



YEARS



2022 ANNUAL REPORT

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

On February 17, 1993, Texas Roadhouse opened its doors for business and the dream of our founder, Kent Taylor, became a reality.

Over the past 30 years, the country and the world have come to know and love our commitment to hospitality and service, to crave our made-from-scratch food, and to appreciate our support of local communities. Despite some early hardships, since Day One in 1993, our operators continue to drive sales and consistently deliver on our promise of Legendary Food, Legendary Service® to our guests each and every day.

For the company 2022 was no exception, marked by over \$4 billion in revenue and double-digit profit growth despite significant cost pressures. In addition, our operators generated over \$130,000 in average weekly sales at company restaurants. We opened 23 company restaurants, seven international franchise restaurants, and acquired eight domestic franchise restaurants.

While many things at Texas Roadhouse have remained the same since 1993, we are and will always be committed to evolving and changing to improve the guest and Roadie experience. As an example, since 2020, our To-Go business has grown considerably, and our dining room

traffic also continues to increase. In 2022, our stores averaged over \$900,000 per location in To-Go sales. In response to this demand, we continue to develop processes and technologies to improve the guest experience. We recently launched a guest feedback tool that allows our stores to track their Net Promoter Scores (NPS) on a daily basis, which will help us better execute on To-Go.

In addition, given our increased traffic, we continue to explore and implement new technology to support our in-dining room experience, such as Roadhouse Pay, our pay-at-the-table system. We successfully rolled out Roadhouse Pay to over 500 locations in 2022. Roadhouse Pay gives our guests more freedom to pay at their convenience and allows us to provide better service to the guest during the 'check-and-change' period of their meal.

Although Kent is no longer with us, his memory lives on as we carry on the mission, vision, and purpose he instilled in all of us. On February 6, 2023, all of our restaurants across the country joined together to raise awareness and make a donation of over \$820,000 for the American Tinnitus Association (ATA). The ATA's mission is to promote relief, help prevent, and find cures for tinnitus. As a result of our partnership, we made a huge impact on this organization and those who suffer from tinnitus, which hits close to home for so many Roadies.

On January 30, 2023, we celebrated the opening of our 700th restaurant systemwide in El Paso, Texas. I am proud of Managing Partner, Miro Santiesteban, and team for representing Texas Roadhouse with this milestone opening. The community has embraced our new location in El Paso and I have no doubt that great things are ahead. In a testament to our growth, our 701st restaurant opened just a few hours later in California.

We also continue our strategy of relocating some of our older restaurants with great results. In 2022, the three restaurants we relocated experienced at least a 20% increase in sales, which is consistent with prior years. Our most recent relocation in Lubbock, Texas, is currently the largest Texas Roadhouse unit at nearly 11,000-square feet!

On the retail front, we launched a new merchandise shop for fans to enjoy and share our brand in new ways. From socks to peanut brittle and a honey cinnamon butter candle, our guests can now shop for branded items on our website. The honey cinnamon butter candle is our most popular item and has received widespread attention on social media and online news.



Our 'Texas Roadhouse Rattlesnake Bites™ Seasoning Blend', is now available nationwide at all Sam's Club stores.



Our 700th restaurant systemwide in El Paso, Texas.

As we continue to innovate and extend our legendary brand into retail grocery and merchandise spaces, spices are our latest product to hit the shelves. Our 'Texas Roadhouse Rattlesnake Bites™ Seasoning Blend', which is inspired by our famous Rattlesnakes Bites™ appetizer, is now available nationwide at all Sam's Club stores. The acceptance and fanfare we continue to see throughout the retail segment shows the strength our Texas Roadhouse brand has achieved over the course of the last 30 years.

We are also pleased with the progress of our newer concepts, Bubba's 33 and Jagers.

Bubba's 33, which ended the year with 40 restaurants in 15 states, is celebrating its 10-year anniversary in 2023 and continues to show great potential. We recently completed our first attitude and usage study for Bubba's 33, which will help us better understand and serve our guests moving forward.

Jagers is experiencing growth in the quick service sector. On the company side, we plan to open three restaurants in 2023 and expect our first franchise units to open later this year. We firmly believe that the food quality, variety, value, and service will continue to set us apart as this brand grows.

Our international business continues to expand as well. We ended 2022 with 38 restaurants in 10 foreign countries. In 2023, we expect our franchise partners to open as many as six locations. We believe we have a strong foundation internationally that will allow us to continue to grow for many years.

We are also growing on the people side of our business with the promotion of Gina Tobin to President in January 2023. Gina most recently held the position of Chief Learning and Culture Officer. In addition to her current duties overseeing Food, Service, Training, Research & Development, and Diversity & Inclusion, she will take on more day-to-day responsibilities at all levels throughout the Support Center. Gina is a former operator and Managing Partner of the Year, who has contributed to our success as both an operator and executive. With Gina as President, I will be able to spend more time in the field supporting operations for all three concepts.

