APPLEBEES INTERNATIONAL INC Form 10-Q May 03, 2006

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

> > FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)
[X] QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 26, 2006
OR
[ ] TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to
Commission File Number: 000-17962
Applebee's International, Inc.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Delaware 43-1461763
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.) incorporation or organization)
4551 W. 107th Street, Overland Park, Kansas 66207
(Address of principal executive offices and zip code)
(913) 967-4000
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during

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

Yes X No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated

filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (check one):

Large accelerated filer X Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Yes No X

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of May 1, 2006 was 74,273,957.

1.

#### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. FORM 10-Q FISCAL QUARTER ENDED MARCH 26, 2006 INDEX

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2.

#### PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (in thousands, except share amounts)

	March 26 2006
ASSETS	
Current assets:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,451
Short-term investments, at market value	287
Receivables (less allowance of \$328 in 2006 and \$340 in 2005)	37,136
Receivables related to captive insurance subsidiary	1,403
Inventories	15,327
Prepaid income taxes	54
Prepaid and other current assets	18,694
Total current assets	80 <b>,</b> 352
Property and equipment, net	607,668
Goodwill	139,111
Restricted assets related to captive insurance subsidiary	19,115
Other intangible assets, net	7,988
Other assets, net	33,896
	\$ 888,130

#### LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Current liabilities:	
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 278
Notes payable	
Accounts payable	49,243
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	80,070
Loss reserve and unearned premiums related to captive	
insurance subsidiary	8,870
Accrued dividends	
Accrued income taxes	4,190
Total current liabilities	142,651
Non-current liabilities:	 
Long-term debt, less current portion	207,534
Deferred income taxes	36,369

Other non-current liabilities	53,041
Total non-current liabilities	296,944
Total liabilities	439,595
Commitments and contingencies (Note 3) Stockholders' equity: Preferred stock - par value \$0.01 per share: authorized - 1,000,000 shares; no shares issued Common stock - par value \$0.01 per share: authorized - 125,000,000 shares; issued - 108,503,243 shares Additional paid-in capital Unearned compensation Retained earnings	 1,085 242,049  737,428
	980,562
Treasury stock – 34,041,590 shares in 2006 and 34,304,693 shares in 2005, at cost	(532 <b>,</b> 027)
Total stockholders' equity	448,535
	\$ 888,130

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

3.

# APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS (Unaudited) (in thousands, except per share amounts)

	13 Wee	ks Ended
	March 26, 2006	 Mar 2
Operating revenues:		
Company restaurant sales	\$ 307,899	\$ 2
Franchise royalties and fees	35,935	
Other franchise income	445	
Total operating revenues	344,279	3
Cost of company restaurant sales:		
Food and beverage	82,236	
Labor	101,031	
Direct and occupancy	78,946	
Pre-opening expense	750	
Total cost of company restaurant sales	262,963	2
Cost of other franchise income	766	
General and administrative expenses	35,606	
Amortization of intangible assets	204	

Impairment and other restaurant closure costs Loss on disposition of property and equipment	1,600 577	
Operating earnings	42,563	
Other income (expense): Investment income (loss) Interest expense Other income	745 (2,554) 136	
Total other income (expense)	 (1,673)	
Earnings before income taxes Income taxes	40,890 13,739	
Net earnings	\$ 27,151	\$
Basic net earnings per common share	0.37	'
Diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.36	\$
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	74,147	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	75,281	

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

4.

### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Unaudited) (in thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In	Unearned	P
	Shares	Amount	Capital	Compensation	E 
Balance, December 25, 2005	108,503	\$ 1,085	\$234 <b>,</b> 988	\$ (2,614)	\$
Net earnings Purchases of treasury stock Reclassification of unearned compensation related to the adoption of Statement of					
Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R) (Note 2) Stock options exercised and related tax			(2,614)	2,614	

Balance, March 26, 2006	108,503	\$ 1,085	\$242,049	\$ \$
to employee-based awards			6,165	 
incentive plans Stock-based compensation expense related			(532)	
Shares issued under employee benefit plans Nonvested shares awarded under equity			511	
benefit			3,531	

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

5.

#### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited) (in thousands)

	13 We
	March 26, 2006
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: Net earnings	\$ 27,151
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	15,361
Amortization of intangible assets	204
Stock-based compensation	6,165
Other amortization	45
Deferred income tax provision	1,278
Impairment and other restaurant closure costs	1,600
Loss on disposition of property and equipment	577
Income tax benefit from stock-based compensation Changes in assets and liabilities (exclusive of effects of acquisitions):	1,005
Receivables	718
Receivables related to captive insurance subsidiary	309
Inventories	5,104
Income taxes	7,624
Prepaid and other current assets	(7,794)
Accounts payable	(9,750)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(21,146)
Loss reserve and unearned premiums related to captive	· · · ·
insurance subsidiary	(1,365)
Other non-current liabilities	23
Other	(191)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	26,918

CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchases of property and equipment	(30,968)
Restricted assets related to captive insurance subsidiary	214
Acquisition of restaurants	(7,962)
NET CASH USED BY INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(38,716)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Purchases of treasury stock	(5,171)
Dividends paid	(14,840)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	5,075
Shares issued under employee benefit plans	1,020
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	680
Net debt proceeds (payments)	19,445
NET CASH PROVIDED (USED) BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	6,209
NET DECREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(5,589)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of period	13,040
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of period	\$ 7,451

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

6.

#### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS - (Continued) (Unaudited) (in thousands)

		13 Wee
	Ма	rch 26, 2006
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION: Cash paid during the 13 week period for: Income taxes	Ş	3,153
Interest	====== \$ ======	2,472

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES:

We issued nonvested shares (previously referred to as restricted stock prior to fiscal 2006) of \$1,499,000 for the 13 weeks ended March 26, 2006 and nonvested shares, net of forfeitures, of \$2,727,000 for the 13 weeks ended March 27, 2005, respectively.

In 2002, we entered into a rabbi trust agreement to protect the assets of the

nonqualified deferred compensation plan for certain of our associates. The plan investments are included in other assets and the offsetting obligation is included in other non-current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets. We had non-cash increases in these balances of \$1,059,000 and \$2,257,000 for the 13 weeks ended March 26, 2006 and March 27, 2005, respectively.

We had property and equipment purchases accrued in accounts payable of approximately \$9,900,000 as of March 26, 2006.

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

7.

#### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

#### 1. Basis of Presentation

Our condensed consolidated financial statements included in this Form 10-Q have been prepared without audit in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Although certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted, we believe that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and notes thereto included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2005.

We believe that all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments necessary for a fair presentation of the results of the interim periods presented, have been made. The results of operations for the interim periods presented are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year.

#### 2. Stock-Based Compensation

Our Board of Directors has approved the Amended and Restated 1995 Equity Incentive Plan ("1995 Plan") and the 1999 Employee Incentive Plan ("1999 Plan") which allow the granting of stock options, stock appreciation rights ("SARs"), nonvested shares, performance units and performance shares to eligible participants. Grants of stock options and SARs may be either incentive or nonqualified. There are 19,900,000 and 2,473,875 shares authorized under the 1995 Plan and the 1999 Plan, respectively. As of March 26, 2006, we had 3,286,440 and 317,097 shares available for grant under the 1995 Plan and 1999 Plan, respectively. We issue shares out of our treasury for stock option exercises, SARs exercises and nonvested share issuances.

