

LUBYS INC
Form 10-Q
June 15, 2007

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

FORM 10-Q

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

**For the quarterly period ended May 9, 2007
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 001-08308

Luby's, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

74-1335253

(IRS Employer Identification Number)

**13111 Northwest Freeway, Suite 600
Houston, Texas 77040**

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(713) 329-6800

(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 the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

As of June 11, 2007, there were 26,153,799 shares of the registrant's Common Stock, par value \$0.32 per share, outstanding, which does not include 1,676,403 treasury shares.

Luby's, Inc.
Form 10-Q
Quarter ended May 9, 2007
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Additional Information

Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports are available free of charge via hyperlink on our website at www.lubys.com. We make these reports available as soon as reasonably practicable upon filing with the SEC. Information on our website is not incorporated into this report.

Part I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**Item 1. Financial Statements**

Luby's, Inc.
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share data)

	May 9, 2007 <i>(Unaudited)</i>	August 30, 2006
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,167	\$ 9,715
Short-term investments, held-to-maturity	22,377	—
Trade accounts and other receivables, net	360	1,461
Food and supply inventories	2,492	2,392
Prepaid expenses	1,784	1,609
Deferred income taxes	888	1,160
Total current assets	31,068	16,337
Property and equipment, net	182,736	183,990
Property held for sale	736	1,661
Deferred income taxes	684	3,600
Other assets	965	1,111
Total assets	\$ 216,189	\$ 206,699
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 13,428	\$ 10,932
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	21,910	23,119
Total current liabilities	35,338	34,051
Other liabilities	6,218	7,089
Total liabilities	41,556	41,140
Commitments and Contingencies		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, \$0.32 par value; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 27,829,952 shares and 27,748,983 shares issued and outstanding as of May 9, 2007 and August 30, 2006, respectively	8,906	8,880
Paid-in capital	43,032	41,699
Retained earnings	158,299	150,584
Less cost of treasury stock, 1,676,403 shares	(35,604)	(35,604)
Total shareholders' equity	174,633	165,559
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 216,189	\$ 206,699

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

Luby's, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)

(In thousands except per share data)

	Quarter Ended		Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 (84 days)	May 10, 2006 (84 days)	May 9, 2007 (252 days)	May 10, 2006 (252 days)
SALES	\$ 75,886	\$ 77,954	\$ 221,701	\$ 225,570
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Cost of food	20,193	20,634	59,565	60,565
Payroll and related costs	25,433	26,571	75,073	78,395
Other operating expenses	15,943	16,440	49,047	48,858
Depreciation and amortization	3,698	3,632	10,853	10,747
General and administrative expenses	5,321	5,357	15,344	15,129
Asset impairments and restaurant closings	15	700	205	532
Net loss on disposition of property and equipment	57	337	551	330
Total costs and expenses	70,660	73,671	210,638	214,556
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	5,226	4,283	11,063	11,014
Interest income	281	62	693	156
Interest expense	(191)	(221)	(582)	(742)
Other income, net	198	218	607	633
Income before income taxes and discontinued operations	5,514	4,342	11,781	11,061
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	1,579	(2,483)	3,788	(2,419)
Income from continuing operations	3,935	6,825	7,993	13,480
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(16)	76	(278)	(1,059)
NET INCOME	\$ 3,919	\$ 6,901	\$ 7,715	\$ 12,421
Income per share - from continuing operations				
- basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.52
- assuming dilution	0.14	0.25	0.29	0.49
Income (loss) per share - from discontinued operations				
- basic	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
- assuming dilution	—	—	(0.01)	(0.04)
Net income per share				
- basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.48
- assuming dilution	0.14	0.25	0.28	0.45
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
- basic	26,132	26,047	26,104	26,007
- assuming dilution	27,173	27,565	27,171	27,509

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

Luby's, Inc.
Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity (unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Treasury	Paid-In	Retained	Total	
	Issued	Shares					Amount
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount			
BALANCE AT AUGUST 30, 2006	27,749	\$ 8,880	(1,676)	\$ (35,604)	\$ 41,699	\$ 150,584	\$ 165,559
Net income year-to-date	—	—	—	—	—	7,715	7,715
Common stock issued under director benefit plans	16	5	—	—	160	—	165
Common stock issued under employee benefit plans	65	21	—	—	509	—	530
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	—	—	664	—	664
BALANCE AT MAY 9, 2007	27,830	\$ 8,906	(1,676)	\$ (35,604)	\$ 43,032	\$ 158,299	\$ 174,633

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

Luby's, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)
(In thousands)

	Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 <i>(252 days)</i>	May 10, 2006 <i>(252 days)</i>
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 7,715	\$ 12,421
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Provision for asset impairments, net of gains/losses on property sales	648	385
Depreciation and amortization	10,853	10,755
Amortization of debt issuance cost	322	322
Non-cash compensation expense	165	138
Share-based compensation expense	664	317
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	3,240	(2,541)
Cash provided by operating activities before changes in operating assets and liabilities	23,607	21,797
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
(Increase) decrease in trade accounts and other receivables, net	1,101	(502)
Increase in food and supply inventories	(100)	(156)
Increase in prepaid expenses and other assets	(351)	(303)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	687	(3,347)
Net cash provided by operating activities	24,944	17,489
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from redemption/maturity of short-term investments	9,500	1,667
Purchases of short-term investments	(31,877)	—
Proceeds from disposal of assets and property held for sale	1,743	5,936
Purchases of property and equipment	(11,388)	(8,671)
Net cash used in investing activities	(32,022)	(1,068)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	2,000
Repayment of debt	—	(15,500)
Proceeds received on exercise of stock options	530	991
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	530	(12,509)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(6,548)	3,912
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,715	2,789
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,167	\$ 6,701
Cash paid for:		
Income taxes	\$ 229	\$ 181
Interest	113	492

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

Luby's, Inc.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (unaudited)

May 9, 2007

Note 1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of Luby's, Inc. (the "Company" or "Luby's") have been prepared in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements as they are prepared for the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. Operating results for the period ended May 9, 2007, are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year ending August 29, 2007.