It's our people and our culture of recognition that are key to our success. In April 2022, we took time to motivate and celebrate all of our operators at our annual Managing Partner Conference. During the event, we named our Managing Partner of the Year, Chad Noble from Fayetteville, North Carolina. What I love most about Chad as a leader is his consistency. Whether it's his focus on food, service, or the

culture in his store, Chad is always committed to legendary standards. A five-time Managing Partner of the Year Finalist, I was proud to present Chad with his \$30,000 check. At our annual Support Center Awards, Shelly McGowen was named Roadie of the Year. Throughout her 17-year career, she has been steadfast in her support of the Executive Team. Shelly is a true partner and always the most positive person in the room.

As we celebrate our 30th anniversary, our focus will be on what got us here — providing our guests a legendary experience each and every shift across all of our concepts. And, what I'm most proud of is that you can still feel the Day One mentality when you taste our made-from-scratch food and see the smiling faces of our Roadies the moment you walk through the door.

We are excited about our continued growth in 2023, which includes the potential to open a record number of systemwide locations across all of our brands. Given our momentum and the passion our Roadies have to deliver on our promise, I have no doubt that we're just gettin' started.



Jerry Morgan
CEO

From socks to peanut brittle and a honey cinnamon butter candle, our guests can now shop for branded items on our website.



Gina Tobin
promoted to President.







March 31, 2023

To our Shareholders:

You are cordially invited to attend the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders of Texas Roadhouse, Inc. (the "**Company**") on Thursday, May 11, 2023. The meeting will be held at the Texas Roadhouse Support Center located at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky at 9:00 a.m. eastern daylight time.

The official Notice of Annual Meeting, Proxy Statement, and Proxy Card are enclosed with this letter.

Please take the time to read carefully each of the proposals for shareholder action described in the accompanying proxy materials. Whether or not you plan to attend, you can ensure that your shares are represented at the meeting by promptly completing, signing and dating your Proxy Card and returning it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope. Shareholders of record can also vote by touch-tone telephone from the United States, using the toll-free number on the Proxy Card, or by the Internet, using the instructions on the Proxy Card. If you attend the meeting, then you may revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person.

Your interest and participation in the affairs of the Company are greatly appreciated. Thank you for your continued support.

Sincerely,

Gerald L. Morgan
Chief Executive Officer

TEXAS ROADHOUSE, INC.
6040 Dutchmans Lane
Louisville, Kentucky 40205

**2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Annual Meeting”)
of Texas Roadhouse, Inc., a Delaware corporation (the “Company”)**

Date and Time:

Thursday, May 11, 2023
9:00 A.M. Eastern Daylight Time

Place:

Texas Roadhouse Support Center
6040 Dutchmans Lane
Louisville, Kentucky 40205

Proposals for Business

Proposal 1: To elect seven directors to the Board of Directors of the Company, each for a term of one year

Proposal 2: To ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company’s independent auditors for the Company’s 2023 fiscal year

Proposal 3: To hold an advisory vote on executive compensation

Proposal 4: To hold an advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation

Proposal 5: To hold an advisory vote on a shareholder proposal regarding the issuance of a climate report and to set reduction targets by the Company, if properly presented at the Annual Meeting

Proposal 6: To transact such other business as may properly come before the Annual Meeting

Important Notice Regarding the Availability of Proxy Materials for the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be Held on May 11, 2023: Our Annual Report containing our Proxy Statement relating to our 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders and Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022 is available on our website at www.texasroadhouse.com in the Investors Section.

Notice on Voting

Whether or not you expect to be present at the Annual Meeting, please submit your vote by using one of the voting methods described in the attached materials. If you attend the Annual Meeting, then you may revoke your proxy and vote your shares in person.

Who Can Vote

Only shareholders of record at the close of business on March 13, 2023 are entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the Annual Meeting.

Date of Mailing

This Notice of the Annual Meeting and the attached Proxy Statement describing matters to be described at the Annual Meeting are being distributed or otherwise furnished to shareholders on March 31, 2023.

By Order of the Board of Directors,



Christopher C. Colson
Corporate Secretary

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PROXY STATEMENT

2023 ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD MAY 11, 2023

TEXAS ROADHOUSE, INC.
6040 Dutchmans Lane
Louisville, Kentucky 40205

This proxy statement and accompanying proxy card are being furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Texas Roadhouse, Inc., a Delaware corporation, to be voted at the 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “**Annual Meeting**”) and any adjournments thereof. In this proxy statement, references to the “**Company**,” “**we**,” “**us**” or “**our**” refer to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. This proxy statement and accompanying proxy card are first being mailed to shareholders on or about March 31, 2023.

The Annual Meeting will be held at the Texas Roadhouse Support Center located at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky on Thursday, May 11, 2023 at 9:00 a.m. eastern daylight time, for the purposes set forth in this proxy statement and the accompanying notice of the Annual Meeting.

SUMMARY OF MATTERS REQUIRING SHAREHOLDER ACTION

Proposal 1—Election of Directors

The affirmative vote of a plurality of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the Company’s common stock present in person or represented by proxy is required to elect each nominee. Election by a plurality means that the director nominee with the most votes for the available slot is elected for that slot. You may vote “**FOR**” each nominee or you may “**WITHHOLD AUTHORITY**” to vote for each nominee. Unless you “**WITHHOLD AUTHORITY**” to vote for a nominee, your proxy will be voted “**FOR**” the election of the individuals nominated as directors.