Prior to fiscal 2006, we accounted for these stock-based compensation awards under the intrinsic method of Accounting Principles Board ("APB") Opinion No. 25. Opinion No. 25 required compensation cost to be recognized based on the excess, if any, between the quoted market price of the stock at the date of grant and the amount an employee must pay to acquire the stock. All options awarded under both of our plans were granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value on the date of the grant and, accordingly, no compensation expense was recognized for stock option awards. In addition, we adopted the

disclosure provisions of Statements of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 148, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation - Transition and Disclosure, an amendment of FASB Statement No. 123." The Statement required prominent disclosures in financial statements regarding the method of accounting for stock-based employee compensation and the effect of the method used on reported results.

Under APB Opinion No. 25, pro forma expense for stock-based compensation was calculated using a graded vesting schedule over the explicit vesting period. The following table presents the effect on our net earnings and earnings per share had we adopted the fair value method of accounting for stock-based compensation under SFAS No. 123, "Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation" for the 13 weeks ended March 27, 2005 (in thousands, except for per share amounts).

8.

	March 27, 2005
Net earnings, as reported	\$ 31,657
Add: Stock-based compensation expense included in net earnings, net of related taxes	282
Less: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value-based methods for all awards, net of related taxes (1)	1,604
Pro forma net earnings	\$ 30,335
Basic net earnings per common share, as reported	\$ 0.39
Basic net earnings per common share, as adjusted	
Diluted net earnings per common share, as reported	\$ 0.38
Diluted net earnings per common share, as adjusted	

The company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123(R), "Share-Based Payment" ("SFAS 123(R)") at the beginning of fiscal year 2006. SFAS 123(R) requires all stock-based compensation, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the statement of earnings based on fair value. We adopted this accounting treatment using the modified prospective transition method; therefore results for prior periods have not been restated. SFAS 123(R) requires compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions to be recognized in the financial statements. With limited exceptions, the amount of compensation cost will be measured based on the fair value on the grant date of the equity or liability instruments issued. Compensation cost will be recognized over the period that an employee provides service for that award.

Beginning in fiscal 2006, we changed our method of determining the fair value of

stock-based awards from the Black-Scholes model to a binomial model. The binomial model considers a range of assumptions relative to volatility, risk-free interest rates and employee exercise behavior, which more accurately models actual employee behaviors. We believe the binomial model provides a fair value that is more representative of actual and future experience.

Compensation costs related to the first quarter have been recognized for all new awards granted in the first quarter of fiscal 2006 ("2006 quarter") and those awards granted prior to fiscal 2006 that have yet to reach the end of their service period. As required by SFAS 123(R), we began recognizing expense for employee stock-based compensation over the shorter of the vesting period or the period from the date of the grant until the date the employee becomes eligible for retirement. We recognize expense for stock-based compensation over the graded vesting period. We recognized stock-based compensation of approximately \$244,000 in labor and approximately \$5,921,000 in general and administrative expenses in the condensed consolidated financial statements in the 2006 quarter and approximately \$431,000 in general and administrative expenses for the first quarter of fiscal 2005 ("2005 quarter").

9.

The total income tax benefit recognized in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the 2006 quarter and the 2005 quarter was approximately \$2,164,000 and \$149,000, respectively. As of March 26, 2006, we had unrecognized compensation expense of \$26,900,000 to be recognized over a weighted average period of 3.4 years.

As required by SFAS 123(R), unearned compensation of \$2,614,000, which was previously reflected as a reduction to stockholders' equity as of December 25, 2005, was reclassified as a reduction to additional paid-in capital.

#### Stock Options

Prior to fiscal 2005, we granted substantially all of our awards through stock options once per year. These stock options generally vest over three years and expire ten years from the date of the grant.

In fiscal 2005, we granted substantially all of our awards through quarterly stock options grants. Grants issued in the first quarter of each year vest three years from the date of the grant. Grants issued in subsequent quarters, vest on the same date as the first quarterly stock option grant of that year. In fiscal 2005, we also granted certain employees stock options with 25% of the grant vesting four years from the grant date and the remaining 75% of the grant vesting five years from the grant date. Beginning in fiscal 2005, option grants expire six to seven years from the date of the grant. In the 2006 quarter, we issued grants to certain employees and members of the board of directors which vest either one or three years from the date of the grant. The outside members of the board of directors will continue to receive a grant of options every year which expire 10 years from the grant date.

Transactions for stock options relative to both plans for the 2006 quarter were as follows:

------

1995 Plan

	Number of Options	Av Ex	ighted erage ercise rice 	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggre Intrinsi
Options outstanding at					(in tho
December 25, 2005	7,365,933	\$	21.33	6.5 years	
Granted	293,010	\$	22.58		
Exercised	(269,717)	\$	14.30		\$2
Expired					
Forfeited	(80,849)	\$	25.73		
Options outstanding at					
March 26, 2006	7,308,377	\$	21.59	6.4 years	\$ 28
Options exercisable at					
. March 26, 2006	2,516,400	\$	14.57	5.5 years	\$ 25

10.

	1999 Plan					
	Number of Options		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggreg Intrinsi		
Options outstanding at				(in tho		
December 25, 2005	664 <b>,</b> 656	\$ 13.73	6.0 years			
Granted				<u>^</u>		
Exercised	(93,434)	\$ 14.08		Ş		
Expired Forfeited						
Options outstanding at						
March 26, 2006	571 <b>,</b> 222	\$ 13.67	5.7 years	\$ 6		
Options exercisable at March 26, 2006	559 <b>,</b> 972	\$ 13.62	5.7 years	\$ 6		

The aggregate intrinsic value was calculated using the difference between the current market price and the grant price for only those awards that have a grant price that is less than the current market price.

We derived the following weighted-average  $% 100\,$  assumptions using the binomial model in the 2006 quarter and the Black-Scholes  $% 100\,$  model for the 2005 quarter for stock options:

March 26, March 27,

	2006	2005
	(Binomial)	(Black-Scholes)
Expected term in years	4.8	4.4
Expected stock price volatility	31.3%	33.6%
Expected dividend yield	0.9%	0.3%
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%	4.2%
Fair value of options granted	\$ 6.93	\$ 9.20

11.

#### Stock Appreciation Rights

Beginning in the 2006 quarter, we began granting substantially all of our awards through quarterly SAR grants which are exercisable in shares of our common stock. Grants issued for the first quarter of each year vest three years from the date of the grant. Grants issued in subsequent quarters, vest on the same date as the first quarterly stock option grant of that year. The SARs granted in the 2006 quarter expire seven years from the date of the grant.

	1995 Plan				
	Number of SARs	Av Ex		Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Aggregate Intrinsic Val
SARs outstanding at					(in thousand
December 25, 2005					
Granted(1)	334,125	Ş	23.57		
Exercised					
Expired					
Forfeited					
SARs outstanding at					
March 26, 2006	334,125	\$	23.57	6.9 years	\$ 314
SARs exercisable at					
March 26, 2006					

We derived the following weighted-average assumptions for SARs using the binomial model in the 2006 quarter:

March 26, 2006 (Binomial)

Expected term in years	4.2
Expected stock price volatility	31.3%
Expected dividend yield	0.9%
Risk-free interest rate	4.6%
Fair value of SARs granted \$	6.71

Assumptions

We determined our assumptions for stock options and SAR grants based on the following methodology:

Expected term: We have determined the expected term based upon the assumption that all outstanding options will be exercised at the midpoint of the current holding period and the full contractual term.