The balance sheet dated August 30, 2006, included in this Form 10-Q, has been derived from the audited financial statements at that date. However, this Form 10-Q does not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for an annual filing of complete financial statements. Therefore, these financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in Luby's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 30, 2006.

Certain accounts and prior period results have been reclassified to provide more meaningful comparability to the Company's current presentation. Prior period results have been reclassified to show the retroactive effect of discontinued operations. To conform with the current year presentation, the Company has reclassified prior periods' presentation of interest expense, net by presenting the gross amounts of interest income and interest expense. Additionally, certain amounts previously reported as "Accounts Payable" have been reclassified to "Accrued Expenses and Other Liabilities" to conform with the current period presentation, which represents a more appropriate description of the nature of these liabilities.

Note 2. Accounting Periods

The Company's fiscal year ends on the last Wednesday in August. As such, each fiscal year normally consists of 13 four-week periods, accounting for 364 days. Each of the first three quarters of each fiscal year consists of three four-week periods, while the fourth quarter normally consists of four four-week periods. Comparability between accounting periods may be affected by varying lengths of the periods, as well as the seasonality associated with the restaurant business.

Note 3. Short-Term Investments

Short-term investments consist of commercial paper instruments that the Company intends to hold until maturity. As such, these investments are accounted for as held-to-maturity securities as provided under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 115, "Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities." Under the provisions of SFAS No. 115, these held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortized cost, which approximates fair value, and the related interest income is recognized as earned, ratably over the term of each investment. As of May 9, 2007, the maturity dates of short-term investments held by the Company ranged from May 15, 2007 through August 20, 2007, with an initial maturity of less than one year.

Note 4. Income Taxes

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For the three quarters ended May 9, 2007, including both continuing and discontinued operations, the Company generated gross taxable income of approximately \$13.7 million which will be reduced to approximately \$685,000 by net operating loss carryforwards from prior years. In addition, the Company incurred an Alternative Minimum Tax ("AMT") liability of approximately \$237,000. The AMT liability may be used as a credit in the future if regular income tax exceeds future AMT.

For the fiscal year ended August 30, 2006, including both continuing and discontinued operations, the Company generated gross taxable income of approximately \$12.4 million, which was offset by net operating loss carryforwards from prior years. However, the Company incurred an Alternative Minimum Tax (“AMT”) liability of approximately \$251,000 for fiscal 2006. The AMT liability may be used as a credit in the future if regular income tax exceeds future AMT.

For the fiscal year ended August 31, 2005, including both continuing and discontinued operations, the Company generated gross taxable income of approximately \$3.0 million which was offset by net operating loss carryforwards from prior years. However, the Company incurred an AMT liability of approximately \$90,000 for fiscal year 2005. The AMT liability may be used as a credit in the future if regular income tax exceeds future AMT.

For fiscal years 2004 and 2003, including both continuing and discontinued operations, the Company generated net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$4.0 million and \$31.7 million. Due to the Company’s cumulative loss carryforward position, no federal income taxes were paid in fiscal 2004 or fiscal 2003. The balance of the net operating loss carryovers at the end of fiscal year 2006 was approximately \$12.5 million. At the end of the third quarter fiscal 2007, which ended May 9, 2007, remaining net operating loss carryovers were approximately \$315,000. These carryforwards will expire in 2023 and 2024, if not utilized.

The tax benefits of the operating losses and other deferred tax assets for book purposes in fiscal years 2004 and 2003 were netted against a valuation allowance because loss carrybacks were exhausted with the fiscal 2002 tax filing and the future realization of loss carryforwards and the reversal of deferred tax assets were uncertain. For book purposes after fiscal year 2004, tax expense and benefits were offset against the valuation allowance through the second quarter of fiscal year 2006.

Because of the Company’s continued profitability and expected future results of operations, it was determined in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 that it was more likely than not that these tax assets were realizable and, accordingly, they were recognized as provided under SFAS No. 109, “Accounting for Income Taxes.” Consequently, during fiscal 2006, the Company offset all of its fiscal 2006 tax expenses against the valuation allowance. The remaining balance of the valuation allowance was reversed during the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2006 as the Company recognized a previously unrecognized non-cash income tax benefit.

The Company's federal income tax returns have been periodically reviewed by the Internal Revenue Service. The Company's 2002, 2001, and 2000 returns are currently under review. The IRS review may result in a reduction of the deductions claimed on the returns and additional income taxes due.

Note 5. Property and Equipment

The cost and accumulated depreciation of property and equipment at May 9, 2007 and August 30, 2006, together with the related estimated useful lives used in computing depreciation and amortization, were as follows:

	May 9, 2007	August 30, 2006	Estimated Useful Lives
	<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Land	\$ 52,329	\$ 53,212	—
Restaurant equipment and furnishings	106,769	103,855	3 to 15 years
Buildings	177,390	176,213	20 to 33 years
Leasehold and leasehold improvements	17,447	17,389	

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			Lesser of lease term or estimated useful life 5 to 10 years
Office furniture and equipment	5,103	4,797	
Construction in progress	1,241	40	—
	360,279	355,506	
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(177,543)	(171,516)	
Property and equipment, net	\$ 182,736	\$ 183,990	

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Note 6. Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Store Closings/Discontinued Operations***Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Store Closings***

The Company periodically evaluates long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company estimates future cash flows expected to result from the use and possible disposition of the asset and will recognize an impairment loss when the sum of the undiscounted estimated future cash flows is less than the carrying amounts of such assets. The estimates of future cash flows, based on reasonable and supportable assumptions and projections, require management's subjective judgments. The span of time for which future cash flows are estimated is often lengthy, which increases the sensitivity to assumptions made. Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the estimated future cash flows projected in the evaluation of long-lived assets can vary within a wide range of outcomes. The Company considers the likelihood of possible outcomes in determining the best estimate of future cash flows. The measurement for such an impairment loss is then based on the fair value of the asset as determined by either discounted cash flows or appraisals. With respect to continuing operations, writedowns associated with these impairment analyses, as well as actual exit costs incurred for store closings are reflected in the "Asset Impairments and Restaurant Closings."