Our Board has adopted a majority voting policy for uncontested director elections. Under this policy, any nominee who receives fewer “**FOR**” votes than “**WITHHOLD**” votes is required to offer his or her resignation. Our nominating and corporate governance committee would then consider the offer of resignation and make a recommendation to our independent directors as to the action to be taken with respect to the offer.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE “FOR” THE NOMINEES.

Proposal 2—Ratification of Independent Auditors

The proposal to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company’s independent auditors for the fiscal year ending December 26, 2023 must be approved by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote. You may vote “**FOR**” or “**AGAINST**” the ratification, or you may “**ABSTAIN**” from voting on this proposal. A vote to “**ABSTAIN**” will have the same effect as a vote “**AGAINST**” this proposal.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE “FOR” THIS PROPOSAL.

Proposal 3—Advisory Vote on Approval of Executive Compensation

The outcome of the advisory vote on whether to approve the executive compensation detailed in this proxy statement (including the Compensation Discussion and Analysis, the Executive Compensation section

and the other related executive compensation tables and related discussions) will be determined by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote. You may vote “**FOR**” or “**AGAINST**” approval of the executive compensation, or you may “**ABSTAIN**” from voting on this proposal. A vote to “**ABSTAIN**” will have the same effect as a vote “**AGAINST**” approval of the executive compensation.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE “FOR” THIS PROPOSAL.

Proposal 4—Advisory Vote on the Frequency of the Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation

The outcome of the advisory vote on how often the Company should hold an advisory vote on executive compensation will be determined by the affirmative vote of a plurality of the shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote. You may select a frequency of “**EVERY YEAR**,” “**EVERY TWO YEARS**” or “**EVERY THREE YEARS**”, or you may “**ABSTAIN**” from voting on this proposal. The choice receiving the most votes will be the frequency selected by the shareholders, so abstentions will not affect the outcome of the vote on this proposal.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU SELECT “EVERY YEAR” FOR THIS PROPOSAL.

Proposal 5—Advisory Vote on the Shareholder Proposal Regarding the Issuance of a Climate Report and to Set Reduction Targets by the Company

The outcome of the vote on whether the Company should issue a climate report describing if, and how, the Company plans to measure and reduce its total contribution to climate change, including emissions from its supply chain, and align its operations with the Paris Agreement’s goal of maintaining global temperature increases to 1.5°C will be determined by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote. You may vote “**FOR**” or “**AGAINST**” the shareholder proposal, or you may “**ABSTAIN**” from voting on this proposal. A vote to “**ABSTAIN**” will have the same effect as a vote “**AGAINST**” approval of the shareholder proposal.

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE “AGAINST” THIS PROPOSAL.

Other Matters

As of the date of this proxy statement, the Board knows of no matters that will be presented for consideration at the Annual Meeting other than those matters discussed in this proxy statement. If any other matters should properly come before the Annual Meeting and call for a vote of shareholders, then validly executed proxies in the enclosed form returned to us will be voted in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, or, in the absence of such a recommendation, in accordance with the judgment of the proxy holders. Any such additional matter must be approved by an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

INFORMATION ABOUT PROXIES AND VOTING

Record Date and Voting Securities

The Board has fixed the record date (the “**Record Date**”) for the Annual Meeting as the close of business on March 13, 2023. Only shareholders of record at the close of business on the Record Date will be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting and at any adjournment or postponement thereof. At the close of business on the Record Date, there were outstanding 67,037,679 shares of common stock, each of which is entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be considered at the Annual Meeting.

The presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting. Shares of common stock represented by properly executed proxies received before the close of voting at the Annual Meeting will be voted as directed by such shareholders, unless revoked as described below.

Revocability of Proxies

A shareholder who completes and returns the proxy card that accompanies this proxy statement may revoke that proxy at any time before the closing of the polls at the Annual Meeting. A shareholder may revoke a proxy by voting at a later date by one of the methods described on the proxy card or by filing a written notice of revocation with, or by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date to, Christopher C. Colson, the Corporate Secretary of the Company, at the Company’s main office address located at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205 at any time before the Annual Meeting. Shareholders may also revoke proxies by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date to the inspector of election at the Annual Meeting before the close of voting or by attending the Annual Meeting and voting in person. You may attend the Annual Meeting even though you have executed a proxy, but your presence at the Annual Meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy.

Solicitation of Proxies

The cost of solicitation of proxies being solicited on behalf of the Board will be borne by us (as and if applicable). In addition to solicitation by mail, proxies may be solicited personally, by telephone or by other means by our directors, officers or employees, who receive no additional compensation for these solicitation activities. We will, upon request, reimburse brokerage houses and persons holding common stock in the names of their nominees for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in sending materials to their principals.

Other Voting Considerations

Broker Non-Votes. Under rules of the New York Stock Exchange, matters subject to shareholder vote are classified as “routine” or “non-routine.” In the case of routine matters, brokers may vote shares held in “street name” in their discretion if they have not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner. In the case of non-routine matters, brokers may not vote shares unless they have received voting instructions from the beneficial owner (“**broker non-votes**”); therefore, it is important that you complete and return your proxy early so that your vote may be recorded.