12.

Expected volatility: We have determined the expected volatility based on a weighted average of Applebee's volatility over the expected term, historical volatility of certain peer group restaurant volatilities and Applebee's implied volatility.

Expected dividend yield: We have determined the expected dividend yield based upon our expected dividends as a percentage of our current stock price.

Risk-free interest rate: We have determined the risk-free interest rate using the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of the grant for the expected term of the award.

Nonvested Shares

We grant nonvested shares under our 1995 Plan. Nonvested shares vest either one, two or three years after the date of the grant. The fair value of nonvested shares granted is equal to the market price of the stock at the date of grant. The weighted average fair value of nonvested shares was \$23.34 and \$28.05 in the 2006 quarter and the 2005 quarter, respectively. Transactions during the 2006 quarter were as follows (in thousands, except fair values):

	Number of Awards	F 
Nonvested share awards outstanding as of December 25, 2005 Granted Vested Forfeited.	257,813 64,235 (88,179) 	\$
Nonvested share awards outstanding as of March 26, 2006	233,869	\$ = ===

As of March 26, 2006, we had unrecognized compensation expense related to nonvested share awards of approximately \$2,900,000 which will be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

Employee stock purchase plan

Our Board of Directors has authorized an employee stock purchase plan that allows associates to purchase shares of our common stock at a 15% discount through payroll deductions. We record compensation for this plan using the Black-Scholes valuation model in the quarter that the purchase occurs. As of March 26, 2006, 298,935 shares of the 1,850,000 shares which were authorized under this plan were available for purchase.

#### 3. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation, claims and disputes: We are involved in various legal actions which include, without limitation, employment law, wage and hour, dram shop claims, personal injury claims and other such restaurant operational matters. In each instance, we believe that we have meritorious defenses to the allegations made and we are vigorously defending these claims.

We believe that the ultimate disposition of these matters will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect upon our business or consolidated financial position.

13.

Lease guarantees and contingencies: In connection with the sale of restaurants to franchisees and other parties, we have, in certain cases, remained contingently liable for the remaining lease payments. As of March 26, 2006, we have outstanding lease guarantees of approximately \$16,800,000. These leases expire at various times with the final lease agreement expiring in 2018. In addition, we or our subsidiaries are contingently liable for various leases that we have assigned in connection with the sale of restaurants to franchisees and other parties, in the potential amount of \$13,700,000. We have not recorded a liability related to these contingent lease liabilities as of March 26, 2006 or December 25, 2005.

In 2004, we arranged for a third-party financing company to provide up to \$250,000,000 to qualified franchisees for loans to fund development of new restaurants through October 2007, subject to our approval. We will provide a limited guarantee of 10% of certain loans advanced under this program. We will be released from our guarantee if certain operating results are met after the restaurant has been open for at least two years. As of March 26, 2006, there were loans outstanding to six franchisees for approximately \$56,500,000 under this program. The fair value of our guarantees under this financing program is approximately \$110,000 and is recorded in non-current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of March 26, 2006.

Severance agreements: We have severance and employment agreements with certain officers providing for severance payments to be made in the event the associate resigns or is terminated not related to a change in control, some of which require payments to be made only if we enforce certain terms in the agreements. If the severance payments had been due as of March 26, 2006, we would have been required to make payments totaling approximately \$12,000,000. In addition, we have severance and employment agreements with certain officers which contain severance provisions related to a change in control. The agreements define the circumstances which will constitute a change in control. Those provisions would have required additional aggregate payments of approximately \$6,100,000 if such officers had been terminated as of March 26, 2006.

#### 4. Net Earnings Per Share

We compute basic net earnings per common share by dividing income available to

common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted net earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if holders of options or other contracts to issue common stock exercised or converted their holdings into common stock. Outstanding stock options and equity-based compensation represent the only dilutive effects on weighted average shares. The chart below presents a reconciliation between basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding and the related net earnings per share. All amounts in the chart, except per share amounts, are expressed in thousands.

	13 Weeks Ended			
		March 27, 2005		
Net earnings	\$ 27,151	\$ 31,657		
Basic weighted average shares outstanding Dilutive effect of stock options and	74,147	80,705		
equity-based compensation	1,134	1,670		
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	75,281	82,375		
Basic net earnings per common share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.39		
Diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.38 =================		

We excluded stock options and SARs with exercise prices greater than the average market price of our common stock for the applicable periods from the computation of diluted weighted average shares outstanding as the effect would be anti-dilutive. We excluded approximately 5,110,000 and 167,000 of these options and SARs from our diluted weighted average share computation for the 2006 quarter and 2005 quarter, respectively.

#### 5. Acquisitions

All of our acquisitions discussed below have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, our condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations for each acquisition subsequent to the date of acquisition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at estimates of fair value as determined by management based upon information available. We finalize the allocation of purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed when we obtain information sufficient to complete the allocation, but in each case, no longer than one year after the acquisition date.

In January 2006, we completed the acquisition of four Applebee's restaurants in the Houston market for approximately \$8,200,000 in cash. The purchase price was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of \$7,400,000, goodwill of approximately \$600,000, reacquired franchise rights of approximately \$100,000, and other net assets of approximately \$100,000. In connection with this

acquisition, we paid approximately \$8,000,000 in the 2006 quarter.

In May 2005, we completed the acquisition of 12 Applebee's restaurants in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, which included one restaurant under construction, for approximately \$39,500,000 in cash. The purchase price was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of \$17,500,000, goodwill of \$21,500,000, reacquired franchise rights of approximately \$300,000, and other net assets of approximately \$200,000.

The following table is comprised of actual company restaurant sales for the two restaurant acquisitions above, which are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements for each period presented, and proforma company restaurant sales assuming the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the preceding fiscal year for each acquisition (in thousands):

15.

	13 Weeks Ended			
	March 26, 2006			March 27, 2005
Actual company restaurant sales for acquired restaurants	\$	1,500	\$	
Pro forma company restaurant sales for acquired restaurants	\$	2,200	\$ \$	8,200

In April 2005, we completed the acquisition of eight Applebee's restaurants in the Memphis market, which were closed in 2004 by a former franchisee, for approximately \$8,800,000 payable in cash. In connection with this acquisition, we paid approximately \$800,000 in 2004 and \$8,000,000 in 2005. The purchase price of \$8,800,000 was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of approximately \$8,200,000 and goodwill of approximately \$600,000. We have remodeled and opened seven restaurants and the remaining restaurant was sold to a third party.

#### 6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Changes in goodwill are summarized below (in thousands):

		March 26, 2006		ecember 25, 2005
Carrying amount, beginning of the year Goodwill acquired during the period	\$	138,443 668	 \$	116,344 22,099
Goodwill amount, end of the period	\$ =====	139,111	 \$ == ====	138,443

Intangible assets subject to amortization pursuant to SFAS No. 142, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets," are summarized below (in thousands):

	March 26, 2006				
		ss Carrying Amount		umulated rtization	 N
Amortized intangible assets: Franchise interest and rights Lease acquisition costs Noncompete agreement	Ş	6,371 4,939 350	Ş	5,965 854 131	Ş
Total	\$ ======	11,660	\$ ======	6,950	 \$ =====

16.

