational execution to continue to differentiate ourselves from other restaurant concepts, as well as drive competitively strong performance that is sustainable.

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Financially, we are focused on prudently managing expenses at our restaurants, bakery facilities and corporate support center. We are also committed to allocating capital in a manner that will maximize profitability and returns. Investing in new restaurant development that meets our return on investment criteria is our top capital allocation priority with a focus on opening our restaurant concepts in premier locations within both existing and new markets.

In evaluating and assessing the performance of our business, we believe the following are key performance indicators that should be taken into consideration:

- *Comparable Restaurant Sales and Overall Revenue Growth.* Changes in comparable restaurant sales come from variations in guest traffic, as well as changes in check average (as a result of menu price increases and/or changes in menu mix). Our strategy is to grow guest traffic by continuing to offer innovative, high quality menu items that offer guests a wide range of options in terms of flavor, price and value. In addition, we plan to continue focusing on service and hospitality with the goal of delivering an exceptional guest experience. Our philosophy with regard to menu pricing is to use price increases to help offset key operating costs in a manner that balances protecting both our margins and guest traffic levels. Prior to the economic downturn, menu mix generally had a neutral effect on our average check, allowing us to retain the full impact of our menu price increases. As the economy strengthens, we are trending back toward this pattern as guests focus less on check management.

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Comparable restaurant sales growth, in addition to revenue from new restaurant openings and increases in third-party bakery sales, drive our overall revenue growth. In the future, we expect revenue from international locations to also contribute to our revenue growth.

- *Income from Operations Expressed as a Percentage of Revenues (Operating Margins)*. Operating margins are subject to fluctuations in commodity costs, labor, restaurant-level occupancy expenses, general and administrative expenses, and preopening expenses. Our objective is to gradually increase our operating margins by capturing fixed cost leverage from comparable restaurant sales increases; maximizing our purchasing power as our business grows; and operating our restaurants as productively as possible by retaining the efficiencies we gained through the implementation of cost management initiatives.

By efficiently scaling our restaurant and bakery support infrastructure and improving our internal processes, we strive to grow general and administrative expenses at a slower rate than revenue growth over the long-term, which should also contribute to operating margin expansion.

- *Return on Investment*. Return on investment measures our ability to make the best decisions regarding our allocation of capital. Returns are affected by the cost to build restaurants, the level of revenues that each restaurant can deliver and our ability to maximize the profitability of restaurants through operational execution and strict cost management. Our objective is to deploy capital in a manner that will maximize our return on investment.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, our consolidated statements of operations expressed as percentages of revenues. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any other interim period or for the full fiscal year.

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Costs and expenses:				
Cost of sales	25.5	24.5	25.3	24.5
Labor expenses	32.4	32.5	32.6	32.9
Other operating costs and expenses	24.0	24.0	24.3	24.2
General and administrative expenses	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.7
Depreciation and amortization expenses	4.1	4.3	4.1	4.4
Preopening costs	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3
Total costs and expenses	91.8	91.1	92.3	92.0
Income from operations	8.2	8.9	7.7	8.0
Interest expense	(0.3)	(2.5)	(0.3)	(1.7)
Interest income				
Other income, net				0.1

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Income before income taxes	7.9	6.4	7.4	6.4
Income tax provision	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.8
Net income	5.7%	4.6%	5.3%	4.6%

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Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011 Compared to Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010

Revenues

Revenues increased 2.8% to \$430.7 million for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$418.9 million for the thirteen weeks ended June 29, 2010.

Restaurant sales increased 2.9% to \$416.5 million compared to \$404.8 million in the prior year second quarter. Comparable sales at The Cheesecake Factory and Grand Lux Cafe restaurants increased by 2.1%, or \$8.3 million, from the second quarter of fiscal 2010. The Cheesecake Factory and Grand Lux Cafe restaurants become eligible to enter our comparable sales calculations in their 19th month of operation. At June 28, 2011, there were four The Cheesecake Factory restaurants not included in the comparable sales base.

Comparable sales at The Cheesecake Factory restaurants increased 2.3% from the prior year second quarter driven both by improved guest traffic and average check. We implemented effective menu price increases of approximately 0.7% during both the first quarter of fiscal 2011 and third quarter of fiscal 2010. On a weighted average basis, based on the timing of our menu roll outs within each quarter, The Cheesecake Factory menu included a 1.4% increase in pricing for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011. This increase in menu pricing was partially offset by a slight menu mix shift due to check management by our guests. However, menu mix improved in each of the first two quarters of fiscal 2011, particularly related to beverage purchases.