The election of directors (Proposal 1) is a non-routine matter under the applicable rules, so broker non-votes may occur. However, broker non-votes do not count as shares entitled to vote. Because the election is decided by a plurality of shares present (in person or by proxy) and entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting, and because our majority voting policy for directors only considers “**FOR**” votes and “**WITHHOLD**” votes, any broker non-votes will not affect the outcome of Proposal 1.

The ratification of the appointment of the Company’s independent auditors (Proposal 2) is a routine matter under the applicable rules so broker non-votes should not occur. In addition, because this matter is routine and brokers may vote as stated above, the number of votes cast, plus the number of abstentions, on Proposal 2 will be used to establish whether a quorum is present.

The advisory vote on the approval of executive compensation (Proposal 3), the advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation (Proposal 4), the advisory vote on the shareholder proposal regarding the issuance of a climate report and to set reduction targets by the Company (Proposal 5), and any other matters that may properly come before the Annual Meeting are also non-routine matters under the applicable rules, so broker non-votes may occur. Because broker non-votes do not count as shares entitled to vote, they do not affect the outcome of the vote on Proposals 3, 4, and 5.

Abstentions. Abstentions will be counted for purposes of calculating whether a quorum is present. The effect of an abstention on each proposal where “**ABSTAIN**” is a voting choice is discussed above.

Executed but Unmarked Proxies. If no instructions are given, then shares represented by properly executed but unmarked proxies will be voted in accordance with the recommendation of the Board, or, in the absence of such a recommendation, in accordance with the judgment of the proxy holders.

ANNUAL MEETING FAQs

WHEN AND WHERE IS THE ANNUAL MEETING?

The 2023 Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Texas Roadhouse Support Center located at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205 on Thursday, May 11, 2023 at 9:00 AM eastern daylight time.

WHO CAN ATTEND THE ANNUAL MEETING?

The Annual Meeting is open to all shareholders. If you wish to attend the Annual Meeting, please contact our Investor Relations Department at investment@texasroadhouse.com or (502) 426-9984.

WHO IS SOLICITING MY PROXY?

The Company's Board is soliciting your proxy in connection with the Annual Meeting. Certain of our directors, officers and employees also may solicit proxies on the Board's behalf by personal contact, telephone, mail, e-mail or other means.

WHO IS ENTITLED TO VOTE?

Only shareholders of record at the close of business on March 13, 2023 will be entitled to vote at the Annual Meeting.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A QUORUM?

The presence in person or by proxy of the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock will constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the Annual Meeting. Shares of common stock represented by properly executed proxies received before the close of voting at the Annual Meeting will be voted as directed by such shareholders, unless revoked as described below.

HOW DO I VOTE?

If you are entitled to vote, then you may cast your vote in accordance with any of the following options:

- Online, by going to the website shown on your proxy card;
- By touch-tone telephone from the United States, using the toll-free number on the proxy card;
- By mail by promptly completing, signing and dating your proxy card and returning it in the enclosed postage-paid envelope; or
- In person, by revoking your proxy and attending the Annual Meeting.

Telephone and Internet Voting facilities for Shareholders of record will close on 11:59 PM eastern daylight time on May 10, 2023.

CAN I CHANGE MY VOTE OR REVOKE MY PROXY?

Yes, you may revoke your proxy at any time before the closing of the polls at the Annual Meeting by voting at a later date by one of the methods described on the proxy card or by filing a written notice of revocation with, or by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date to, Christopher C. Colson, the Chief Legal and Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company, at the Company's main office address located at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205 at any time before the Annual Meeting.

You can also revoke proxies by delivering a duly executed proxy bearing a later date to the inspector of election at the Annual Meeting before the close of voting or by attending the Annual Meeting and voting in person. You

may attend the Annual Meeting even though you have executed a proxy, but your presence at the Annual Meeting will not automatically revoke your proxy.

WHAT IS A BROKER NON-VOTE?

Under rules of the New York Stock Exchange, matters subject to shareholder vote are classified as “routine” or “non-routine.” In the case of routine matters, brokers may vote shares held in “street name” in their discretion if they have not received voting instructions from the beneficial owner.

In the case of non-routine matters, brokers may not vote shares unless they have received voting instructions from the beneficial owner; therefore, it is important that you complete and return your proxy early so that your vote may be recorded.

WHAT ITEMS WILL BE VOTED ON AND WHAT ARE THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS?

The Board is requesting that shareholders vote on the following five proposals at the Annual Meeting and makes the following recommendations with respect to each proposal:

- **Proposal 1:** To elect seven directors to the Board of Directors of the Company, each for a term of one year.
Recommendation: “FOR”
- **Proposal 2:** To ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP as the Company’s independent auditors for the Company’s 2023 fiscal year.
Recommendation: “FOR”
- **Proposal 3:** To hold an advisory vote on executive compensation.
Recommendation: “FOR”
- **Proposal 4:** To hold an advisory vote on the frequency of the advisory vote on executive compensation.
Recommendation: “EVERY YEAR”
- **Proposal 5:** To hold an advisory vote on a shareholder proposal regarding the issuance of a climate report and to set reduction targets by the Company, if properly presented at the Annual Meeting.
Recommendation: “AGAINST”

WHO PAYS FOR THE PROXY SOLICITATION?