	December 25, 2005					
		s Carrying Amount		umulated ization		
Amortized intangible assets: Franchise interest and rights Lease acquisition costs Noncompete agreement	Ş	6,371 4,939 350	\$	5,896 743 109	\$	
Total	\$ ======	11,660	\$ 	6,748	 \$ =====	

We expect annual amortization expense for amortizable other assets for the next five fiscal years to range from approximately \$400,000 to \$800,000.

Intangible assets not subject to amortization are summarized below (in thousands):

	,		ember 25, 2005	
Carrying amount, beginning of the year	\$	3,138	\$	2,793
Nonamortizable intangible assets acquired during the period		140		345
Nonamortizable intangible assets amount, end of the period	\$	3,278	\$	3,138

In connection with our acquisition of four Applebee's restaurants in Houston from a franchisee in January 2006, we recorded approximately \$100,000 of reacquired franchise rights (Note 5).

In connection with our acquisition of 12 Applebee's restaurants in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas from a franchisee in May 2005, we recorded approximately \$300,000 of reacquired franchise rights.

The amount allocated to reacquired franchise rights is based upon the initial franchise fees received from these franchisees. This intangible asset has an indefinite life and, accordingly, will not be amortized but tested for impairment at least annually.

7. Captive Insurance Subsidiary

In 2002, we formed Neighborhood Insurance, Inc., a Vermont corporation and a wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary to provide Applebee's International, Inc. and qualified franchisees with workers' compensation and general liability insurance. In 2005, we reduced the types of insurance coverage plans offered which resulted in fewer franchisee participants in our captive insurance program. Through 2005, Applebee's International, Inc. and covered franchisees made premium payments to the captive insurance company which pays administrative fees and insurance claims, subject to individual and aggregate maximum claim limits under the captive insurance company's reinsurance policies. Franchisee premium amounts billed by the captive insurance company were established based upon third-party actuarial estimates of settlement costs for incurred and anticipated claims and administrative fees. Franchisee premiums were included in other franchise income ratably over the policy year and the related offsetting expenses were included in cost of other franchise income. In 2006, we discontinued writing any new coverage. Franchise premium adjustments will be included in other franchise income when audited.

17.

Cost of other franchise income includes costs related to the resolution of claims arising from franchisee participation in our captive insurance program. We do not expect franchisee participation in the captive insurance company to have a material impact on our net earnings. Our consolidated balance sheets include the following balances related to the captive insurance subsidiary:

- o Franchise premium receivables of approximately \$1,400,000 and \$1,700,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in receivables related to captive insurance subsidiary.
- Cash equivalent and other long-term investments restricted for the payment of claims of approximately \$18,400,000 and \$18,600,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in restricted assets related to captive insurance subsidiary.
- Loss reserve and unearned premiums related to captive insurance subsidiary of approximately \$19,200,000 and \$20,700,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively. Approximately \$10,500,000 for both March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005 is included in other non-current liabilities.
- o Other miscellaneous items, net, of approximately \$600,000 and \$400,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in several line items in the consolidated balance sheets.

8. Impairment and Other Restaurant Closure Costs

During our preparation of the 2006 quarter condensed consolidated financial statements, we recorded an asset impairment charge of approximately \$900,000 consisting of the write-down of the carrying value of the property and equipment of two restaurants that are not performing as expected. This impairment charge has been included in our consolidated statements of earnings for the 2006 quarter. We use current and historical operating results to estimate future cash

flows on a restaurant by restaurant basis. The asset impairment charge was calculated by comparing the carrying value of the restaurants' assets to the estimated future cash flow projections. We continue to operate the restaurants, although we may close one or both of the underperforming restaurants in the future.

In the 2006 quarter, we closed two restaurants and recorded \$700,000 relating to remaining lease obligations. The expense was included in impairment and other restaurant closure costs in the consolidated statement of earnings.

18.

#### 9. Treasury Shares

As of March 26, 2006, we had approximately 34,042,000 shares held in treasury. A reconciliation of our treasury shares for the 2006 quarter is provided below (shares in thousands):

	Treasury Shares
Balance as of December 25, 2005 Purchases of treasury stock Stock options exercised	34,305 218 (360)
Shares issued under employee benefit plans Nonvested shares awarded under equity incentive	(57)
plans	(64)
Balance as of March 26, 2006	34,042

#### 10. New Accounting Pronouncement

In March 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") issued EITF Issue 06-3, "How Sales Taxes Collected From Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement." A consensus was reached that entities may adopt a policy of presenting sales taxes in the income statement on either a gross or net basis. If taxes are significant, an entity should disclose its policy of presenting taxes and the amounts of taxes. The guidance is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2006. We present company sales net of sales taxes. This Issue will not impact the method for recording these sales taxes in our consolidated financial statements.

19.

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

Forward-Looking Statements

The statements contained in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section regarding restaurant development, comparable sales, Carside To Go(TM), revenue growth, restaurant margin, commodity costs, general and administrative expenses, capital expenditures, return on equity and financial commitments are forward-looking and based on current expectations. There are several risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those described. These risks include, but are not limited to, our ability and the ability of our franchisees to open and operate additional restaurants profitably, the ability of our franchisees to obtain financing, the continued growth of our franchisees, our ability to attract and retain gualified franchisees, the impact of intense competition in the casual dining segment of the restaurant industry, the impact of economic factors on consumer spending and our ability to control restaurant operating costs which are impacted by market changes, minimum wage and other employment laws, food costs and inflation. For a more detailed discussion of the principal factors that could cause actual results to be materially different, you should read our risk factors in Item 1A of our 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K. We disclaim any obligation to update forward-looking statements.

#### General

We operate on a 52 or 53 week fiscal year ending on the last Sunday in December. Our fiscal years and fiscal quarters are as follows:

Fiscal Year End	Number of Weeks
December 25, 2005	52
December 31, 2006	53
December 30, 2007	52
	Number
Fiscal Quarter End	of Weeks
March 27, 2005	13
March 26, 2006	13
	December 25, 2005 December 31, 2006 December 30, 2007 Fiscal Quarter End March 27, 2005

Our revenues are generated from three primary sources:

0	Company	restaurant	sales	(food	and	beverage	sales)

- o Franchise royalties and fees
- o Other franchise income

Beverage sales consist of sales of alcoholic beverages, while non-alcoholic beverages are included in food sales. Franchise royalties are generally 4% of each franchise restaurant's monthly gross sales. Franchise fees typically range from \$30,000 to \$35,000 for each restaurant opened. Other franchise income includes revenue from information technology products and services provided to certain franchisees. In 2005, other franchise income also included insurance premiums for the current year and premium audit adjustments for prior years from franchisee participation in our captive insurance program.

In 2006, we discontinued writing any new coverage. Franchise premium adjustments will be included in other franchise income when audited.