Discontinued Operations

From the inception of the Company's business plan in fiscal 2003 through the plan's completion as of August 30, 2006, the Company closed 64 operating stores under the plan. The operating results for these units closed prior to the plan's completion on August 30, 2006 have been reclassified and reported as discontinued operations for all periods prior to fiscal 2007 as required by SFAS No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets." SFAS No. 144 establishes a single accounting model for long-lived assets to be disposed of by sales and broadens the presentation of discontinued operations to include more disposal transactions. The Company has closed one unit since the plan's completion as of August 30, 2006, the results of which have not been reclassified or reported as discontinued operations.

The following table sets forth the sales and losses reported for all discontinued locations:

	Quarter Ended		Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 (84 days)	May 10, 2006 (84 days)	May 9, 2007 (252 days)	May 10, 2006 (252 days)
	<i>(In thousands except store closings)</i>			
Sales	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 1,090
Net income (loss)	\$ (16)	\$ 76	\$ (278)	\$ (1,059)
Effect on EPS from losses:				
Basic	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Assuming dilution	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.04)
Discontinued locations closed during the period	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2

Relative to the business plan, as the Company has formally settled lease terminations or has reached definitive agreements to terminate leases, the related charges have been recorded. For the periods presented, no lease exit costs associated with the business plan met these criteria and, consequently in accordance with SFAS No. 146, "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," were not accrued as of that date. Furthermore, the Company did not accrue future rental costs in instances where locations closed; however, in many cases, management has the ability to sublease at amounts equal to or greater than the rental costs.

The following table summarizes discontinued operations for the periods presented:

	Quarter Ended		Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 (84 days)	May 10, 2006 (84 days)	May 9, 2007 (252 days)	May 10, 2006 (252 days)
	<i>(In thousands except per share amounts)</i>			
Impairments	\$ 29	\$ —	\$ (121)	\$ (429)
Gains (losses)	—	323	(4)	662
Net reversals (impairments)	29	323	(125)	233
Other	(45)	(247)	(153)	(1,292)
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$ (16)	\$ 76	\$ (278)	\$ (1,059)

Within discontinued operations, the Company offsets gains from applicable property disposals against total impairments as described above. The amounts in the table described as “Other” include allocated interest, lease settlements, employment termination and shut-down costs, as well as operating losses through each restaurant's closing date and carrying costs until the locations are finally disposed.

The impairment charges included above relate to properties closed and designated for immediate disposal. The assets of these individual operating units have been written down to their net realizable values. In turn, the related properties have either been sold or are being actively marketed for sale. All dispositions are expected to be completed within one year. Within discontinued operations, the Company also recorded the related fiscal year-to-date net operating results, allocated interest expense, employee terminations, lease settlements, and basic carrying costs of the closed units.

Property Held for Sale

At May 9, 2007, the Company had one property recorded at \$736,000 in property held for sale. This property was related to prior disposal plans. At August 30, 2006, the Company had three properties recorded at \$1,661,000 in property held for sale.

The Company is actively marketing the locations currently classified as property held for sale. Property held for sale consists of already-closed restaurant properties. Property held for sale is valued at the lower of net depreciable value or net realizable value.

The Company's results of discontinued operations will be affected to the extent proceeds from the sales exceed or are less than net book value.

Note 7.

Commitments and Contingencies

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

With the exception of operating leases, the Company has no off-balance sheet structured financing arrangements.

Pending Claims

The Company presently, and from time to time, is subject to pending claims and lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the resolution of any pending legal proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position, or cash flows.

Construction Activity

The Company enters into non-cancelable contracts for the construction of its new restaurants. Such construction activity exposes the Company to the risks inherent in new construction including but not limited to rising material prices, labor shortages, delays in getting required permits and inspections, adverse weather conditions, and injuries sustained by workers.

Note 8.

Related Parties

Affiliate Services

The Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer of the Company, Christopher J. Pappas and Harris J. Pappas, respectively, own two restaurant entities (the "Pappas entities") that may provide services to Luby's, Inc. as detailed in the Master Sales Agreement dated December 9, 2005 among the Company and the Pappas entities.

Under the terms of the Master Sales Agreement, the Pappas entities may provide specialized (customized) equipment fabrication and basic equipment maintenance, including stainless steel stoves, shelving, rolling carts, and chef tables. The total costs under the Master Sales Agreement of custom-fabricated and refurbished equipment in the first three quarters of each of fiscal year 2007 and 2006 were approximately zero and \$2,000, respectively. Services provided under this agreement are subject to review and approval by the Finance and Audit Committee.

Operating Leases

The Company leases property from the Pappas entities, currently on a month-to-month basis. The leased property, referred to as the Houston Service Center, is used to accommodate the Company's own in-house repair and fabrication center. The Company paid approximately \$54,000, in the first three quarters of each fiscal year 2007 and 2006 pursuant to the terms of this lease.

The Company also leases approximately 27,000 square feet of warehouse space from the Pappas entities to complement the Houston Service Center, at a monthly rate of approximately \$0.21 per square foot. The Company paid approximately \$44,000 in the first three quarters of each fiscal year 2007 and 2006 pursuant to the terms of this lease.

Late in the third quarter of fiscal 2004, Messrs. Pappas became partners in a limited partnership which purchased a retail strip center in Houston, Texas. Messrs. Pappas own a 50% limited partner interest and a 50% general partner interest in the limited partnership. A third party company manages the center. One of the Company's restaurants has rented approximately 7% of the space in that center since 1969. No changes were made to the Company's lease terms as a result of the transfer of ownership of the center to the new partnership. The Company made payments of approximately \$177,000 during the first three quarters of each fiscal year 2007 and 2006 under the lease agreement, which currently includes an annual base rate of \$14.64 per square foot.