The cost of solicitation of proxies being solicited on behalf of the Board will be borne by us. In addition to solicitation by mail, proxies may be solicited personally, by telephone or by other means by our directors, officers or employees, who receive no additional compensation for these solicitation activities. We will, upon request, reimburse brokerage houses and persons holding common stock in the names of their nominees for their reasonable out-of-pocket expenses in sending materials to their principals.

WHO COUNTS THE VOTES?

Computershare, the transfer agent for the Company, will count the votes and will serve as the independent inspector of election at the Annual Meeting.

WHERE DO I FIND THE VOTING RESULTS OF THE ANNUAL MEETING?

Results of the vote held (in person or by proxy) at the Annual Meeting will be included on a Form 8-K which is expected to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within one business day after the date of the Annual Meeting.

WHO IS “BUBBA” AND WHY IS HE REFERENCED IN THE PROXY?

Bubba was the nickname of W. Kent Taylor, the Company’s late founder, and is the namesake of our Bubba’s 33 restaurant concept. As used in Compensation Discussion and Analysis and in honor of Mr. Taylor, we use the headings “Bubba Who” (outlining our Named Executive Officers), “Bubba What” (outlining what we do and do not do from an executive compensation standpoint), and “Bubba How” (outlining our philosophy on executive compensation).

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OUR BOARD

2022 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE OVERVIEW

The following is an executive summary of corporate governance activities for our 2022 fiscal year:

Meetings

We held 26 meetings of the Board and applicable committees comprised of (i) four meetings of the Board, (ii) 14 meetings of the audit committee, (iii) four meetings of the compensation committee, and (iv) four meetings of the nominating and corporate governance committee.

Board Composition

The Board consists of seven directors – six of which are independent, as that term is defined in the listing standards under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605(a)(2) and meet the criteria for independence under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The following is a breakdown of current committee membership and leadership:

- 1) Chairman of the Board: Gregory N. Moore
- 2) Audit Committee: Donna E. Epps (Chair); Michael A. Crawford; Gregory N. Moore; Curtis A. Warfield; Kathleen M. Widmer; and James R. Zarley
- 3) Compensation Committee: James R. Zarley (Chair); Michael A. Crawford; Donna E. Epps; Gregory N. Moore; Curtis A. Warfield; and Kathleen M. Widmer
- 4) Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee: Curtis A. Warfield (Chair); Michael A. Crawford; Donna E. Epps; Gregory N. Moore; Kathleen M. Widmer; and James R. Zarley

Compensation Philosophy

With respect to each non-employee director's 2022 fiscal year service, each non-employee director received a fixed cash amount for serving on the Board, together with additional compensation relating to leadership positions on the Board and/or on any Board committee. Additionally, the Chairman of the Board received an annual grant of service based restricted stock units equal to \$290,000 divided by the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares, while each remaining non-employee director received an annual grant of service based restricted stock units equal to \$200,000 divided by the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares.

Similar to our compensation philosophy for our executive officers, we believe that issuing service based restricted stock units to our non-employee directors aligns their interests with those of our shareholders. Specifically, since the bulk of each non-employee director's compensation lies in the value of the service based restricted stock units granted, the non-employee directors are motivated to continually improve the Company's performance in the hope that the performance will be reflected by the stock price on the vesting date of their service based restricted stock units. Moreover, we believe that the service based restricted stock unit awards drive director alignment with maximizing shareholder value because the value of the service based restricted stock units varies in response to investor sentiment regarding overall Company performance at the time of vesting.

Cap on Total Compensation

The total compensation for any non-employee director may not exceed \$500,000, which amount shall be calculated by adding (i) the total cash compensation to be paid for services rendered by a non-employee director in any given fiscal year to (ii) the grant date value of any equity granted to such non-employee director in that fiscal year. This cap on Board total compensation is included in the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

Director Summary Overview

OUR DIRECTOR NOMINEES						
				Committee Membership		
Nominee	Age	Director Since	Independent (Y/N)	A	C	N
Michael A. Crawford	55	2020	Y	○	○	○
Donna E. Epps	59	2021	Y	●	○	○
Gregory N. Moore	74	2005	Y	○	○	○
Gerald L. Morgan	62	2021	N	N/A	N/A	N/A
Curtis A. Warfield	55	2018	Y	○	○	●
Kathleen M. Widmer	61	2013	Y	○	○	○
James R. Zarley	78	2004	Y	○	●	○

A (Audit Committee) C (Compensation Committee) N (Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee)