Comparable sales at our Grand Lux Cafe restaurants were flat from the prior year second quarter due to a decline in guest traffic offset by an increase in average check. We implemented an effective menu price increase of approximately 1.4% during the second quarter of fiscal 2011. We did not implement any menu price increases at Grand Lux Cafe in fiscal 2010. On a weighted average basis, based on the timing of our menu roll outs within each quarter, the Grand Lux Cafe menu included a 0.9% increase in pricing for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011.

We generally update and reprint the menus in our restaurants twice a year. As part of these menu updates, we evaluate the need for price increases based on those operating cost and expense increases of which we are aware or that we can reasonably expect. While menu price increases can facilitate increased comparable restaurant sales in addition to offsetting margin pressure, we carefully consider all potential price increases in light of the extent to which we believe they will be accepted by our restaurant guests.

Additionally, other factors outside of our control, such as general economic conditions, inclement weather, timing of holidays, and competitive and other factors, including those referenced in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 28, 2010, can impact comparable sales.

Total restaurant operating weeks increased 1.2% to 2,132 for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 due to the opening of two new restaurants during the trailing 15-month period. In addition, average sales per restaurant operating week increased 1.7% to \$195,400 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Bakery sales to other foodservice operators, retailers and distributors increased 0.7% to \$14.2 million for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$14.1 million for the comparable period of last year. This increase resulted from higher sales to distributors and retail, partially offset by a decline in warehouse club sales.

We strive to develop and maintain long-term, growing relationships with our bakery customers, based largely on our 38-year reputation for producing high quality and creative baked desserts. However, it is difficult to predict the timing of bakery product shipments and contribution margins on a quarterly basis, as the purchasing plans of our large-account customers may fluctuate. Due to the highly competitive nature of the bakery business, we are unable to enter into long-term contracts with our large-account bakery customers, who may discontinue purchasing our products without advance notice at any time for any reason.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales consists of food, beverage, retail and bakery production supply costs incurred in conjunction with our restaurant and bakery revenues, and excludes depreciation, which is captured separately in depreciation and amortization expenses. As a percentage of revenues, cost of sales increased to 25.5% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to 24.5% in the comparable period of last year. This increase was due to continuing cost pressures from certain commodities, primarily dairy, fish, shrimp and some general grocery items.

Our restaurant menus are among the most diversified in the foodservice industry and, accordingly, are not overly dependent on a few select commodities. Changes in costs for one commodity can sometimes be counterbalanced by cost changes in other commodity categories. The principal commodity categories for our restaurants include produce, poultry, meat, fish and seafood, cheese, other dairy products, bread and general grocery items.

We attempt to negotiate short-term and long-term agreements for our principal commodity, supply and equipment requirements, depending on market conditions and expected demand. However, we are currently unable to contract for long periods of time for certain of our commodities such as fish and most dairy items (except for cream cheese used in our bakery operations). Consequently, these commodities can be subject to unforeseen supply and cost fluctuations. Cream cheese is the most significant commodity used in our bakery products. We have contracted for a substantial portion of our fiscal 2011 cream cheese requirements and plan to purchase cream cheese on the spot market as necessary to supplement our contracted amounts.

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As has been our past practice, we will carefully consider opportunities to introduce new menu items and implement selected menu price increases to help offset expected cost increases for key commodities and other goods and services utilized by our operations.

We have taken steps to qualify multiple suppliers and enter into agreements for some of the key commodities used in our restaurant and bakery operations. However, there can be no assurance that future supplies and costs for these commodities will not fluctuate due to weather and other market conditions outside of our control. For new restaurants, cost of sales will typically be higher during the first three to four months of operations until our management team becomes more accustomed to optimally predicting, managing and servicing the sales volumes at the new restaurant.