Since no renewal options remained under the original 1969 lease, on November 22, 2006, the Company executed a new lease agreement with respect to this shopping center. Effective upon the Company's relocation and occupancy into the new space, which is expected to occur in calendar year 2008, the new lease agreement provides for a primary term of approximately 12 years with two subsequent five-year options, and it gives the landlord an option to buy out the tenant on or after the calendar year 2015 by paying the then unamortized cost of improvements to the tenant. The Company will owe, under the lease, \$16.65 per square foot plus maintenance, taxes, and insurance for the calendar year 2008. Thereafter, the lease provides for reasonable increases in rent at set intervals. The new lease agreement was approved by the Finance and Audit Committee.

Affiliated rents paid for the Houston Service Center, the separate storage facility and the Houston property lease combined represented 9.4% and 9.5% of total rents for continuing operations for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 and 2006, respectively.

	Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 (252 days)	May 10, 2006 (252 days)
	<i>(In thousands, except percentages)</i>	
AFFILIATED COSTS INCURRED:		
Capital expenditures - custom-fabricated and refurbished equipment	\$ —	\$ 2
Other operating expenses, including property leases	453	279
Total	\$ 453	\$ 281
RELATIVE TOTAL COMPANY COSTS:		
General and administrative expenses	\$ 15,344	\$ 15,129
Capital expenditures	11,388	8,671
Other operating expenses	49,047	48,858
Total	\$ 75,779	\$ 72,658
AFFILIATED COSTS INCURRED AS A PERCENTAGE OF RELATIVE TOTAL COMPANY COSTS		
Fiscal year to date	0.60%	0.39%

Board of Directors

Pursuant to the terms of a separate Purchase Agreement dated March 9, 2001, entered into by and among the Company, Christopher J. Pappas and Harris J. Pappas, the Company agreed to submit three persons designated by Christopher J. Pappas and Harris J. Pappas as nominees for election at the 2002 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Messrs. Pappas designated themselves and Frank Markantonis as their nominees for directors, all of whom were subsequently elected. Christopher J. Pappas and Harris J. Pappas are brothers. As disclosed in the proxy statement for the February 26, 2004, annual meeting of shareholders, Frank Markantonis is an attorney whose principal client is Pappas Restaurants, Inc., an entity owned by Harris J. Pappas and Christopher J. Pappas.

Under the terms of the amended Purchase Agreement dated June 7, 2004, the right to nominate directors for election was modified to provide that Messrs. Pappas may continue to nominate persons for election to the board which, if such nominees are elected, would result in Messrs. Pappas having nominated three of the then-serving directors of the Company. Messrs. Pappas retain their right for so long as they both are executive officers of the Company.

Christopher J. Pappas, the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer, is an advisory member of the Board of Directors of Amegy Bank, National Association, which is a lender under, and Documentation Agent of, the Revolving Credit Facility.

Key Management Personnel

In November 2005, Christopher and Harris Pappas entered into new employment agreements expiring in August 2008. Both continue to devote their primary time and business efforts to Luby's, while maintaining their roles at Pappas Restaurants, Inc.

Ernest Pekmezaris, the former Chief Financial Officer of the Company, became a consultant to the Company on April 20, 2007. Mr. Pekmezaris is also the Treasurer of Pappas Restaurants, Inc. Compensation for the services provided by Mr. Pekmezaris to Pappas Restaurants, Inc. is paid entirely by that entity.

Peter Tropoli, Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of the Company, is an attorney who, from time to time, has provided litigation services to entities controlled by Christopher J. Pappas and Harris J. Pappas. Mr. Tropoli is the stepson of Frank Markantonis, who, as previously mentioned, is a director of the Company.

Paulette Gerukos, Vice President of Human Resources of the Company, is the sister-in-law of Harris J. Pappas, the Chief Operating Officer.

Note 9.

Share-Based Compensation

Stock Options

The Company has an Executive Stock Option Plan as well as Incentive Stock Plans for officers and employees together ("Employee Stock Plans") and a Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan for non-employee directors, who are defined as employees under the provisions of SFAS No. 123R, "Share-Based Payments (Revised 2004)." These plans authorize the granting of stock options, restricted stock, and other types of awards consistent with the purpose of the plans. The number of shares authorized for issuance under the Company's plans as of May 9, 2007 totals approximately 5.2 million, of which approximately 1.8 million shares are available for future issuance. Stock options granted under the Incentive Stock Plans and the Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan have an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant. Option awards under the Executive Stock Option Plan vest 50% on the first anniversary of the grant date, 25% on the second anniversary of the grant date, and the remaining 25% on the third anniversary of the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date. Option awards under the Employee Stock Plans generally vest 25% each year on the anniversary of the grant date and expire six to ten years from the grant date. Option awards under the Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan generally vest 100% on the first anniversary of the grant date and expire ten years from the grant date.

Effective September 1, 2005, the Company adopted the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123R using the modified prospective method. Under this method, compensation cost for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 and 2006 includes the portion of awards vesting in the period for (a) all share-based payments granted prior to, but not vested as of August 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated in accordance with the original provisions of SFAS No. 123 and (b) all share-based payments granted subsequent to August 31, 2005, based on the grant date fair value estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Company had no cumulative effect adjustment upon adoption of SFAS No. 123R under the modified prospective method. The Company's policy is to recognize compensation cost for awards with only service conditions and a graded vesting schedule on a straight line basis over the requisite service period for the entire award.

