



## Noodles & Company Announces Second Quarter 2020 Financial Results

August 6, 2020

### Recovery Gaining Momentum With Average Unit Volumes Nearly Flat vs. 2019 in July Fiscal Period

BROOMFIELD, Colo., Aug. 06, 2020 (GLOBE NEWSWIRE) -- Noodles & Company (Nasdaq: NDLS) today announced financial results for its second quarter ended June 30, 2020.

"Our second quarter saw a consistent sales recovery led by the strength and evolution of our digital and off-premise business, and I'm pleased to report that the recovery has continued into the third quarter," said Dave Boennighausen, Chief Executive Officer of Noodles & Company. "In addition, average unit volumes, normalized for the impact of temporary closures, were nearly flat year-over-year during the recently completed July fiscal period. This continued improvement, coupled with the potential to utilize a smaller, off-premise focused footprint to take advantage of a more favorable real estate environment, gives me great confidence in the Company's ability to continue to gain momentum through the balance of 2020 and accelerate new unit growth in the years to come."

Boennighausen added, "I am extremely proud of all of our team members and partners for the progress we have made since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. The Company's competitive strengths in our people, off-premise resonance and the variety inherent in our menu - from our world famous Mac & Cheese to healthy Zoodle and Cauliflooodle offerings - have positioned Noodles & Company to successfully navigate this challenging environment and thrive in the coming years."

The cadence of comparable restaurant sales and average unit volumes during the second quarter and third quarter to-date are as set forth below. Company-owned restaurants were closed July 4th and 5th 2020 in appreciation of our teams' efforts during the pandemic. All restaurants were open during that time frame in 2019, negatively impacting comparable restaurant sales during the same period in 2020:

Comparable Restaurant Sales	4 Weeks Ended April 28, 2020	4 Weeks Ended May 26, 2020	5 Weeks Ended June 30, 2020	2 Weeks Ended July 14, 2020 <sup>(1)</sup>	2 Weeks Ended July 28, 2020
Company-owned	(47.0)%	(28.9)%	(17.7)%	(13.9)%	(3.8)%
Franchise	(55.5)%	(37.3)%	(18.1)%	(7.5)%	(7.8)%
System-wide	(48.2)%	(30.1)%	(17.8)%	(13.0)%	(4.4)%
Average Unit Volumes (000's)	\$685	\$901	\$1,044	\$1,168	\$1,181

(1) Company-owned restaurants were closed July 4 and July 5, 2020.

#### Key highlights for the second quarter of 2020 versus the second quarter of 2019 include:

- Total revenue was \$80.2 million compared to \$120.2 million.
- Comparable restaurant sales decreased 30.9% system-wide, comprised of a 30.1% decrease at company-owned restaurants and a 35.4% decrease at franchise restaurants.
- Digital sales grew 135% and accounted for 74% of sales.
- Net loss was \$13.5 million, or \$0.30 per diluted share, compared to net income of \$0.4 million, or \$0.01 per diluted share.
- Adjusted net loss<sup>(2)</sup> was \$8.1 million, or \$0.18 per diluted share, compared to an adjusted net income of \$2.1 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share.
- EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup> was \$(7.1) million compared to \$6.9 million for the second quarter of 2019.
- Adjusted EBITDA<sup>(2)</sup> was \$(3.3) million compared to \$10.9 million for the second quarter of 2019.

(2) Adjusted net (loss) income, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are a non-GAAP measures. Reconciliations of net (loss) income to adjusted net (loss) income, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are included in the accompanying financial data. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

#### Second Quarter 2020 Financial Results

Total revenue decreased to \$80.2 million in the second quarter of 2020, compared to \$120.2 million in the second quarter of 2019. This decrease was primarily due to a decline in traffic related to the impact of COVID-19 during the quarter, as well as the refranchising of 14 total restaurants since January 2019.

In the second quarter of 2020, system-wide comparable restaurant sales declined 30.9%, comprised of a 30.1% decrease at company-owned restaurants and a 35.4% decrease at franchise restaurants. Comparable restaurant sales improved throughout the quarter and that improvement has continued into the third quarter. During the last two weeks of the July fiscal period, comparable sales declined only 3.8% at company-owned

restaurants.

Average Unit Volumes, which normalizes for the impact of temporary restaurant closures, declined 0.5% during the fiscal period ending July 28, 2020.