Labor Expenses

As a percentage of revenues, labor expenses, which include restaurant-level labor costs and bakery direct production labor, including associated fringe benefits, decreased to 32.4% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to 32.5% in the comparable period of last year. This improvement resulted primarily from overall productivity gains. Stock-based compensation included in labor was \$1.1 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to \$1.2 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Other Operating Costs and Expenses

Other operating costs and expenses consist of restaurant-level occupancy expenses (rent, common area expenses, insurance, licenses, taxes and utilities), other operating expenses (excluding food costs and labor expenses, which are reported separately) and bakery production overhead, selling and distribution expenses. As a percentage of revenues, other operating costs and expenses were 24.0% for both the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 and June 29, 2010.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (G&A) expenses consist of the restaurant management recruiting and training program, as well as the restaurant field supervision, bakery administrative, and corporate support organizations. As a percentage of revenues, G&A expenses decreased to 5.6% for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 versus 5.7% for the comparable period of fiscal 2010 primarily due to leverage from our positive comparable sales. Stock-based compensation included in G&A was \$1.8 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to \$1.7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

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As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization decreased to 4.1% for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to 4.3% for the same period of last year. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower capital investments in the past few years, as well as proportionately higher investment during those years in information systems, which have shorter useful lives than most restaurant capital expenditures.

Preopening Costs

Preopening costs were \$1.1 million for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$0.6 million in the comparable period of the prior year. Although we did not open any restaurants in the second quarter of either fiscal 2011 or 2010, we incurred higher costs in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 for future openings. We opened one The Cheesecake Factory restaurant in the second half of fiscal 2010 compared to the planned opening of six The Cheesecake Factory restaurants in the second half of fiscal 2011.

Preopening costs include all costs to relocate and compensate restaurant management employees during the preopening period; costs to recruit and train hourly restaurant employees; wages, travel and lodging costs for our opening training team and other support employees; and straight-line minimum base rent during the build-out and in-restaurant training periods. Also included in preopening costs are expenses for maintaining a roster of trained managers for pending openings; the associated temporary housing and other costs necessary to relocate managers in alignment with future restaurant opening and operating needs; and corporate travel and support activities. Preopening costs can fluctuate significantly from period to period, based on the number and timing of restaurant openings and the specific preopening costs incurred for each restaurant.

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Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other (Expense)/Income, Net

Interest expense decreased to \$1.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to \$10.5 million for the comparable period last year. This decrease was due primarily to \$7.4 million incurred in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 to unwind an interest rate collar on our facility. In addition, we had no outstanding borrowings under our Facility during the second quarter of fiscal 2011 as compared to a \$92.5 million average debt balance in the same prior year period. Interest expense also included \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, respectively, associated with landlord construction allowances deemed to be financing in accordance with accounting guidance.

Interest income was less than \$0.1 million in both the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010.

We recorded net other expense of less than \$0.1 million for the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to net other income of \$0.2 million for the comparable prior year period. This variance primarily relates to losses on disposals of fixed assets recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and changes in the value of our investments in variable life insurance contracts used to support our Executive Savings Plan (ESP), a non-qualified deferred compensation plan.

Income Tax Provision

Our effective income tax rate was 27.4% for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to 28.7% for the comparable prior year period. This decrease was primarily attributable to our projected Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act retention credit for fiscal 2011, a higher manufacturing deduction and a lower proportion of state taxes in relation to pretax income. These reductions were partially offset by a lower proportion of FICA tip credit in relation to pretax income.

Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011 Compared to Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010

Revenues

Revenues increased 3.1% to \$849.5 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$824.3 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 29, 2010.

Restaurant sales increased 3.1% to \$823.5 million compared to \$798.4 million for the same period of the prior year. Comparable sales at The Cheesecake Factory and Grand Lux Cafe increased by 1.8%, or \$14.5 million, from the first half of fiscal 2011.

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Comparable sales at The Cheesecake Factory restaurants increased 2.2% from the first half of fiscal 2010 driven both by improved guest traffic and average check. On a weighted average basis, based on the timing of our menu roll outs within each quarter, The Cheesecake Factory menu included a 1.3% increase in pricing for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011. This increased menu pricing was partially offset by unfavorable menu mix shifts due to check management by our guests.

Comparable sales at our Grand Lux Cafe restaurants decreased 1.9% in the first half of fiscal 2011 as compared to the prior year, primarily driven by a decline in guest traffic partially offset by an increase in average check. On a weighted average basis, based on the timing of our menu roll outs within each quarter, the Grand Lux Cafe menu included a 0.5% increase in pricing for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011.