The adoption of SFAS No. 123R increased general and administrative expenses, thereby decreasing the Company's reported operating income and income before taxes by approximately \$566,000 (\$0.02 per share, both basic and fully diluted), and reported net income by approximately \$368,000 (\$0.01 per share, both basic and fully diluted) for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007. For the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006, reported operating income, income before taxes and net income were reduced by approximately \$289,000, respectively, or by \$0.01 per share, both basic and fully diluted.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which determines inputs as shown in the following table. Because of differences in option terms and historical exercise patterns among the plans, the Company has segregated option awards into three homogenous groups for the purpose of determining fair values for its options. Valuation assumptions are determined separately for the three groups which represent, respectively, the Executive Stock Option Plan, the Employee Stock Plans and the Non-employee Director Stock Option Plan. The assumptions are as follows:

- The expected dividend yield is based on the Company's current dividend yield and the best estimate of projected dividend yield for future periods within the expected life of the option.
- The Company estimated volatility using its historical share price performance over the expected life of the option. Management considered the guidance in SFAS No. 123R and believes the historical estimated volatility is materially indicative of expectations about expected future volatility.
- The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant for the expected term of the option.
- The Company uses the simplified method outlined in SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 107 to estimate expected lives for options granted during the period.

	Three Quarters Ended May 9, 2007
Dividend yield	0.00%
Volatility	69.09%
Risk-free interest rate	4.27%
Expected life (in years)	4.25

A summary of the Company's stock option activity as of May 9, 2007 and changes during the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 is presented in the following table:

	Shares Under Fixed Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
Outstanding at August 30, 2006	2,731,082	\$ 5.85	4.39	\$ 11,475
Granted	322,937	10.18		
Exercised	(65,000)	8.15		
Forfeited/Expired	(46,500)	6.01		
Outstanding at May 9, 2007	2,942,519	6.27	4.04	12,169
Exercisable at May 9, 2007	2,477,532	\$ 5.31	3.83	\$ 12,169

Restricted Stock

Restricted stock grants consist of the Company's common stock and generally vest after three years, with the exception of current grants under the Nonemployee Director Stock Option Plan, which vest when granted due to the fact that they are granted in lieu of a cash payment. All restricted stock grants are cliff-vested. Restricted stock awards are valued at the average market price of the Company's common stock at the date of grant.

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A summary of the Company's restricted stock activity at May 9, 2007 and changes during the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 is presented in the following table:

	Restricted Stock Units	Fair Value (Per share)	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In years)	Weighted-Average Grant Date
Unvested at August 30, 2006	16,350	\$ 12.32	1.55	11/21/05
Granted	41,013	10.25	1.51	11/22/06
Vested	(15,969)	10.29		1/05/07
Forfeited	—	—	—	—
Unvested at May 9, 2007	41,394	11.05	1.91	6/14/06

Note 10. Earnings Per Share

Basic net income per share is computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the reporting period. Diluted net income per share reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into common stock. For the calculation of diluted net income per share, the basic weighted average number of shares is increased by the dilutive effect of restricted stock, phantom stock, and stock options determined using the treasury stock method. Stock options with exercise prices exceeding current market prices that were excluded from the computation of net income per share amounted to approximately 246,000 shares and 48,000 shares for the quarters ended May 9, 2007 and May 10, 2006, respectively.

The components of basic and diluted net income (loss) per share are as follows:

	Quarter Ended		Three Quarters Ended	
	May 9, 2007 (84 days)	May 10, 2006 (84 days)	May 9, 2007 (252 days)	May 10, 2006 (252 days)
	<i>(In thousands except share data)</i>			
Numerator:				
Income from continuing operations	\$ 3,935	\$ 6,825	\$ 7,993	\$ 13,480
Discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(16)	76	(278)	(1,059)
Net income	\$ 3,919	\$ 6,901	\$ 7,715	\$ 12,421
Denominator:				
Denominator for basic net income per share - weighted-average shares	26,132	26,047	26,104	26,007
Effect of potentially dilutive securities:				
Stock options	971	1,472	1,001	1,461
Phantom stock	30	30	30	30
Restricted stock	40	16	36	11
Denominator for earnings per share - assuming dilution	27,173	27,565	27,171	27,509
Income per share - from continuing operations:				
- Basic	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.52
-Assuming dilution	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.49

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Loss per share - from discontinued operations:

- Basic	\$	—	\$	—	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.04)
- Assuming dilution	\$	—	\$	—	\$	(0.01)	\$	(0.04)

Net income per share:

- Basic	\$	0.15	\$	0.26	\$	0.30	\$	0.48
- Assuming dilution	\$	0.14	\$	0.25	\$	0.28	\$	0.45

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Note 11.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2005, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued SFAS No. 154, “Accounting Changes and Error Corrections” (“SFAS 154”). This statement, which replaces APB Opinion No. 20, “Accounting Changes” and FASB Statement No. 3, “Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements”, requires that a voluntary change in accounting principle be applied retroactively to all prior period financial statements presented, unless it is impractical to do so. SFAS 154 also provides that a change in method of depreciating or amortizing a long-lived non-financial asset be accounted for as a change in estimate effected by a change in accounting principle, and also provides that corrections of errors in previously issued financial statements should be termed a “restatement”. SFAS 154 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2005, which is our current fiscal year 2007. The adoption of SFAS 154 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In June 2006, the Emerging Issues Task Force issued EITF 06-03, “How Taxes Collected from Customers and Remitted to Governmental Authorities should be presented in the Income Statement (That is Gross versus Net Presentation).” The Company presents sales taxes on a net basis (excluded from revenues). As a result, implementing this consensus had no impact on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows, and no additional disclosures were required. The Company adopted EITF 06-03 effective August 31, 2006.

In July 2006, FASB Interpretation (“FIN”) No. 48, “Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - An Interpretation of Financial Accounting Standards Board Statement No. 109” (“FAS 109”) was issued. FIN 48 clarifies the accounting for income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 applies to all tax positions related to income taxes subject to FAS 109. FIN 48 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company plans to adopt this guidance effective for fiscal year 2008. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FIN 48.