Digital sales during the second quarter grew 135% relative to prior year and accounted for 74% of total sales. Digital sales have continued to grow rapidly relative to the prior year thus far in the third quarter even as on-premise dining resumes in many restaurants, with 148% growth during the fiscal period ending July 28th, 2020.

As of the end of the second quarter, 40% of company-owned restaurants and 100% of franchised restaurants offered seating either in-restaurant or patio seating. On-premise dining continues to re-open, and as of August 5th, the Company now has 92% of company locations and 100% of franchise locations offering either in-dining room or patio seating.

In the second quarter of 2020, the Company closed one restaurant and franchisees closed one restaurant. There were 456 Noodles & Co. restaurants at the end of the second quarter 2020, comprised of 380 company-owned restaurants and 76 franchise restaurants. During the second quarter, the six new restaurants not in the Company's comparable restaurant base, many of which offer order ahead drive-thru pick-up windows, achieved sales volumes 14% above the Company average and combined for restaurant level margin of 19.4%. The Company anticipates three additional company openings during the balance of 2020 with a more rapid acceleration of unit growth beginning in 2021.

For the second quarter of 2020, the Company reported a net loss of \$13.5 million, or \$0.30 per diluted share, compared with net income of \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2019, or \$0.01 per diluted share. Loss from operations for the second quarter of 2020 was \$12.5 million, compared to income of \$1.2 million in the second quarter of 2019. Closure costs in the second quarter of 2020 included ongoing costs as well as adjustments to liabilities as lease terminations occur.

Restaurant contribution margin decreased to 6.7% in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 17.1% in the second quarter of 2019. This decrease was primarily due to decreased sales volumes, increased costs related to COVID-19 and increased third-party delivery fees associated with higher delivery sales.

Adjusted net loss was \$8.1 million, or \$0.18 per diluted share, in the second quarter of 2020, compared to adjusted net income of \$2.1 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share, in the second quarter of 2019. Adjusted EBITDA decreased to \$(3.3) million in the second quarter of 2020 from \$10.9 million in the second quarter of 2019.

#### **Liquidity Update and Outlook:**

As of June 30, 2020, the Company continues to maintain a strong financial position with \$62.1 million in cash on hand, compared with \$50.5 million at the end of the first fiscal quarter. Long-term debt increased from \$85.4 million at the end of the first quarter to \$93.0 million as of the end of the second quarter. The Company anticipates using its cash on hand to pay down a portion of its debt revolver in upcoming months.

The Company's strengthening financial position reflects our continued discipline around capital investments and non-essential costs. Assuming we continue to see comparable sales improvement, we have increased confidence on our ability to generate positive cash flow for the rest of 2020 and support strategic investments.

Given the ongoing uncertainty surrounding the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and any specific impact to the Company, we do not have any further updates on our fiscal year 2020 expectations following the withdrawal of our financial guidance on March 16, 2020.

#### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

The Company believes that a quantitative reconciliation of the Company's non-GAAP financial measures guidance to the most comparable financial measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP cannot be made available without unreasonable efforts. A reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures would require the Company to provide guidance for various reconciling items that are outside of the Company's control and cannot be reasonably predicted due to the fact that these items could vary significantly from period to period. A reconciliation of certain non-GAAP financial measures would also require the Company to predict the timing and likelihood of outcomes that determine future impairments and the tax benefit thereof. None of these measures, nor their probable significance, can be reliably quantified. The non-GAAP financial measures noted above have limitations as analytical financial measures, as discussed below in the section entitled "Non-GAAP Financial Measures." In addition, the guidance with respect to non-GAAP financial measures is a forward-looking statement, which by its nature involves risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from the Company's forward-looking statement, as discussed below in the section entitled "Forward-Looking Statements."

#### **Key Definitions**

**Average Unit Volume** — represents the average annualized sales of all restaurants for a given time period. AUV is calculated by dividing restaurant revenue by the number of operating days within each time period and multiplying by the number of operating days we have in a typical year. This measurement allows management to assess changes in revenue patterns at our restaurants.

**Comparable Restaurant Sales** — represents year-over-year sales comparisons for the comparable restaurant base open for at least 18 full periods. This measure highlights performance of existing restaurants, as the impact of new restaurant openings is excluded. Changes in comparable restaurant sales are generated by changes in traffic, which we calculate as the number of entrées sold, or changes in per-person spend, calculated as sales divided by traffic.