Certain expenses relate only to company operated restaurants. These include:

- o Food and beverage costs
- o Labor costs
- o Direct and occupancy costs
- o Pre-opening expenses

Cost of other franchise income includes costs related to information technology products and services provided to certain franchisees. In 2005, cost of other franchise income included the costs related to franchisee participation in our captive insurance program. In fiscal 2006, we discontinued writing any new coverage. Cost of other franchise income will include costs related to the resolution of claims arising from franchisee participation in our captive insurance program.

Other expenses, such as general and administrative and amortization expenses, relate to both company operated restaurants and franchise operations.

#### Overview

Applebee's International, Inc. and our subsidiaries develop, franchise and operate casual dining restaurants under the name "Applebee's Neighborhood Grill & Bar," which is the largest casual dining concept in the world with over 1,800 system-wide restaurants open as of March 26, 2006. The casual dining segment of the restaurant industry is highly competitive and there are many factors that affect our profitability. Our industry is susceptible to changes in economic conditions, trends in lifestyles, fluctuating costs, government regulation, availability of resources, and consumer perceptions. When evaluating and assessing our financial performance, we believe there are five key factors:

- Development the number of new company and franchise restaurants opened 0 during the period. As the largest casual dining concept in the world, Applebee's has a unique opportunity to leverage our brand, system size and scale to optimize our future growth. Our expansion strategy has been to cluster restaurants in targeted markets, thereby increasing consumer awareness and convenience, and enabling us to take advantage of operational, distribution and advertising efficiencies. We currently expect that the Applebee's system will encompass at least 3,000 restaurants in the United States, as well as the potential for at least 1,000 restaurants internationally. In the 2006 quarter, we and our franchisees opened 9 and 20 restaurants, respectively. Together, we have opened at least 100 restaurants system-wide each year for the past 13 fiscal years. In 2006, we currently expect to open approximately 120 restaurants system-wide, comprised of approximately 40 company and 80 franchise restaurants. Development costs, which include construction costs, fixtures and equipment and land costs, increased by approximately 10% in 2005 as compared to 2004. Further increases are expected in 2006 as a result of increased demand for material and labor due to recent catastrophic hurricanes and higher costs of natural resources necessary for the production materials such as iron and steel. We are evaluating the impact of rising development costs on the pipeline of future openings.
- Comparable restaurant sales a year-over-year comparison of sales for restaurants open at least 18 months. Our revenues are generated primarily from company restaurant sales, franchise royalties and fees, and other franchise income.

Increases in company and franchise comparable restaurant sales will result in increases in company restaurant sales and franchise fees and royalties.

In the 2006 quarter, company comparable sales increased 1.2% while domestic franchise and domestic system-wide comparable sales increased 3.1% and 2.6%, respectively. We have had 31 consecutive quarters of positive system-wide comparable sales growth. We currently expect system-wide comparable sales for 2006 to increase by 2.0% to 3.0%. Comparable restaurant sales increases are driven by increases in the average quest check and/or increases in quest traffic. Average quest check increases result from menu price increases and/or a change in menu mix. Although we may have increases in our average quest check from period to period, our main focus has been increasing quest traffic as we view this component to be more indicative of the long-term health of the Applebee's brand. We are constantly seeking to increase guest traffic by focusing on operations and improving our menu with new food and beverage offerings and the implementation of programs such as Carside To Go(TM) and Weight Watchers(TM). In 2005, we conducted comprehensive consumer research which resulted in a plan to substantially improve the quality and flavor profile of our food and beverage offerings. These menu improvements will impact all sections of our menu.

- Company restaurant margin company restaurant sales, less food and beverage, labor, direct and occupancy restaurant costs and pre-opening 0 expenses, expressed as a percentage of company restaurant sales. Company restaurant margins were 14.6% and 15.7% in the 2006  $\,$  quarter and the 2005  $\,$ quarter, respectively. We currently expect full year 2006 company restaurant margins, which will be dependent on comparable sales performance at company restaurants, to be similar to full year 2005 results. Company restaurant margins are susceptible to fluctuations in commodity costs, labor costs and other operating costs such as utilities. We attempt to negotiate contracts for the majority of our food products in order to mitigate the impact of rising commodity costs. In 2006, we currently expect net commodity costs to decrease by approximately 2.0%, including the negative impact of fuel surcharges. In addition, the improved menu offerings may increase food costs, as these items may have a higher food cost, as a percentage of sales, as compared to other menu offerings.. We may take additional menu price increases to offset this impact. We expect labor costs to continue to be negatively impacted by health insurance costs and the impact of wage rate increases. In addition, higher energy costs, including utilities, fuel surcharges and packaging costs, will have a negative impact on company restaurant margins.
- o General and administrative expenses general and administrative expense expressed as a percentage of total operating revenues. General and administrative expenses were 10.3% and 8.8% in the 2006 and 2005 quarters, respectively. General and administrative expenses, as a percentage of operating revenues, for 2006 are expected to be in the low-to-mid 10 percent range, including the impact of stock-based compensation.
- o Return on equity net earnings expressed as a percent of average stockholders' equity. We believe this is an important indicator as it allows us to evaluate our ability to create value for our shareholders. We have exceeded our stated goal of at least 20% return on equity for the past seven years, and we are a leader in the casual dining industry in this category.

Application of Critical Accounting Policies

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based upon our condensed consolidated financial statements, which were prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These principles require us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts in the condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto. 22.

Actual results may differ from these estimates, and such differences may be material to our condensed consolidated financial statements. We believe that the following significant accounting policies involve a significant degree of judgment or complexity.

Inventory valuation: We state inventories at the lower of cost, using the first-in, first-out method, or market. Market is determined based upon our estimates of the net realizable value.

We purchase and maintain inventories of certain specialty products to ensure sufficient supplies to the system, to ensure continuity of supply, and to control food costs. We review and make quality control inspections of our inventories to determine obsolescence on an ongoing basis. These reviews require management to make certain estimates and judgments regarding projected usage which may change in the future and may require us to record an inventory impairment.

Property and equipment: We report property and equipment at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is provided on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the lease term or the estimated useful life of the related asset. The useful lives of the assets are based upon management's expectations. We periodically review the assets for changes in circumstances which may impact their useful lives. If there are changes in circumstances that revise an asset's useful life, we will adjust the depreciation expense accordingly for that asset in future periods.

Stock-based compensation: Beginning in 2006, we account for stock-based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R). As required by SFAS No. 123(R), stock-based compensation is estimated for equity awards at fair value at the grant date. We determine the fair value of equity awards using a binomial model. The binomial model requires various highly judgmental assumptions including the expected life, stock price volatility and the forfeiture rate. If any of the assumptions used in the model change significantly, stock-based compensation expense may differ materially in the future from that recorded in the current period.

Impairment of long-lived assets: We periodically review restaurant property and equipment for impairment on a restaurant-by-restaurant basis using certain market and restaurant operating indicators including historical cash flows as well as current estimates of future cash flows and/or appraisals. We review other long-lived assets at least annually and when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability is assessed in most instances by comparing the carrying value to its undiscounted cash flows. This assessment process requires the use of estimates and assumptions regarding future cash flows and estimated useful lives, which are subject to a significant degree of judgment. If these assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

Income taxes: We record valuation allowances against our deferred tax assets, when necessary, in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 109, "Accounting for Income Taxes." Realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on future taxable earnings and is therefore uncertain. We assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate will be recovered from future taxable income. Deferred tax assets do not include future tax benefits that we deem likely not to be realized.