On September 13, 2006, the Securities and Exchange Commission issued Staff Accounting Bulletin (“SAB”) No. 108, “Considering the Effect of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements.” SAB 108 provides guidance on evaluating the materiality of prior periods’ misstatements, quantifying the effects of correcting misstatements in the current period and criteria for restatement of prior periods. SAB 108 is effective for fiscal years ending after November 15, 2006. The Company plans to adopt this guidance effective for fiscal year 2007 and does not expect its adoption to have a material impact on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, “Fair Value Measurements” (“SFAS 157”) effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. SFAS 157 enhances the guidance for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities. In addition, SFAS 157 is expanding information about the extent to which companies measure assets and liabilities at fair value, the information used to measure fair value and the effect of fair value measurements on earnings. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, if any, this would have on the Company’s financial results for the fiscal year 2009.

In February 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 159, “Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities - including an Amendment to FASB Statement No. 115, Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities”, which permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value. The Company will be required to adopt the provisions of this standard for the fiscal year 2009, and is currently evaluating the impact, if any, that it will have on its financial statements.

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

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and footnotes for the period ended May 9, 2007 included in Item 1 of Part I of this report, and the audited financial statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 30, 2006.

Overview

As of May 9, 2007, we operated 127 restaurants, of which 125 are traditional cafeterias and two primarily serve seafood. These establishments are located in close proximity to retail centers, business developments and residential areas. Of the 127 restaurants, 93 are locations owned by us and 34 are on leased premises. Seven of the 127 restaurants are located in four states outside of Texas.

Accounting Periods

Our fiscal year ends on the last Wednesday in August. As such, each fiscal year normally consists of 13 four-week periods, or accounting periods, accounting for 364 days in the aggregate. The first three quarters of each fiscal year consists of three four-week periods, while the fourth quarter normally consists of four four-week periods. Comparability between quarters may be affected by varying lengths of the quarters, as well as the seasonality associated with the restaurant business.

Same-Store Sales

The restaurant business is highly competitive with respect to food quality, concept, location, price, and service, all of which may have an effect on same-store sales. Our same-store sales calculation measures the relative performance of a certain group of restaurants. To qualify for inclusion in this group, a store must have been in operation for 18 consecutive accounting periods. Although management believes this approach leads to more effective year-over-year comparisons, neither the time frame nor the exact practice may be similar to those used by other restaurant companies.

Hurricane Impact

Hurricane Rita impacted a number of our markets during the first quarter of fiscal year 2006 as we were forced to temporarily close many stores due to mandatory evacuations and subsequent power outages. We experienced a store closure impact of 236 store days of operations due to Hurricane Rita. One unit in Port Arthur, Texas suffered permanent damage and the lease has been terminated. All other restaurants impacted by the storm suffered minimal damage and were reopened soon after the storm passed. The store closure impact on our results of operations was offset by increased traffic at certain units and catering events relating to the hurricane relief effort. The effects of the storm on our financial position and results of operations were accounted for in accordance with Technical Practice Aid 5400-05, "Accounting and Disclosure for losses from Natural Disasters - Non-Governmental Entities."

Minimum Wage Increase Impact

The new minimum wage increase will come into effect on July 24, 2007. We anticipate this additional cost will have a minimal impact on our fourth quarter results which ends on August 29, 2007. We have performed analysis relative to the impact of the wage increase on our 8,000 plus employee work force. As a percentage of total employees, those currently earning below the first increase in the minimum wage to \$5.85 represent less than 5 percent of our total workforce. While this percentage is relatively small, there will be "compression" caused from the minimum wage increase. This compression will cause employees within a certain range of the new minimum wage to be adjusted over time as the new increases are phased in throughout the next three years. To the extent prevailing market conditions allow, we intend to adjust menu prices to maintain profit margins.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Quarter ended May 9, 2007 compared to the quarter ended May 10, 2006

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Sales decreased approximately \$2.1 million, or 2.7%, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the third quarter of fiscal year 2006. On a same-store basis, sales decreased by approximately \$1.5 million, or 1.9%.

Food costs decreased approximately \$0.4 million, or 2.1%, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same quarter of fiscal year 2006. Food costs as a percentage of sales increased 0.1%, to 26.6% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 from 26.5% in the third quarter 2006. We continue to manage food costs by offering menu items and combination meals with favorable cost structures and by employing a variety of other cost control measures.

Payroll and related costs decreased approximately \$1.1 million, or 4.3%, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same quarter of fiscal year 2006. Payroll and related costs as a percentage of sales decreased 0.6%, to 33.5% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 from 34.1% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, due to continued focus on labor productivity.

Other operating expenses decreased by approximately \$0.5 million, or 3.0%, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same quarter of fiscal year 2006 due to lower utility costs, offset by higher marketing and advertising expenses. As a percentage of sales, other operating expenses decreased 0.1% in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007.

General and administrative expenses decreased 0.7%, in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007, compared with the same quarter of the prior year due to lower professional and consulting fees partially offset by higher compensation expense.

Asset impairment and restaurant closing costs decreased by approximately \$0.7 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, due primarily to asset impairments and lease settlement costs in the third quarter of fiscal 2006.

Interest income increased by approximately \$0.2 million in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 due to increases in cash and cash equivalents available for investment in interest-bearing instruments.

Interest expense, decreased slightly in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 as a result of our reduction in outstanding debt.

Other income decreased slightly in the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 compared with the third quarter of fiscal year 2006 due to a decrease in rental income.

The income tax provision for the third quarter of fiscal year 2007 reflects the tax effect of the pre-tax income recognized for the period. For the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, the income tax expense represents a provision for alternative minimum tax. No regular income tax expense was recognized for the tax effect of pre-tax income for the third quarter of fiscal year 2006, because of the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and the release of the related valuation allowance.

Three quarters ended May 9, 2007 compared to the three quarters ended May 10, 2006

Sales decreased approximately \$3.9 million, or 1.7 %, in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006. On a same-store basis, sales decreased by approximately \$3.0 million, or 1.3 %.