**Restaurant Contribution and Restaurant Contribution Margin** — restaurant contribution represents restaurant revenue less restaurant operating costs, which are costs of sales, labor, occupancy and other restaurant operating items. Restaurant contribution margin represents restaurant contribution as a percentage of restaurant revenue. Restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin are presented because they are widely-used metrics within the restaurant industry to evaluate restaurant-level productivity, efficiency and performance. Management also uses restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin as metrics to evaluate the profitability of incremental sales at our restaurants, restaurant performance across periods, and restaurant financial performance compared with competitors. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" below.

**EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA** — EBITDA represents net income (loss) before interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes and

depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA represents net income (loss) before interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes, depreciation and amortization, restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals, acquisition costs, severance costs and stock-based compensation expense. EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are presented because: (i) management believes they are useful measures for investors to assess the operating performance of our business without the effect of non-cash charges such as depreciation and amortization expenses and restaurant impairments, asset disposals and closure costs, and (ii) management uses them internally as a benchmark for certain of our cash incentive plans and to evaluate our operating performance or compare performance to that of competitors. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

**Adjusted Net Income (Loss)** —represents net income (loss) plus various adjustments and the tax effects of such adjustments. Adjusted net income (loss) is presented because management believes it helps convey supplemental information to investors regarding the Company’s performance, excluding the impact of special items that affect the comparability of results in past quarters and expected results in future quarters. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below.

### Conference Call

Noodles & Company will host a conference call to discuss its second quarter financial results on Thursday, August 6, 2020 at 4:30 PM Eastern Time. The conference call can be accessed live over the phone by dialing (877) 303-1298 or for international callers by dialing (253) 237-1032. A replay will be available after the call and can be accessed by dialing (855) 859-2056 or for international callers by dialing (404) 537-3406; the passcode is 1599041. The replay will be available until Thursday, August 13, 2020. The conference call will also be webcast live from the Company’s corporate website at [investor.noodles.com](http://investor.noodles.com), under the “Events & Presentations” page. An archive of the webcast will be available at this location shortly after the call has concluded until Thursday, August 13, 2020.

### Non-GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement its condensed consolidated financial statements, which are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”), the Company uses the following non-GAAP financial measures: EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income (loss), adjusted earnings (loss) per share, restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin (collectively, the “non-GAAP financial measures”). The presentation of this financial information is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or to be superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. The Company uses these non-GAAP financial measures for financial and operational decision making and as a means to evaluate period-to-period comparisons. The Company believes that they provide useful information about operating results, enhance the overall understanding of past financial performance and future prospects and allow for greater transparency with respect to key metrics used by management in its financial and operational decision making. Adjusted net income (loss) is presented because management believes it helps convey supplemental information to investors regarding the Company’s operating performance excluding the impact of restaurant impairment and closure costs, dead deal or registration statement costs, severance costs and stock-based compensation expense and the tax effect of such adjustments. However, the Company recognizes that non-GAAP financial measures have limitations as analytical financial measures. The Company compensates for these limitations by relying primarily on its GAAP results and using non-GAAP metrics only supplementally. There are numerous of these limitations, including that: adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the Company’s capital expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures; adjusted EBITDA does not reflect interest expense or the cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments, associated with our indebtedness; adjusted EBITDA does not reflect depreciation and amortization, which are non-cash charges, although the assets being depreciated and amortized will likely have to be replaced in the future, and do not reflect cash requirements for such replacements; adjusted EBITDA does not reflect the cost of stock-based compensation; adjusted EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs; adjusted net income (loss) does not reflect cash expenditures, or future requirements, for lease termination payments and certain other expenses associated with reduced new restaurant development; and restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin are not reflective of the underlying performance of our business because corporate-level expenses are excluded from these measures. When analyzing the Company’s operating performance, investors should not consider non-GAAP financial metrics in isolation or as substitutes for net income (loss) or cash flow from operations, or other statement of operations or cash flow statement data prepared in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measures used by the Company in this press release may be different from the measures used by other companies.

For more information on the non-GAAP financial measures, please see the “Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measurements to GAAP Results” tables in this press release. These accompanying tables have more details on the GAAP financial measures that are most directly comparable to non-GAAP financial measures and the related reconciliations between these financial measures.

### About Noodles & Company

Since 1995, Noodles & Company has been serving noodles your way, from noodles and flavors that you know and love, to new ones you’re about to discover for the first time. From indulgent Wisconsin Mac & Cheese to good-for-you Zoodles, Noodles serves a world of flavor in every bowl. Made up of more than 450 restaurants and 10,000 passionate team members, Noodles is dedicated to nourishing and inspiring every guest who walks through the door. To learn more or find the location nearest you, visit [www.noodles.com](http://www.noodles.com).

### Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, this press release contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 that involve risks and uncertainties such as the number of restaurants we intend to open, projected capital expenditures and estimates of our effective tax rates. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “may,” “might,” “will,” “objective,” “intend,” “should,” “could,” “can,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “design,” “estimate,” “predict,” “potential,” “plan” or the negative of these terms and similar expressions intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on currently available operating, financial and competitive information. Examples of forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts, such as statements regarding our ability to navigate the COVID-19 crisis, projected capital expenditures, the revenue and balance sheet impact of the COVID-19 crisis, estimated costs associated with our closure of underperforming restaurants, the implementation and results of strategic initiatives and our future financial performance. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements due to reasons including, but not limited to, the extent, duration and severity of the COVID-19 crisis; governmental and guest response to the COVID-19 crisis; other conditions beyond our control such as weather, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics impacting our customers or food supplies; consumer reaction to industry related public health issues and health pandemics, including the COVID-19 crisis and perceptions of food safety; our ability to achieve and maintain increases in comparable restaurant sales and to successfully execute our business strategy, including new

restaurant initiatives and operational strategies to improve the performance of our restaurant portfolio; our ability to maintain compliance with debt covenants and continue to access financing necessary to execute our business strategy; the success of our marketing efforts; our ability to open new restaurants on schedule; current economic conditions; price and availability of commodities; our ability to adequately staff our restaurants; changes in labor costs; consumer confidence and spending patterns; seasonal factors; and weather. For additional information on these and other factors that could affect the Company's forward-looking statements, see the Company's risk factors, as they may be amended from time to time, set forth in its filings with the SEC, included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2019 filed on February 26, 2020 and in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended March 31, 2020 filed on June 17, 2020. The Company disclaims and does not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statement in this press release, except as may be required by applicable law or regulation.

**Noodles & Company**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations**  
(in thousands, except share and per share data, unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		Two Fiscal Quarters Ended	
	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019
<i>Revenue:</i>				
Restaurant revenue	\$ 80,021	\$ 118,858	\$ 178,737	\$ 227,623
Franchising royalties and fees, and other	136	1,332	1,768	2,613
Total revenue	80,157	120,190	180,505	230,236
<i>Costs and expenses:</i>				
Restaurant operating costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below):				
Cost of sales	20,020	30,448	45,224	59,539
Labor	27,137	38,877	61,368	75,969
Occupancy	11,676	12,311	23,736	24,741
Other restaurant operating costs	15,789	16,858	32,478	33,314
General and administrative	10,034	11,848	20,588	21,988
Depreciation and amortization	5,397	5,661	10,732	11,168
Pre-opening	71	65	144	65
Restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals	2,558	2,884	3,614	3,304
Total costs and expenses	92,682	118,952	197,884	230,088
(Loss) income from operations	(12,525)	1,238	(17,379)	148
Interest expense, net	920	800	1,888	1,561
(Loss) income before taxes	(13,445)	438	(19,267)	(1,413)
Provision for income taxes	33	—	46	—
Net (loss) income	\$ (13,478)	\$ 438	\$ (19,313)	\$ (1,413)
(Loss) earnings per Class A and Class B common stock, combined				
Basic	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)
Diluted	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding, combined:				
Basic	44,212,751	43,964,175	44,177,648	43,955,580
Diluted	44,212,751	45,075,888	44,177,648	43,955,580

**Noodles & Company**  
**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as a Percentage of Revenue**  
(unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		Two Fiscal Quarters Ended	
	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019
<i>Revenue:</i>				
Restaurant revenue	99.8%	98.9%	99.0%	98.9%
Franchising royalties and fees, and other	0.2%	1.1%	1.0%	1.1%
Total revenue	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
<i>Costs and expenses:</i>				
Restaurant operating costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below): <sup>(1)</sup>				
Cost of sales	25.0%	25.6%	25.3%	26.2%
Labor	33.9%	32.7%	34.3%	33.4%
Occupancy	14.6%	10.4%	13.3%	10.9%
Other restaurant operating costs	19.7%	14.2%	18.2%	14.6%
General and administrative	12.5%	9.9%	11.4%	9.6%
Depreciation and amortization	6.7%	4.7%	5.9%	4.9%
Pre-opening	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	—%
Restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals	3.2%	2.4%	2.0%	1.4%
Total costs and expenses	115.6%	99.0%	109.6%	99.9%
(Loss) income from operations	(15.6)%	1.0%	(9.6)%	0.1%
Interest expense, net	1.1%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
(Loss) income before taxes	(16.8)%	0.4%	(10.7)%	(0.6)%
Provision for income taxes	—%	—%	—%	—%
Net (loss) income	(16.8)%	0.4%	(10.7)%	(0.6)%

(1) As a percentage of restaurant revenue.