Total restaurant operating weeks increased 1.5% to 4,258 for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 due to the opening of two new restaurants during the trailing 15-month period. In addition, average sales per restaurant operating week increased 1.6% to \$193,400 compared to the same period of fiscal 2010.

Bakery sales increased 0.8% to \$26.1 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$25.9 million for the comparable period of last year. This increase resulted from higher sales to distributors and retail, partially offset by a decline in warehouse club sales.

Cost of Sales

As a percentage of revenues, cost of sales increased to 25.3% for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to 24.5% in the comparable period of last year. This increase was due to cost pressures from certain commodities, primarily dairy, fish, seafood and some general grocery items.

Labor Expenses

As a percentage of revenues, labor expenses for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 decreased to 32.6% compared to 32.9% in the comparable period of last year. This decrease was primarily from overall productivity gains and lower stock-based compensation. Stock-based compensation included in labor declined to \$2.1 million for the first half of fiscal 2011 compared to \$2.7 million in the first half of fiscal 2010.

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Other Operating Costs and Expenses

As a percentage of revenues, other operating costs and expenses increased to 24.3% for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 from 24.2% for the comparable period of last year. This increase was primarily due to higher year-over-year expense related to our self-insured workers compensation and general liability plans.

General and Administrative Expenses

As a percentage of revenues, G&A expenses were 5.7% for both the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 and the comparable period of fiscal 2010. Stock-based compensation included in G&A was \$3.8 million in both the first half of fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

As a percentage of revenues, depreciation and amortization decreased to 4.1% for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to 4.4% for the same period of last year. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower capital investments in the past few years, as well as proportionately higher investment during those years in information systems, which have shorter useful lives than most restaurant capital expenditures.

Preopening Costs

Preopening costs increased to \$2.9 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$2.7 million in the comparable period of the prior year. We incurred preopening costs to open one The Cheesecake Factory restaurant in the first half of fiscal 2011 compared to opening two The Cheesecake Factory restaurants during the first half of fiscal 2010. In addition, we incurred higher costs for future openings in the first half of fiscal 2011 than in the comparable prior year period. We opened one The Cheesecake Factory restaurant in the second half of fiscal 2010 compared to the planned opening of six The Cheesecake Factory restaurants in the second half of fiscal 2011.

Interest Expense, Interest Income and Other(Expense)/Income, Net

Interest expense decreased to \$2.5 million for the first half of fiscal 2011 compared to \$13.6 million for the comparable period last year, due primarily to \$7.4 million incurred in the second quarter of fiscal 2010 to unwind an interest rate collar. In addition, we had no outstanding borrowings under our Facility during the first half of fiscal 2011 as compared to a \$95.7 million average debt balance in the same prior year period. Interest expense also included \$1.9 million and \$2.0 million for the first half of fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, respectively, associated with landlord construction allowances deemed to be financing in accordance with accounting guidance.

Interest income was less than \$0.1 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to \$0.2 million for the comparable period last year.

We recorded net other expense of \$0.1 million for the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 compared to other income of \$0.5 million for the comparable period last year. This variance primarily relates to losses on disposals of fixed assets recorded in the first half of fiscal 2011 and reductions of other miscellaneous income items compared to the first half of fiscal 2010.

Income Tax Provision

Our effective income tax rate was 27.7% for the first half of fiscal 2011 compared to 28.7% for the comparable prior year period. This decrease was primarily attributable to our projected HIRE Act retention credit for fiscal 2011, a higher manufacturing deduction and a lower proportion of state taxes in relation to pretax income. These reductions were partially offset by a lower proportion of FICA tip credit in relation to pretax income.

Non-GAAP Measures

Adjusted net income and adjusted diluted net income per share are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by or presented in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for measures of performance prepared in accordance with GAAP.

We calculate these non-GAAP measures by eliminating from net income and diluted net income per share the impact of items we do not consider indicative of our ongoing operations. We believe these adjusted measures provide additional information to facilitate the comparison of our past and present financial results. We utilize results that both include and exclude the identified items in evaluating business performance. However, our inclusion of these adjusted measures should not be construed as an indication that our future results will be unaffected by unusual or infrequent items. In the future, we may incur expenses or generate income similar to the adjusted items.