Food costs decreased \$1.0 million, or 1.7%, in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same quarters of fiscal year 2006. Food costs as a percentage of sales were 26.9% in the first three quarters 2007 and 26.8% in the first three quarters 2006. We continue to manage food costs by offering menu items and combination meals with favorable cost structures and by employing a variety of other cost control measures.

Payroll and related costs decreased approximately \$3.3 million, or 4.2%, in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same three quarters of fiscal year 2006. Payroll and related costs as a percentage of sales decreased 0.9%, to 33.9% in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 from 34.8 % in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006, resulting primarily from continued focus on labor productivity.

Other operating expenses increased by approximately \$0.2 million, or 0.4%, in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same three quarters of fiscal year 2006. Higher marketing and advertising costs, property tax accruals, and cleaning supplies were offset by lower insurance and utility costs. As a percentage of sales, other operating expenses increased 0.5%.

General and administrative expenses increased by 1.4% for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 when compared to the same quarters of the prior fiscal year. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 6.9% in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007, from 6.7% in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006, primarily due to increased staffing and share-based compensation expense, partially offset by lower professional and consulting fees.

Asset impairment and restaurant closing costs decreased by approximately \$0.3 million in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 due to higher asset impairment and lease settlement costs primarily in the third quarter fiscal 2006.

The net loss on disposition of property and equipment increased by approximately \$0.2 million the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006. This increase is primarily due to replacement of equipment, restaurant remodels and a gain recognized on a property sale during fiscal year 2006.

Interest income increased by approximately \$0.5 million in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006 due to increases in cash and cash equivalents available for investment in interest-bearing instruments.

Interest expense, decreased approximately \$0.2 million in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006 as a result of our reduction in outstanding debt.

The income tax provision for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 reflects the tax effect of the pre-tax income recognized for the period. For the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006, the income tax expense represents a provision for alternative minimum tax. No regular income tax expense was recognized for the tax effect of pre-tax income for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2006, because of the utilization of net operating loss carryforwards and the release of the related valuation allowance.

The loss from discontinued operations decreased by approximately \$0.8 million in the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 compared with the same three quarters of fiscal year 2006. This decrease is primarily due to lease settlement and asset impairment costs associated with discontinued operations in fiscal year 2006.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Cash and Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments

Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments increased by \$15.8 million from the end of fiscal year 2006 to May 9, 2007, primarily due to cash flows from operations partially offset by capital expenditures.

Working Capital

The Company had a working capital deficit of \$4.3 million as of May 9, 2007, which represented a \$13.4 million improvement compared to \$17.7 million as of August 30, 2006. We expect to meet our working capital requirements through cash flows from operations and availability under our Revolving Credit Facility discussed below in “-Debt-Revolving Credit Facility.”

Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for the first three quarters of fiscal year 2007 were approximately \$11.4 million. We primarily used our capital funds to maintain our investment in existing operating units and new store development. We expect to be able to fund all capital expenditures in fiscal year 2007 using cash flows from operations and availability under our Revolving Credit Facility. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, \$25.0 million plus a limited unused prior-year carryover amount, subject to certain terms, are available for funding capital expenditures in fiscal year 2007. We expect to spend approximately \$14.0 million to \$17.0 million on capital expenditures in fiscal year 2007, which includes costs and commitments related to the construction of new restaurants.

DEBT

Revolving Credit Facility

On August 31, 2005, we entered into an amended and restated, \$45.0 million unsecured Revolving Credit Facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility") with a syndicate of three independent banks. The Revolving Credit Facility may, subject to certain terms and conditions, be increased by an additional \$15.0 million for a total facility size of \$60.0 million. The Revolving Credit Facility allows for up to \$10.0 million of the available credit to be extended in the form of letters of credit. The Revolving Credit Facility terminates, and all amounts owing thereunder must be repaid, on August 31, 2008.

At any time throughout the term of the facility, we have the option to elect one of two bases of interest rates. One interest rate option is the greater of (a) the federal funds effective rate plus 0.5%, or (b) prime, plus, in either case, an applicable spread that ranges from 0% to 0.25% per annum. The other interest rate option is LIBOR (London InterBank Offered Rate) plus an applicable spread that ranges from 1.00% to 1.75% per annum. The applicable spread under each option is dependent upon certain measures of our financial performance at the time of election.

We also pay a quarterly commitment fee based on the unused portion of the Revolving Credit Facility, which is also dependent upon our financial performance, ranging from 0.25% to 0.35% per annum. We also are obligated to pay certain fees in respect to any letters of credit issued as well as an administrative fee to the lender acting as administrative agent.

The Revolving Credit Facility contains customary covenants and restrictions on our ability to engage in certain activities, including financial performance covenants and limitations on capital expenditures, asset sales and acquisitions, and contains customary events of default. As of May 9, 2007, we were in full compliance with all covenants.

All amounts owed by us under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by our subsidiaries. As of May 9, 2007, no amounts were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Additionally, at May 9, 2007, we had a total of approximately \$4.0 million committed under letters of credit which have been issued as security for the payment of insurance obligations classified as accrued expenses on the balance sheet. An additional \$6.0 million may be issued under letters of credit.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Preparation of the financial statements requires us to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. Management believes the following are critical accounting policies due to the significant, subjective and complex judgments and estimates used when preparing the consolidated financial statements. Management regularly reviews these assumptions and estimates with the Finance and Audit Committee of our Board of Directors.