**Noodles & Company**  
**Consolidated Selected Balance Sheet Data and Selected Operating Data**  
(in thousands, except restaurant activity, unaudited)

	As of	
	June 30, 2020	December 31, 2019
<b>Balance Sheet Data</b>		
Total current assets	\$ 77,734	\$ 29,322
Total assets	422,395	378,519
Total current liabilities	60,974	58,034
Total long-term debt	93,040	40,497
Total liabilities	390,119	327,948
Total stockholders' equity	32,276	50,571

Fiscal Quarter Ended				
June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	October 1, 2019	July 2, 2019

## Selected Operating Data

### Restaurant Activity:

Company-owned restaurants at end of period	380	381	389	391	395
Franchise restaurants at end of period	76	77	68	67	62

### Revenue Data:

Company-owned average unit volume	\$ 891	\$ 1,036	\$ 1,171	\$ 1,188	\$ 1,201
Franchise average unit volume	\$ 781	\$ 994	\$ 1,186	\$ 1,184	\$ 1,191
Company-owned comparable restaurant sales	(30.1)%	(7.0)%	1.4%	2.2%	4.8%
Franchise comparable restaurant sales	(35.4)%	(8.9)%	1.8%	1.6%	3.7%
System-wide comparable restaurant sales	(30.9)%	(7.2)%	1.5%	2.1%	4.6%

### Reconciliations of Non-GAAP Measurements to GAAP Results

**Noodles & Company**  
**Reconciliation of Net (Loss) Income to EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA**  
(in thousands, unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		Two Fiscal Quarters Ended	
	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019
Net (loss) income	\$ (13,478)	\$ 438	\$ (19,313)	\$ (1,413)
Depreciation and amortization	5,397	5,661	10,732	11,168
Interest expense, net	920	800	1,888	1,561
Provision for income taxes	33	—	46	—
EBITDA	\$ (7,128)	\$ 6,899	\$ (6,647)	\$ 11,316
Restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals	2,558	2,884	3,614	3,304
Stock-based compensation expense	1,094	1,155	1,253	1,881
Fees and costs related to transactions and other acquisition/disposition costs	73	—	162	36
Severance costs	89	—	89	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ (3,314)	\$ 10,938	\$ (1,529)	\$ 16,537

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are supplemental measures of operating performance that do not represent and should not be considered as alternatives to net (loss) income or cash flow from operations, as determined by GAAP, and our calculation thereof may not be comparable to that reported by other companies. These measures are presented because we believe that investors' understanding of our performance is enhanced by including these non-GAAP financial measures as a reasonable basis for evaluating our ongoing results of operations.

EBITDA is calculated as net (loss) income before interest expense, provision (benefit) for income taxes and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA further adjusts EBITDA to reflect the eliminations shown in the table above.

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are presented because: (i) we believe they are useful measures for investors to assess the operating performance of our business without the effect of non-cash charges such as depreciation and amortization expenses and restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals and (ii) we use adjusted EBITDA internally as a benchmark for certain of our cash incentive plans and to evaluate our operating performance or compare our performance to that of our competitors. The use of adjusted EBITDA as a performance measure permits a comparative assessment of our operating performance relative to our performance based on our GAAP results, while isolating the effects of some items that vary from period to period without any correlation to core operating performance or that vary widely among similar companies. Companies within our industry exhibit significant variations with respect to capital structures and cost of capital (which affect interest expense and income tax rates) and differences in book depreciation of property, plant and equipment (which affect relative depreciation expense), including significant differences in the depreciable lives of similar assets among various companies. Our management believes that adjusted EBITDA facilitates company-to-company comparisons within our industry by eliminating some of these foregoing variations. Adjusted EBITDA as presented may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies, and our presentation of adjusted EBITDA should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by excluded or unusual items.