● Chairperson ○ Committee Member

Director Summaries

<p>Michael A. Crawford</p> <p>Director Since: 2020</p> <p>Age: 55</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee</p> <p>Public Boards: Hall of Fame Resort & Entertainment Company (NASDAQ: HOFV)</p> <p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: 6oz Filet and Grilled Shrimp</p>	<p>Business Experience:</p> <p>Mr. Crawford is currently serving as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer for Hall of Fame Resort & Entertainment Company (NASDAQ: HOFV), including Hall of Fame Village, Hall of Fame Village Media and Gold Summit Gaming, which he joined in December 2018. Hall of Fame Resort & Entertainment Company is a sports, entertainment, and media enterprise headquartered in Canton, Ohio which was established in 2020 as a result of a merger between HOF Village, LLC, a partnership between the Pro Football Hall of Fame and Industrial Realty Group (IRG) which began in 2016 and Gordon Pointe (GPAQ) Acquisition Corp. From 2014 to 2018, Mr. Crawford held numerous executive positions with the Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts Company, starting as the President of Asia Pacific and subsequently becoming Global President of Portfolio Management. While at Four Seasons, he was responsible for business and capital planning, along with the design and construction of all new Four Seasons Hotels and Resorts worldwide. Prior to Four Seasons, Mr. Crawford spent almost 25 years at the Walt Disney Company (NYSE: DIS) where he rose to Senior Vice President and General Manager of Shanghai Disney Resort and President of Shanghai's Walt Disney Holdings Company.</p> <p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Mr. Crawford is being nominated as a non-employee director because of his chief executive experience, his hospitality and international experience, and his strategic planning experience. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Mr. Crawford possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>
<p>Donna E. Epps</p> <p>Director Since: 2021</p> <p>Age: 59</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee; Chairperson of Audit Committee</p> <p>Public Boards: Saia, Inc. (NASDAQ: SAIA) Texas Pacific Land Corporation (NYSE: TPL)</p> <p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: Fall-Off-The-Bone Ribs</p>	<p>Business Experience:</p> <p>Ms. Epps is a certified public accountant licensed in the State of Texas who previously served in various capacities at Deloitte LLP for over 31 years, including over 17 years of focus on providing attest services to private and public companies across industries including distribution, commercial and industrial products, energy, technology, and telecommunications. Following her retirement from Deloitte in 2017, Ms. Epps now serves as an independent director for Saia, Inc. (NASDAQ: SAIA), a transportation company providing regional and inter-regional truckload services in 45 states, where she is a member of the Audit Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. Ms. Epps also serves as an independent director for Texas Pacific Land Corporation (NYSE: TPL), one of the largest landowners in the state of Texas with approximately 900,000 acres of land located in 19 counties of West Texas, where she serves as Audit Committee Chairperson and is a member of the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee.</p> <p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Ms. Epps is being nominated as a non-employee director because of her extensive audit, risk, financial and accounting experience and her extensive board experience. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Ms. Epps possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

Gregory N. Moore	Business Experience:
<p>Director Since: 2005</p> <p>Age: 74</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee; Chairman of the Board</p> <p>Public Boards: Newegg Commerce, Inc. (NASDAQ: NEGG)</p>	<p>Mr. Moore served as the Senior Vice President and Controller of Yum! Brands, Inc. until he retired in 2005. Yum! Brands is the worldwide parent company of Taco Bell, KFC, and Pizza Hut. Prior to becoming Yum! Brands' Controller, Mr. Moore was the Vice President and General Auditor of Yum! Brands. Before that, he was with PepsiCo, Inc. and held the position of Vice President, Controller of Taco Bell and Controller of PepsiCo Wines & Spirits International, a division of PepsiCola International. Before joining PepsiCo, he was an Audit Manager with Arthur Young & Company in its New York, New York and Stamford, Connecticut offices. Mr. Moore is a certified public accountant in the States of New York and California. In July 2011, Mr. Moore joined the board of Newegg Commerce, Inc. (NASDAQ: NEGG), an on-line retailer specializing in computer and computer-related equipment and serves as the Chair of the Audit Committee, and serves on both the Nominating and Corporate Governance and Compensation Committees.</p>
<p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: Texas Size Combo of 6oz Filet and Fall-Off-The Bone Ribs</p>	<p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Mr. Moore is being nominated as a non-employee director because of his extensive financial, accounting, and international experience as well as his experience in the restaurant industry. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Mr. Moore possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

Gerald L. Morgan	Business Experience:
<p>Director Since: 2021</p> <p>Age: 62</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Company's Chief Executive Officer</p> <p>Public Boards: None.</p>	<p>Mr. Morgan is an over 25-year veteran of Texas Roadhouse and has 37 years of total foodservice experience, including with Bennigan's and Burger King. His career with Texas Roadhouse began in 1997 as Managing Partner in Grand Prairie, Texas, which was store number 26 and the first in Texas. Mr. Morgan was named Managing Partner of the Year in 2001, which is the Company's highest recognition. Mr. Morgan was promoted to Market Partner in 2001, where he oversaw and grew operations in Texas and Oklahoma. In 2014, Mr. Morgan was awarded the Texas Roadhouse Legends Award at the Company's Managing Partner Conference. The following year, he was promoted to Regional Market Partner. Mr. Morgan was named Chief Executive Officer in 2021. Mr. Morgan also previously served as President of the Company from December 2020 through January 2023.</p>
<p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: Bubba's 33 Lasagna</p>	<p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Mr. Morgan is being nominated as an executive director because of his role as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, his knowledge of the restaurant industry and his in-depth knowledge of the Company. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Mr. Morgan possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