Income Taxes

We record the estimated future tax effects of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and amounts reported in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, as well as operating loss and tax credit carrybacks and carryforwards. We periodically review the recoverability of tax assets recorded on the balance sheet and provide valuation allowances as management deems necessary. Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged upon an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In addition, we operated within multiple taxing jurisdictions and are subject to audit in these jurisdictions. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made for all years. Historically, the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") periodically has reviewed our company. We are currently under review for the 2002, 2001 and 2000 fiscal years. The IRS review could result in a reduction of the deductions claimed on our returns and additional income taxes due.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We periodically evaluate long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. We estimate future cash flows expected to result from the use and possible disposition of the asset and will recognize an impairment loss when the sum of the undiscounted estimated future cash flows is less than the carrying amounts of such assets. The estimates of future cash flows, based on reasonable and

supportable assumptions and projections, require management's subjective judgments. The span of time for which future cash flows are estimated is often lengthy, which increases the sensitivity to assumptions made. Depending on the assumptions and estimates used, the estimated future cash flows projected in the evaluation of long-lived assets can vary within a wide range of outcomes. We consider the likelihood of possible outcomes in determining the best estimate of future cash flows. The measurement for such an impairment loss is then based on the fair value of the asset as determined by either discounted cash flows or appraisals.

Property Held for Sale

We also periodically review long-lived assets against our plans to retain or ultimately dispose of properties. If we decide to dispose of a property, it will be moved to property held for sale and actively marketed. Property held for sale is recorded at amounts not in excess of what management currently expects to receive upon sale, less costs of disposal. We routinely monitor the estimated value of property held for sale and record adjustments to these values as required. We periodically measure and analyze our estimates against third-party appraisals.

Insurance and Claims

We self-insure a significant portion of risks and associated liabilities under our employee injury, workers' compensation and general liability programs. We maintain insurance coverage with third party carriers to limit our per-occurrence claim exposure. We have recorded accrued liabilities for self-insurance based upon analysis of historical data and actuarial estimates, and we review these amounts on a quarterly basis to ensure that the liability is appropriate.

The significant assumptions made by the actuary to estimate self-insurance reserves, including incurred but not reported claims, are as follows: (1) historical patterns of loss development will continue in the future as they have in the past (Loss Development Method), (2) historical trend patterns and loss cost levels will continue in the future as they have in the past (Bornhuetter-Ferguson Method), and (3) historical claim counts and exposures are used to calculate historical frequency rates and average claim costs are analyzed to get a projected severity (Frequency and Severity Method). The results of these methods are blended by the actuary to provide the reserves estimates. The third party actuary utilizes methods and assumptions that are in accordance with generally accepted actuarial practices and we believe the conclusions reached are reasonable.

Actual workers' compensation and employee injury claims expense may differ from estimated loss provisions. The ultimate level of claims under the in-house safety program are not known, and declines in incidence of claims as well as claims costs experiences or reductions in reserve requirements under the program may not continue in future periods.

Stock-Based Compensation

We adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 123, "Share-Based Payments (Revised 2004)" (SFAS 123R), effective September 1, 2005. Among other things, SFAS 123R eliminates the ability to account for stock-based compensation using APB 25 and requires that such transactions be recognized as compensation cost in the income statement utilizing the fair values on the date of the grant.

INFLATION

Our policy is to maintain stable menu prices without regard to seasonal variations in food costs. General increases in costs of food, wages, supplies, transportation and services may require us to increase our menu prices from time to time. To the extent prevailing market conditions allow, we intend to adjust menu prices to maintain profit margins.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains statements that are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. All statements contained in this Form 10-Q, other than statements of historical facts, are “forward-looking statements” for purposes of these provisions, including any statements regarding:

- future operating results;
- future capital expenditures;
- future debt, including liquidity and the sources and availability of funds related to debt;
- future sales of assets and the gains or losses that may be recognized as a result of any such sale; and
- continued compliance with the terms of our Revolving Credit Facility.

In some cases, investors can identify these statements by forward-looking words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “outlook,” “may,” “should,” “will,” and “would” or similar words. Forward-looking statements are based on certain assumptions and analyses made by management in light of their experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions, expected future developments and other factors we believe are relevant. Although management believes that their assumptions are reasonable based on information currently available, those assumptions are subject to significant risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside of our control. The following factors, as well as the factors set forth in Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended August 30, 2006 and any other cautionary language in this Form 10-Q, provide examples of risks, uncertainties, and events that may cause our financial and operational results to differ materially from the expectations described in our forward-looking statements:

- general business and economic conditions;
- the impact of competition;
- our operating initiatives;
- fluctuations in the costs of commodities, including beef, poultry, seafood, dairy, oils and fresh produce;
- increases in utility costs, including the costs of natural gas and other energy supplies;
- changes in the availability and cost of labor;
- the seasonality of the business;
- changes in governmental regulations, including changes in minimum wages;
- the effects of inflation;
- the availability of credit;
- unfavorable publicity relating to operations, including publicity concerning food quality, illness or other health concerns or labor relations;
- the continued service of key management personnel, and
- adverse weather conditions.

Each forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date of this Form 10-Q, and we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. Investors should be aware that the occurrence of the events described above and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q could have material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates affecting our variable-rate debt. As of May 9, 2007, the total amount of debt subject to interest rate fluctuations outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility was zero.

Although we are not currently using interest rate swaps, we have previously used and may in the future use these instruments to manage cash flow risk on a portion of our variable-rate debt.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), as of May 9, 2007. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer's management, including its principal executive and principal financial officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of May 9, 2007, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective in providing reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended May 9, 2007 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Part II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 6.

Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed as a part of this Report:

- 4.1 Amendment No. 6 to Rights Agreement dated April 16, 1991, as amended, between the Company and American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as Rights Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Company's Form 8-A filed on March 23, 2007).
- 10.1 Consultant Agreement, dated April 20, 2007, between Ernest Pekmezaris and Luby's, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's current report on Form 8-K filed on April 23, 2007).
- 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Section 1350 certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2 Section 1350 certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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.

LUBY'S, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: June 15, 2007

By: /s/Christopher J. Pappas
Christopher J. Pappas
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Date: June 15, 2007

By: /s/K. Scott Gray
K. Scott Gray
Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