**Noodles & Company**  
**Reconciliation of Net (Loss) Income to Adjusted Net (Loss) Income**  
(in thousands, except share and per share data, unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		Two Fiscal Quarters Ended	
	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019
Net (loss) income	\$ (13,478)	\$ 438	\$ (19,313)	\$ (1,413)
Restaurant impairments, divestitures and closure costs <sup>(a)</sup>	2,267	2,429	2,707	2,700
Fees and costs related to transactions and other acquisition/disposition costs <sup>(b)</sup>	73	—	162	—
Severance costs	89	—	89	—
Tax adjustments, net <sup>(c)</sup>	2,948	(759)	4,362	(341)
Adjusted net (loss) income	\$ (8,101)	\$ 2,108	\$ (11,993)	\$ 946
 (Loss) earnings per Class A and Class B common stock, combined				
Basic	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)
Diluted	\$ (0.30)	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)
 Adjusted (loss) income per Class A and Class B common stock, combined <sup>(d)</sup>				
Basic	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.02
Diluted	\$ (0.18)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.27)	\$ 0.02
 Weighted average Class A and Class B common stock outstanding, combined <sup>(d)</sup>				
Basic	44,212,751	43,964,175	44,177,648	43,955,580
Diluted	44,212,751	45,075,888	44,177,648	45,056,026

Adjusted net (loss) income is a supplemental measure of financial performance that is not required by or presented in accordance with GAAP. We define adjusted net (loss) income as net (loss) income plus the impact of adjustments and the tax effects of such adjustments. Adjusted net (loss) income is presented because management believes it helps convey supplemental information to investors regarding our performance, excluding the impact of special items that affect the comparability of results in past quarters to expected results in future quarters. Adjusted net (loss) income as presented may not be comparable to other similarly-titled measures of other companies, and our presentation of adjusted net (loss) income should not be construed as an inference that our future results will be unaffected by excluded or unusual items. Our management uses this non-GAAP financial measure to analyze changes in our underlying business from quarter to quarter based on comparable financial results.

- (a) Reflects the adjustment to eliminate the impact of impairing restaurants, divestiture costs and ongoing closure costs recognized during the first two quarters of 2020 and 2019. Both periods include ongoing closure costs from restaurants closed in previous years. These expenses are included in the “Restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals” line in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.
- (b) Reflects the adjustment to eliminate expenses related to certain corporate transactions in the first two quarters of 2020.
- (c) Reflects the adjustment to normalize the impact of the valuation allowance that affects our annual effective tax rate and the tax impact of the other adjustments discussed in (a) through (c) above.

- (d) Adjusted per share amounts are calculated by dividing adjusted net income by the basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding.

**Noodles & Company**  
**Reconciliation of Operating Loss to Restaurant Contribution**  
(in thousands, unaudited)

	Fiscal Quarter Ended		Two Fiscal Quarters Ended	
	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019	June 30, 2020	July 2, 2019
(Loss) income from operations	\$ (12,525)	\$ 1,238	\$ (17,379)	\$ 148
Less: Franchising royalties and fees, and other	136	1,332	1,768	2,613
Plus: General and administrative	10,034	11,848	20,588	21,988
Depreciation and amortization	5,397	5,661	10,732	11,168
Pre-opening	71	65	144	65
Restaurant impairments, closure costs and asset disposals	2,558	2,884	3,614	3,304
Restaurant contribution	\$ 5,399	\$ 20,364	\$ 15,931	\$ 34,060
Restaurant contribution margin	6.7%	17.1%	8.9%	15.0%

Restaurant contribution represents restaurant revenue less restaurant operating costs, which are the cost of sales, labor, occupancy and other operating items. Restaurant contribution margin represents restaurant contribution as a percentage of restaurant revenue. Restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin are non-GAAP measures that are neither required by, nor presented in accordance with GAAP, and the calculations thereof may not be comparable to similar measures reported by other companies. These measures are supplemental measures of the operating performance of our restaurants and are not reflective of the underlying performance of our business because corporate-level expenses are excluded from these measures.

Restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin have limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Management does not consider these measures in isolation or as an alternative to financial measures determined in accordance with GAAP. However, management believes that restaurant contribution and restaurant contribution margin are important tools for investors and other interested parties because they are widely-used metrics within the restaurant industry to evaluate restaurant-level productivity, efficiency and performance. Management also uses these measures as metrics to evaluate the profitability of incremental sales at our restaurants, restaurant performance across periods, and restaurant financial performance compared with competitors.

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