We are periodically audited by foreign and domestic tax authorities for both income and sales and use taxes. We record accruals when we determine it is probable that we have an exposure in a matter relating to an audit. The accruals may change in the future due to new developments in each matter.

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Legal and insurance reserves: We are periodically involved in various legal actions. We are required to assess the probability of any adverse judgments as well as the potential range of loss. We determine the required accruals after a review of the facts of each legal action.

We use estimates in the determination of the appropriate liabilities for general liability, workers' compensation and health insurance. The estimated liability is established based upon historical claims data and third-party actuarial estimates of settlement costs for incurred claims. Unanticipated changes in these factors may require us to revise our estimates.

We periodically reassess our assumptions and judgments and make adjustments when significant facts and circumstances dictate. A change in any of the above estimates could impact our consolidated statements of earnings and the related asset or liability recorded in our consolidated balance sheets would be adjusted accordingly. Historically, actual results have not been materially different than the estimates that are described above.

Acquisitions

All of our acquisitions discussed below have been accounted for using the purchase method of accounting and, accordingly, our condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations for each acquisition subsequent to the date of acquisition. The assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded at estimates of fair value as determined by management based upon information available. We finalize the allocation of purchase price to the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed when we obtain information sufficient to complete the allocation, but in each case, no longer than one year after the acquisition date.

In January 2006, we completed the acquisition of four Applebee's restaurants in the Houston market for approximately \$8,200,000 in cash. The purchase price was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of \$7,400,000, goodwill of approximately \$600,000, reacquired franchise rights of approximately \$100,000, and other net assets of approximately \$100,000. In connection with this acquisition, we paid approximately \$8,000,000 in the 2006 quarter.

In May 2005, we completed the acquisition of 12 Applebee's restaurants in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, which included one restaurant under construction, for approximately \$39,500,000 in cash. The purchase price was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of \$17,500,000, goodwill of \$21,500,000, reacquired franchise rights of approximately \$300,000, and other net assets of approximately \$200,000.

24.

The following table is comprised of actual company restaurant sales for the two restaurant acquisitions above, which are included in our condensed consolidated financial statements for each period presented, and pro forma company restaurant sales assuming the acquisitions occurred at the beginning of the preceding

fiscal year for each acquisition (in thousands):

	13 Weeks Ended			ed
	March 26, 2006			March 27, 2005
Actual company restaurant sales for acquired restaurants	\$	1,500	\$	
Pro forma company restaurant sales for acquired restaurants	\$ 	2,200	\$	8,200

In April 2005, we completed the acquisition of eight Applebee's restaurants in the Memphis market, which were closed in 2004 by a former franchisee, for approximately \$8,800,000 payable in cash. In connection with this acquisition, we paid approximately \$800,000 in 2004 and \$8,000,000 in 2005. The purchase price of \$8,800,000 was allocated to the fair value of property and equipment of approximately \$8,200,000 and goodwill of approximately \$600,000. We have remodeled and opened seven restaurants and the remaining restaurant was sold to a third party.

#### Captive Insurance Subsidiary

In 2002, we formed Neighborhood Insurance, Inc., a Vermont corporation and a wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary to provide Applebee's International, Inc. and qualified franchisees with workers' compensation and general liability insurance. In 2005, we reduced the types of insurance coverage plans offered which resulted in fewer franchisee participants in our captive insurance program. Through 2005, Applebee's International, Inc. and covered franchisees made premium payments to the captive insurance company which pays administrative fees and insurance claims, subject to individual and aggregate maximum claim limits under the captive insurance company's reinsurance policies. Franchisee premium amounts billed by the captive insurance company were established based upon third-party actuarial estimates of settlement costs for incurred and anticipated claims and administrative fees. Franchisee premiums were included in other franchise income ratably over the policy year and the related offsetting expenses were included in cost of other franchise income. In 2006, we discontinued writing any new coverage. Franchise premium adjustments will be included in other franchise income when audited. Cost of other franchise income includes costs related to the resolution of claims arising from franchisee participation in our captive insurance program. We do not expect franchisee participation in the captive insurance company to have a material impact on our net earnings. Our consolidated balance sheets include the following balances related to the captive insurance subsidiary:

- o Franchise premium receivables of approximately \$1,400,000 and \$1,700,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in receivables related to captive insurance subsidiary.
- Cash equivalent and other long-term investments restricted for the payment of claims of approximately \$18,400,000 and \$18,600,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in restricted assets related to captive insurance subsidiary.
- Loss reserve and unearned premiums related to captive insurance subsidiary of approximately \$19,200,000 and \$20,700,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively. Approximately \$10,500,000 for both March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005 is included

in other non-current liabilities.

25.

o Other miscellaneous items, net, of approximately \$600,000 and \$400,000 as of March 26, 2006 and December 25, 2005, respectively, included in several line items in the consolidated balance sheets.

Results of Operations

The following table contains information derived from our consolidated statements of earnings expressed as a percentage of total operating revenues, except where otherwise noted. Percentages may not add due to rounding.

	13 Weeks E
	March 26, 2006
Operating revenues:	
Company restaurant sales	89.4%
Franchise royalties and fees	
Other franchise income	
Total operating revenues	100.0%
Cost of sales (as a percentage of company restaurant sales):	
Food and beverage	
Labor	
Direct and occupancy	
Pre-opening expense	0.2
Total cost of sales	
Cost of other franchise income (as a percentage of other	
franchise income)	
General and administrative expenses	10.3
Mmortization of intangible assets	0.1
Impairment and other restaurant closure costs	
loss on disposition of property and equipment	0.2
Dperating earnings	12.4
Other income (expense):	
Investment income (loss)	0.2
Interest expense	(0.7)
Other income	
Total other income (expense)	
Carnings before income taxes	
ncome taxes	4.0
Jet earnings	7.9%

The following table sets forth certain financial information and other restaurant data relating to company and franchise restaurants, as reported to us by franchisees:

	13 Weeks E
	March 26, 2006
Number of restaurants:	
Company:	
Beginning of period	486
Restaurant openings	9
Restaurant closings	(2)
Restaurants acquired from franchisees	
End of period	497
Franchise:	
Beginning of period	
Restaurant openings	20
Restaurant closings	(2)
Restaurants acquired from franchisees	(4)
End of period	
Total:	
Beginning of period	1,804
Restaurant openings	
Restaurant closings	
End of period	
Weighted average weekly sales per restaurant:	
Company	\$ 48,087
Domestic franchise	
Domestic total Change in comparable restaurant sales:(1)	\$ 52,055
Company	1.28
Domestic franchise	3.1%
Domestic total	2.6%
Total operating revenues (in thousands):	2.00
	\$ 307,899
Franchise royalties and fees(2)	35,935
Other franchise income(3)	445
Total	\$ 344,279

27.

2006 Quarter Compared With 2005 Quarter

Company Restaurant Sales. Total company restaurant sales increased \$37,441,000

(14%) from \$270,458,000 in the 2005 quarter to \$307,899,000 in the 2006 quarter. The percentage increase in total company restaurant sales was due to an increase in the number of restaurant weeks open of approximately 14%, which was partially offset by a decline in average weekly sales of 0.2%.