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Following is a reconciliation from net income and diluted net income per share to the corresponding adjusted measures (in thousands, except per share data):

	Thirteen Weeks Ended June 28, 2011		Thirteen Weeks Ended June 29, 2010		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011		Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010	
Net income	\$	24,748	\$	19,229	\$	45,204	\$	37,895
After-tax impact from:								
Unwinding of interest rate collar (1)				4,426				4,426
Adjusted net income	\$	24,748	\$	23,655	\$	45,204	\$	42,321
Diluted net income per share	\$	0.42	\$	0.32	\$	0.76	\$	0.62
After-tax impact from:								
Unwinding of interest rate collar (1) (2)				0.07				0.08
Adjusted net income per share	\$	0.42	\$	0.39	\$	0.76	\$	0.70

(1) Represents costs to unwind a derivative instrument in conjunction with reducing the outstanding balance on our revolving credit facility. The pre-tax amount associated with this item is \$7,376 and was recorded in interest expense.

(2) The diluted net income per share impact differs between the thirteen weeks and twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011 due to a variance in the number of diluted shares outstanding for these two periods.

Fiscal 2011 Outlook

For the third quarter of fiscal 2011, we estimate comparable restaurant sales will increase in a range between 1.5% and 3.0%, consistent with our trends during the first six months of the year. Based on this assumption, our estimate for diluted earnings per share in the third quarter of fiscal 2011 is \$0.36 to \$0.39. Our diluted earnings per share estimate is influenced by our expectation of opening four new restaurants during the quarter, impacting preopening expense, as well as pressure from a continued increase in food costs. We expect higher food costs to contribute to total cost of sales being between 70 to 90 basis points higher than the third quarter of 2010.

We estimate diluted earnings per share for full year fiscal 2011 will be between \$1.62 and \$1.70 based on the assumption that comparable restaurant sales will increase in a range between 1.5% and 2.5%, reflecting both guest traffic and average check growth. Our estimate for diluted earnings per share includes the anticipated impact of approximately \$0.11 from higher cost of sales relative to fiscal 2010. We are absorbing this cost of sales pressure by actively managing our cost structure, including ongoing improvements in labor productivity, and increasing our efficiencies through \$3 million to \$5 million in planned cost savings. In addition, we are implementing a 1.25% menu price increase with our upcoming summer menu change.

In fiscal 2011, we plan to open seven restaurants, two of which were opened as of August 5, 2011. We expect fiscal 2011 cash capital expenditures to range between \$75 million and \$85 million. We also increased our target for repurchases of our common stock to between \$125 million and \$150 million, depending on Company performance and market conditions of this target. Of this target, \$95.0 million was purchased during the first half of fiscal 2011.

We expect our tax rate to be between 27% and 28% for both the third quarter and full year fiscal 2011.

We utilize a 52/53-week fiscal year ending on the Tuesday closest to December 31st for financial reporting purposes. Fiscal 2011 will be a 53-week year, with an additional week in our fourth quarter. The impact from the extra week is incorporated into our estimates. Fiscal year 2010 consisted of 52 weeks.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources**

The following table presents, for the periods indicated, a summary of our key cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities (in millions):

	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 28, 2011	Twenty-Six Weeks Ended June 29, 2010
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 93.8	\$ 76.1
Capital expenditures	\$ (30.2)	\$ (17.9)
Proceeds from exercise of employee stock options	\$ 7.5	\$ 11.6
Purchase of treasury stock	\$ (95.0)	\$ (29.9)

During the twenty-six weeks ended June 28, 2011, our cash on hand decreased by \$22.7 million to \$58.9 million. This decrease was primarily attributable to treasury stock purchases and capital expenditures, partially offset by cash provided by operating activities and proceeds from the exercise of employee stock options.

For fiscal 2011, we currently estimate our cash outlays for capital expenditures to range between \$75 million and \$85 million, net of agreed-upon up-front cash landlord construction contributions and excluding \$9 million of expected noncapitalizable preopening costs for new restaurants. Our estimate for capital expenditures for fiscal 2011 contemplates a net outlay of \$44 million to \$50 million for seven restaurants to be opened during fiscal 2011 and estimated construction-in-progress disbursements for anticipated fiscal 2012 openings. These amounts are net of estimated collections of up-front cash landlord construction contributions. Expected capital expenditures for fiscal 2011 also include \$22 million to \$24 million for maintenance and capacity additions on our existing restaurants and \$9 million to \$11 million for bakery and corporate infrastructure investments.