Curtis A. Warfield	Business Experience:
<p>Director Since: 2018</p> <p>Age: 55</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee; Chairperson of Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee</p> <p>Public Boards: Talkspace, Inc. (NASDAQ: TALK)</p> <p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: Beef Tips, Mashed Potatoes and Gravy with the World Famous Texas Roadhouse Rolls</p>	<p>Mr. Warfield is a certified public accountant licensed in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and is currently the President and Chief Executive Officer of Windham Advisors LLC, a private equity and strategic advisory firm that offers innovative business solutions for companies in technology, healthcare, and other industries. He served as part of the senior leadership team of Anthem, Inc. (NYSE: ANTM), one of the nation's largest health insurers with over \$100 billion in revenues from 2017 to 2019. Previously he served in a variety of roles from 1997 to 2016 at HCA, the largest healthcare provider in the country. He began as the Chief Financial Officer of the Columbia Healthcare Network with a majority of his tenure serving as the Chief Executive Officer of NPAS, a healthcare services company. In 2021, Mr. Warfield joined the board of Talkspace, Inc. (NASDAQ: TALK), a digital company which offers mental health treatment services. Mr. Warfield also joined the board of OneOncology, a company that invests in and collaborates with community oncology practices and serves as Chair of the Audit Committee.</p>
	<p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Mr. Warfield is being nominated as a non-employee director because of his extensive financial and accounting experience, his executive management experience, and his information technology experience. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Mr. Warfield possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

Kathleen M. Widmer	Business Experience:
<p>Director Since: 2013</p> <p>Age: 61</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee</p> <p>Public Boards: None.</p> <p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: All American Burger</p>	<p>Ms. Widmer is the Company Group Chairman for Consumer North America and Latin America with Johnson & Johnson Consumer Health (NYSE: JNJ), a position she has held since December 2018. Prior to this position, she served as the President of the Johnson & Johnson Consumer OTC division, which provides healthcare solutions through well-known and trusted over-the-counter medicines and products, a position she held from August 2015. She was previously with Johnson & Johnson for 21 years, until 2009, where she held numerous positions, including serving as Vice President, Marketing, McNeil Consumer Healthcare. Prior to re-joining Johnson & Johnson, she served as Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer at Elizabeth Arden, Inc. (NASDAQ: RDEN), from 2009 to 2015, and was responsible for the global growth strategy and marketing execution of the Elizabeth Arden Brand. In 2017, she was appointed to the board of directors for the Wounded Warrior Project. She is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy in West Point, New York, and served for five years as a U.S. Army officer.</p>
	<p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Ms. Widmer is being nominated as a non-employee director because of her executive management experience, her extensive marketing experience in the retail sector, and her knowledge of the global retail industry. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Ms. Widmer possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board's collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

James R. Zarley	Business Experience:
<p>Director Since: 2004</p> <p>Age: 78</p> <p>Board Committees / Leadership: Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating & Corporate Governance Committee; Chairperson of Compensation Committee</p> <p>Public Boards: None.</p>	<p>Mr. Zarley served as Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Conversant, a single-source provider of media, technology and services across major interactive marketing channels which previously operated under the name ValueClick, Inc. (NASDAQ: CNVF), and was a member of Conversant’s board of directors from 1999 until his retirement in 2014. Mr. Zarley shaped the company into a global leader in online marketing solutions. Prior to joining Conversant, Mr. Zarley was Chief Operating Officer of Hiway Technologies, where he was a leading member of the management team that closed the merger with Verio in 1999. Prior to that, Mr. Zarley was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Best Internet until it merged with Hiway Technologies in 1998. Mr. Zarley also founded and later sold Quantech Information Services, now an ADP company. In addition, he spent 19 years at RCA in various senior management roles. Currently, he serves on the board of directors of a couple private companies.</p>
<p>Favorite Texas Roadhouse Food Item: 6oz Filet</p>	<p>Reason for Nomination:</p> <p>Mr. Zarley is being nominated as a non-employee director because of his chief executive and information technology experience in developing industries, his technology experience, and his transactional experience. As a result of these and other professional experiences, Mr. Zarley possesses particular knowledge and experience that strengthens the Board’s collective qualifications, skills, and experience.</p>

Meetings of the Board

The Board met on four occasions and its standing committees (audit committee, compensation committee, and nominating and corporate governance committee) met on 22 occasions during our fiscal year ended December 27, 2022. Except for Ms. Widmer, each incumbent director attended at least 75% of the aggregate number of meetings of the Board and its committees on which such director served during his or her period of service. In addition, the Company expects all members of the Board to attend the Annual Meeting. All incumbent directors attended the 2022 annual meeting. Four regular Board meetings are currently scheduled for the 2023 fiscal year. Executive sessions of non-employee directors, without management directors or employees present, are typically scheduled in conjunction with each regularly scheduled Board meeting. The role of each standing committee is more fully described below.