Comparable restaurant sales at company restaurants increased by 1.2% in the 2006 quarter. Weighted average weekly sales at company restaurants decreased 0.2% from \$48,193 in the 2005 quarter to \$48,087 in the 2006 quarter. The decrease in average weekly sales was due to a reduction in guest traffic in 2006 as compared to 2005. We experienced more significant guest count declines in Virginia, New England and Michigan where approximately 40% of our company restaurants are located. Weighted average weekly sales declined while comparable sales increased due to weaker new restaurant opening volumes primarily in St. Louis, Virginia, Minnesota and New England. These decreases were partially offset by an increase in the average guest check resulting from menu price increases of approximately 2.5% in 2005.

Franchise Royalties and Fees. Franchise royalties and fees increased \$2,927,000 (9%) from \$33,008,000 in the 2005 quarter to \$35,935,000 in the 2006 quarter due primarily to the increased number of franchise restaurants operating during the 2006 quarter as compared to the 2005 quarter, and increases in franchisee comparable restaurant sales. Domestic franchise weighted average weekly sales and comparable restaurant sales increased 3.2% and 3.1%, respectively.

Other Franchise Income. Other franchise income decreased \$620,000 (58%) from \$1,065,000 in the 2005 quarter to \$445,000 in the 2006 quarter due primarily to the decision to discontinue writing new coverage in our captive insurance program. In 2005, franchisee premiums were included in other franchise income ratably over the policy year.

Cost of Company Restaurant Sales. Food and beverage costs increased from 26.5% in the 2005 quarter to 26.7% in the 2006 quarter. Food and beverage costs increased in the 2006 quarter due to a shift in menu mix, higher food costs related to our menu promotions and higher alcoholic beverage costs, as a percentage of sales, related to our late-night value strategy. These increases were partially offset by menu price increases of 2.5%.

Labor costs were 32.8% in both the 2005 quarter and the 2006 quarter. Labor costs were unfavorably impacted by higher hourly wage rates, payroll taxes and group insurance, which were partially offset by lower management incentive compensation and workers' compensation expense.

Direct and occupancy costs increased from 24.5% in the 2005 quarter to 25.6% in the 2006 quarter due primarily to higher utilities and unfavorable year-over-year comparisons for depreciation, as a percentage of sales, due to their relatively fixed nature, and packaging costs.

Pre-Opening Expenses. Pre-opening expenses decreased from 0.4% in the 2005 quarter to 0.2% in the 2006 quarter due primarily to the number of restaurant openings in the 2006 quarter versus the 2005 quarter.

Cost of Other Franchise Income. Cost of other franchise income decreased \$53,000 (6%) from \$819,000 in the 2005 quarter to \$766,000 in the 2006 quarter due to the decision to discontinue writing new coverage in our captive insurance program, which was partially offset by \$500,000 recorded for estimated insurance losses from franchise participants.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses increased from 8.8% in the 2005 quarter to 10.3% in the 2006 quarter due

primarily to an increase in stock-based compensation related to adoption of SFAS 123(R), a shift in the timing of our annual general manager meeting to the 2006 quarter, and higher compensation expense due to staffing levels. These increases were partially offset by the absorption of general and administrative costs over a larger revenue base.

Impairment and Other Restaurant Closure Costs. In the 2006 quarter, we recorded an asset impairment charge of approximately \$900,000 consisting of the write-down of the carrying value of the property and equipment of two restaurants that are not performing as expected. In addition, we closed two restaurants and recognized expense of \$700,000 relating to remaining lease obligations.

Investment Income (Loss). Investment income increased from a loss of \$41,000 in the 2005 quarter to income of \$745,000 in the 2006 quarter due to an increase in the return on investments in our nonqualified deferred compensation plan.

Interest Expense. Interest expense increased from \$337,000 in the 2005 quarter to \$2,554,000 in the 2006 quarter due primarily to higher interest rates and increased borrowings used for acquisitions, capital expenditure funding, and repurchases of our common stock.

Income Taxes. The effective income tax rate, as a percentage of earnings before income taxes, decreased from 34.6% in the 2005 quarter to 33.6% in the 2006 quarter due to higher hourly employment tax credits and the resolution of a state tax matter.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash provided by operations and borrowings under our credit facility. Our need for capital resources historically has resulted from the construction and acquisition of restaurants, the repurchase of our common stock, and investment in information technology systems. In the past, we have obtained capital through our ongoing operations and debt financing. Cash flows from our ongoing operations primarily include cash generated from company and franchise operations, management of credit from trade suppliers, decisions to enter into restaurant operating leases, and cash received from the exercise of employee stock options. In addition, we have assumed debt or issued new debt in connection with certain mergers and acquisitions. The following table presents a summary of our cash flows for the 2006 and 2005 quarters (in thousands):

	2006 Quarter		2005 Quarter	
Net cash provided by operating activities Net cash used by investing activities Net cash provided (used) by financing	Ş	26,918 (38,716)	\$	50,309 (31,137)
activities		6,209		(23,619)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$	(5,589)	 \$ 	(4,447)

Capital expenditures were \$24,619,000 in the 2005 quarter and \$30,968,000 in the 2006 quarter. In 2006, we currently expect to open approximately 40 company restaurants, and capital expenditures, excluding franchise acquisitions, are expected to be between \$140,000,000 and \$150,000,000.

Future capital expenditures will primarily be for the development of new restaurants, refurbishment and capital replacement for existing restaurants, and the enhancement of information systems. Because we expect to continue to purchase a portion of our restaurant sites, the amount of actual capital expenditures will be dependent upon, among other things, the proportion of leased versus owned properties. If we construct more or fewer restaurants than we currently anticipate, or acquire additional restaurants, our capital requirements will increase or decrease accordingly. In addition, we expect to incur approximately \$20 million in costs associated with the construction of our new corporate headquarters in 2006.

In January 2006, we completed the acquisition of land for our new corporate headquarters for approximately \$4,500,000 in cash.

In January 2006, we completed the acquisition of four Applebee's restaurants in the Houston area for approximately \$8,200,000 in cash. In connection with this acquisition, we paid approximately \$8,000,000 in the 2006 quarter.

In May 2005, we completed the acquisition of 12 Applebee's restaurants in Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas, which included one restaurant under construction, for approximately \$39,500,000 in cash.

In April 2005, we completed the acquisition of eight Applebee's restaurants in the Memphis market, which were closed in 2004 by a former franchisee, for approximately \$8,800,000 in cash. In connection with this acquisition, we paid approximately \$800,000 in 2004 and \$8,000,000 in 2005.