At June 28, 2011, we had no borrowings outstanding under our \$200 million revolving credit facility (Facility). Availability under the Facility is reduced by outstanding standby letters of credit, which are used to support our self-insurance programs. As of June 28, 2011, we had net availability for borrowings of \$181 million, based upon a zero outstanding debt balance and \$19 million in standby letters of credit. In addition, our Facility limits our cash distributions with respect to our equity interests, such as cash dividends and share repurchases, based on a defined leverage ratio. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further discussion of our long-term debt.

We have an outstanding authorization from our Board of Directors to repurchase up to 31.0 million shares of our common stock. Under this authorization, we have cumulatively repurchased a total of 28.4 million shares at a total cost of \$653.3 million through June 28, 2011. The authorization does not have an expiration date, does not require us to purchase a specific number of shares and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time.

In February 2010, our Board of Directors approved the adoption of a trading plan under Rule 10b5-1 (10b5-1Plan) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Act), which was effective from March 2010 through December 2010. In February 2011, our Board of Directors approved a new 10b5-1 Plan, effective from March 16, 2011 through February 29, 2012. In addition, the Board of Directors approved

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the terms of a share repurchase plan (10b-18 Plan) under which we were authorized to repurchase shares of our common stock in open market transactions in accordance with Rule 10b-18 of the Act, effective from February 24, 2011 through May 13, 2011. This 10b-18 Plan was terminated on April 19, 2011, in accordance with its terms upon the repurchase of all of the shares contemplated to be repurchased under the plan. We repurchased 3.2 million of our common shares at a total cost of \$95.0 million during the first half of fiscal 2011. We target repurchasing between \$125 million and \$150 million of our common stock during fiscal 2011, depending on Company performance and market conditions.

The timing and number of shares repurchased pursuant to the share repurchase authorization are subject to a number of factors, including current market conditions, legal constraints, available cash or other sources of funding and financial covenants under our credit facility that limit share repurchases based on a defined leverage ratio. (See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further discussion of our long-term debt.) Shares may be repurchased in the open market or through privately negotiated transactions at times and prices considered appropriate by us. We make the determination to repurchase shares based on several factors, including an evaluation of current and future capital needs associated with new restaurant development, current and forecasted cash flows, a review of our capital structure and cost of capital, and our share price. One of our objectives with regard to share repurchases is to offset the dilution to our shares outstanding that results from employee stock option exercises.

Based on our current expansion objectives, we believe that during the upcoming twelve months our cash and cash equivalents, combined with expected cash flows provided by operations, available borrowings under our credit facility and expected landlord construction contributions should be sufficient in the aggregate to finance our capital allocation strategy, including capital expenditures, share repurchases and the potential initiation of a dividend.

As of June 28, 2011, we are not a party to any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for a summary of new accounting standards.

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Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The following discussion of market risks contains forward-looking statements. Actual results may differ materially from the following discussion based on general conditions in the financial and commodity markets.

We are exposed to market risk from interest rate changes on our funded debt. This exposure relates to the component of the interest rate on our \$200 million revolving credit facility (Facility) that is indexed to three-month LIBOR. As of June 28, 2011, we had no debt outstanding under the Facility. Therefore, we had no exposure to interest rate fluctuations on our funded debt at that date. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further discussion of our long-term debt.

We are also subject to market risk related to our investments in variable life insurance contracts used to support our Executive Savings Plan, a non-qualified deferred compensation plan, to the extent these investments are not equivalent to the related liability. In addition, because changes in these investments are not taxable, the full impact of gains or losses affects net income. Based on balances at June 28, 2011 and December 28, 2010, a hypothetical 10% decline in the market value of our deferred compensation asset and related liability would not impact income before income taxes. However, net income would decline by \$0.9 million and \$0.7 million, respectively.