In December 2004, we completed the refinancing of our \$150,000,000 unsecured revolving credit facility. The new bank credit agreement provided for a \$150,000,000 five-year unsecured revolving credit facility, of which \$40,000,000 may be used for the issuance of letters of credit. The facility is subject to various covenants and restrictions which, among other things, require the maintenance of stipulated fixed charge, leverage and indebtedness to capitalization ratios, as defined. There is no limit on cash dividends provided that the declaration and payment of such dividend does not cause a default of any other covenant contained in the agreement. The facility is subject to other standard terms, conditions, covenants and fees. In September 2005, we entered into an amendment to our credit facility which increased the revolving credit commitment available from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000. In October 2005, we entered into a second amendment to our credit facility which increased the revolving credit commitment available from \$200,000,000 to \$250,000,000 and provided for an additional \$75,000,000 of revolving credit upon satisfaction of the conditions set forth in the credit facility. As of March 26, 2006, we were in compliance with the covenants contained in our credit agreement. As of March 26, 2006, we had borrowings of \$202,400,000, standby letters of credit of \$16,400,000 outstanding and approximately \$31,200,000 available under our revolving credit facility. During 2006, we expect to fund operations, capital expansion, any repurchases of common stock and the payment of dividends from cash flows from operations and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In October 2005, our Board of Directors approved a \$175,000,000 authorization to repurchase our common stock, subject to market conditions. During the 2006 quarter, we repurchased 218,000 shares of our common stock at an average price of \$23.70 for an aggregate cost of \$5,171,000. As of March 26, 2006, we had \$123,796,000 remaining under our repurchase authorization.

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In October 2005, the Board of Directors declared an annual dividend of \$0.20 per share payable to shareholders of record on December 23, 2005. We paid approximately \$14,800,000 in January 2006 related to this dividend.

As of March 26, 2006, our liquid assets totaled \$7,738,000. These assets consisted of cash and cash equivalents in the amount of \$7,451,000 and short-term investments in the amount of \$287,000. The working capital deficit decreased from \$107,400,000 as of December 25, 2005 to \$62,299,000 as of March 26, 2006. This decrease was due primarily to the redemption of gift cards in the 2006 quarter sold in 2005 and a decrease in accounts payable.

We believe that our liquid assets and cash generated from operations, combined with borrowings available under our credit facility, will provide sufficient funds for capital expenditures, repurchases of our common stock, the payment of dividends and other such operating activities for the foreseeable future.

The following table shows our debt amortization schedule, future capital lease commitments (including principal and interest payments), future operating lease commitments and future purchase obligations as of March 26, 2006 (in thousands):

				Payme	nts d	ue by per	iod
Certain Contractual Obligations		Total		than 1 year		1–3 ears	
Long-term Debt (excluding capital lease obligations) (1) Capital Lease Obligations Operating Leases (2) Purchase Obligations - Company(3) Purchase Obligations - Franchise(4)	Ş	203,788 8,136 385,735 209,566 479,116	Ş	129 801 27,459 79,574 130,683		99 1,687 55,427 119,846 321,241	Ş

#### Other Contractual Obligations

In connection with the sale of restaurants to franchisees and other parties, we have, in certain cases, remained contingently liable for the remaining lease payments. As of March 26, 2006, we have outstanding lease guarantees of approximately \$16,800,000. These leases expire at various times with the final lease agreement expiring in 2018. In addition, we or our subsidiaries are contingently liable for various leases that we have assigned in connection with the sale of restaurants to franchisees and other parties, in the potential amount of \$13,700,000. We have not recorded a liability related to these contingent lease liabilities as of March 26, 2006 or December 25, 2005.

#### 31.

In 2004, we arranged for a third-party financing company to provide up to \$250,000,000 to qualified franchisees for loans to fund development of new restaurants through October 2007, subject to our approval. We will provide a limited guarantee of 10% of certain loans advanced under this program. We will be released from our guarantee if certain operating results are met after the restaurant has been open for at least two years. As of March 26, 2006, there were loans outstanding to six franchisees for approximately \$56,500,000 under this program. The fair value of our guarantees under this financing program is approximately \$110,000 and is recorded in non-current liabilities in our consolidated balance sheet as of March 26, 2006.

We have severance and employment agreements with certain officers providing for severance payments to be made in the event the associate resigns or is

terminated not related to a change in control, some of which require payments to be made only if we enforce certain terms in the agreements. If the severance payments had been due as of March 26, 2006, we would have been required to make payments totaling approximately \$12,000,000. In addition, we have severance and employment agreements with certain officers which contain severance provisions related to a change in control. The agreements define the circumstances which will constitute a change in control. Those provisions would have required additional aggregate payments of approximately \$6,100,000 if such officers had been terminated as of March 26, 2006.

#### New Accounting Pronouncement

In March 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") issued EITF Issue 06-3, "How Sales Taxes Collected From Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities Should Be Presented in the Income Statement." A consensus was reached that entities may adopt a policy of presenting sales taxes in the income statement on either a gross or net basis. If taxes are significant, an entity should disclose its policy of presenting taxes and the amounts of taxes that are recognized on a gross basis. The guidance is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2006. We present company sales net of sales taxes. This Issue will not impact the method for recording these sales taxes in our consolidated financial statements.

#### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from fluctuations in interest rates and changes in commodity prices. Our revolving credit facility bears interest at either the bank's prime rate or LIBOR plus 0.625%, at our option. As of March 26, 2006, the total amount of debt subject to interest rate fluctuations was \$202,400,000, which was outstanding on our revolving credit facility. A 1% change in interest rates would result in an increase or decrease in interest expense of \$2,024,000 per year. We may from time to time enter into interest rate swap agreements to manage the impact of interest rate changes on our earnings. A substantial portion of the food products and utilities we purchase are subject to price volatility due to factors that are outside of our control such as weather, seasonality and fuel costs. As part of our strategy to moderate this volatility, we have entered into fixed price purchase commitments.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

As of March 26, 2006, we have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, under the supervision and with the participation of the principal executive officer and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"). Based on this evaluation, our management, including the principal executive officer and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

32.

During the 2006 quarter, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

33.

#### PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various legal actions which include, without limitation, employment law, wage and hour, dram shop claims, personal injury claims and other such restaurant operational matters. In each instance, we believe that we have meritorious defenses to the allegations made and we are vigorously defending these claims.

We believe that the ultimate disposition of these matters will not, individually or in the aggregate, have a material adverse effect upon our business or consolidated financial position.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes in our risk factors from those disclosed in our 2005 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

34.

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

(c) Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Purchases of Equity Securities(1)							
	(a)	(b)	(c)				
Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Paid Per	-				
December 26, 2005 through January 22, 2006				Ş			
January 23, 2006 through February 19, 2006	4,070(2)	\$ 24.56		\$			
February 20, 2006 through March 26, 2006	218,200	\$ 23.70	218,200	\$			
 Total	222,270		218,200				

Item 6. Exhibits

The Exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed as part of this report.

#### SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. (Registrant)

Date:	May 3, 2006	By: /s/ David L. Goebel
		David L. Goebel Director, President and Chief Operating Officer (principal executive officer)
Date:	May 3, 2006	By: /s/ Steven K. Lumpkin
		Steven K. Lumpkin Director, Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (principal financial officer)
Date:	May 3, 2006	By: /s/ Beverly O. Elving
		Beverly O. Elving Vice President and Controller (principal accounting officer)

#### 36.

### APPLEBEE'S INTERNATIONAL, INC. EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibit
10.1	Employment Agreement dated as of January 9, 2006 by and between
10.1	the Company and David L. Goebel (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 9, 2006).
10.2	Employment Agreement dated as of January 9, 2006 by and between the Company and Steven K. Lumpkin (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on January 9, 2006).
10.3	Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement (incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on February 22, 2006).

- 31.1 Certification of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a).
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to SEC Rule 13a-14(a).
- 32.1 Certification Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

37.