We purchase food and other commodities for use in our operations, based on market prices established with our suppliers. Many of the commodities purchased by us can be subject to volatility due to market supply and demand factors outside of our control. To manage this risk in part, we periodically enter into fixed price purchase commitments, with terms typically up to one year, for many of our commodity requirements. However, we are currently unable to contract for long periods of time for certain of our commodities such as fish and most dairy items (except for cream cheese used in our bakery operations). Dairy costs can also fluctuate due to government regulation. Substantially all of our food and supplies are available from multiple qualified suppliers, which helps to diversify our overall commodity cost risk. In addition, we may have the ability to increase menu prices, or vary menu items, in response to food commodity price increases. Some of our commodity purchase arrangements may contain contractual features that limit the price paid by establishing certain price floors or caps. We do not use financial instruments to hedge commodity prices, since our purchase arrangements with suppliers, to the extent that we can enter into such arrangements, help control the ultimate cost that we pay.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established and maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that material information relating to the Company and our subsidiaries required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only a reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management was necessarily required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures. We carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief

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Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of 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 at the reasonable assurance level as of June 28, 2011.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) during the fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2011 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

See Note 4 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A description of the risk factors associated with our business is contained in Part I, Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2010 (Annual Report), and there have been no material changes thereto since the filing of our Annual Report. These cautionary statements are to be used as a reference in connection with any forward-looking statements. The factors, risks and uncertainties identified in these cautionary statements are in addition to those contained in any other cautionary statements, written or oral, which may be made or otherwise addressed in connection with a forward-looking statement or contained in any of our subsequent filings with the SEC.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**

The following provides information regarding our purchases of our common stock during the thirteen weeks ended June 28, 2011:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
March 30 - May 3, 2011	625,176	\$ 29.44	625,176	3,417,850
May 4 - May 31, 2011	408,650	30.36	408,650	3,009,200
June 1 - June 28, 2011	448,517	30.34	448,517	2,560,683
Total	1,482,343		1,482,343	

We have an outstanding authorization from our Board of Directors to repurchase up to 31.0 million shares of our common stock. Under this authorization, we have cumulatively repurchased a total of 28.4 million shares at a total cost of \$653.3 million through June 28, 2011; we repurchased 3.2 million of these shares at a total cost of \$95.0 million during the first half of fiscal 2011. The authorization does not have an expiration date, does not require us to purchase a specific number of shares and may be modified, suspended or terminated at any time. See Liquidity and Capital Resources in Part I, Item 2 of this report for further discussion of our share repurchases.

Our Facility limits our cash distributions with respect to our equity interests, such as cash dividends and share repurchases, based on a defined leverage ratio. See Note 3 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part I, Item 1 of this report for further discussion of our long-term debt.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit No.	Item	Form	File Number	Incorporated by Reference from Exhibit Number	Filed with SEC
2.1	Form of Reorganization Agreement	Amend. No. 1 to Form S-1	33-479336	2.1	8/17/92
3.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation including Certificate of Designation of Series A Junior Participating Cumulative Preferred Stock	10-K	000-20574	3.1	2/23/11
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws as of May 20, 2009	8-K	000-20574	3.8	5/27/09
3.3	Form of Rights Agreement dated as of August 4, 1998 between The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated and U.S. Stock Transfer Corporation	8-A	000-20574	1	8/18/98
3.4	Amendment No. 1 to Rights Agreement dated as of November 4, 2003 between The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated and U.S. Stock Transfer Corporation	Amend. No. 1 to Form 8-A	000-20574	2	11/13/03
3.5	Amendment No. 2 to Rights Agreement dated as of August 1, 2008 between The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated and Computershare Trust Company	Amend. No 2 to Form 8-A	000-20574	3	8/1/08
10.1*	2010 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended April 7, 2011*	DEF14A	000-20574	Exhibit A	4/21/11
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Principal Executive Officer				Filed herewith
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Principal Financial Officer				Filed herewith
32.1	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Principal Executive Officer				Filed herewith
32.2	Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 for Principal Financial Officer				Filed herewith
Exhibit 101	XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) The following materials from The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 28, 2011, formatted in Extensive Business Reporting Language (XBRL), (i) consolidated balance sheets, (ii) consolidated statements of operations, (iii) consolidated statement of stockholders equity, (iv) consolidated statements of cash flows, and (v) the notes to the consolidated financial statements.				Filed herewith

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit.

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SIGNATURES

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.

Date: August 5, 2011

THE CHEESECAKE FACTORY INCORPORATED

By: /s/ DAVID OVERTON
David Overton
Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ W. DOUGLAS BENN
W. Douglas Benn
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ CHERYL M. SLOMANN
Cheryl M. Slomann
Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)