Leadership Structure of the Board and Role of the Board in Risk Oversight

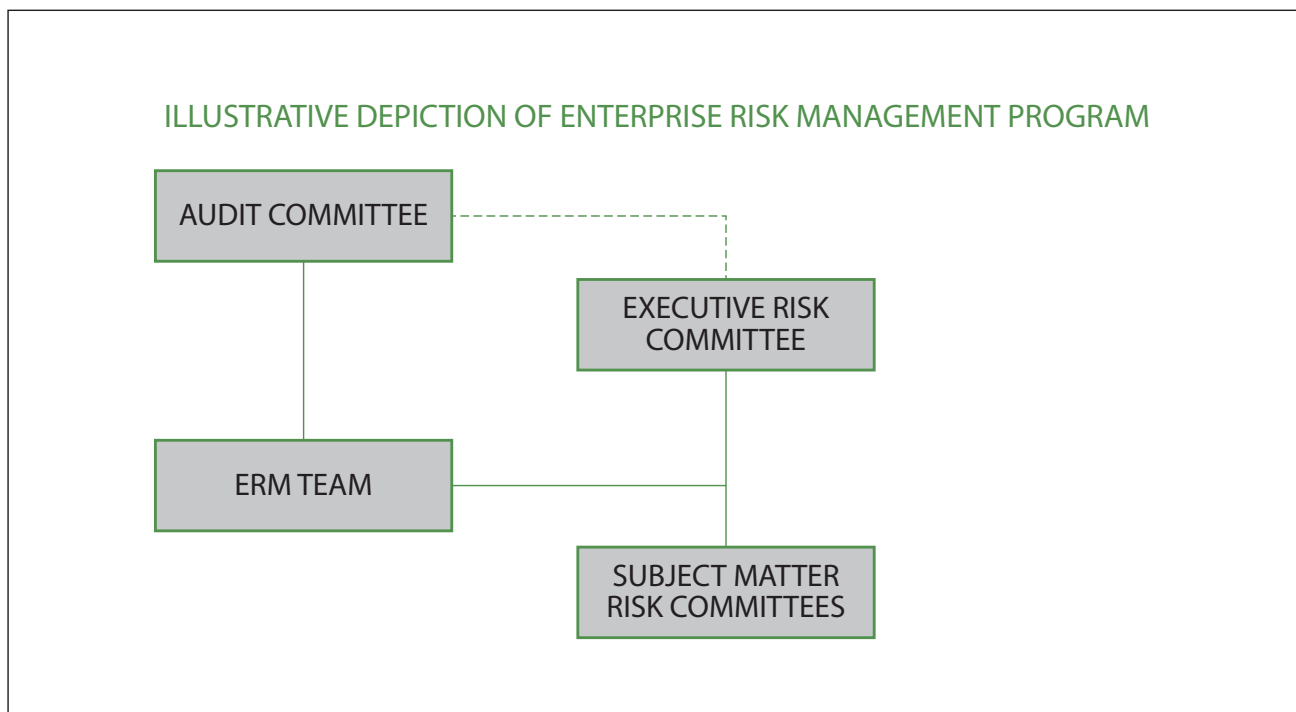
Leadership Structure. The Board consists of six independent directors and one executive director. Following the passing of W. Kent Taylor, the Company’s founder and then Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, the Board named Gregory N. Moore as Chairman of the Board on March 19, 2021. Mr. Moore joined the Board in 2005 following the Company’s initial public offering in 2004. Until his appointment as Chairman of the Board, Mr. Moore had previously served as the Board’s Lead Independent director since the creation of that position in 2012. The responsibility and authority of the Lead Independent director are delineated in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, which can be found on the Company’s website at www.texasroadhouse.com. The Board determined that a separation of the duties and responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board from those of the Chief Executive Officer was appropriate during the transition following the death of the Company’s founder. As more particularly described below, Mr. Morgan, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, was appointed to the Board on June 15, 2021.

Role of the Board and Management. As more particularly described in our Corporate Governance Guidelines, the Company’s business is conducted by the officers and employees under the direction of the Chairman of the Company, and if there is no Chairman, then the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and under the oversight of the Board. In connection with the same, the Board’s role is to enhance the long-term

value of the Company for its shareholders. The Board is elected annually by the shareholders to oversee management and to ensure that the long-term interests of the shareholders are being served. In order to fulfill this obligation, the Board is responsible for helping establish broad corporate policies, setting strategic direction and overseeing the management of the Company.

Risk Oversight. In addition to the broad responsibilities described in the immediately preceding paragraph, the Board is responsible for overseeing the Company’s risk management strategies, including the Company’s implementation of appropriate processes to administer day-to-day risk management. The Board executes its oversight responsibility directly and through its committees and is informed about risk management matters as part of its role in the general oversight and approval of corporate matters. The Board gives clear guidance to the Company’s management on the risks it believes face the Company, such as the matters disclosed as risk factors in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K. Furthermore, the Board has delegated certain risk management responsibilities to its audit committee and compensation committee.

Through the audit committee’s charter, the Board has authorized the audit committee to oversee the Company’s risk assessment and risk management practices and strategies. The audit committee, in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, regularly and comprehensively reviews specific risk matters which have been identified by management, which includes a rotational review of the risks relating to specific departments within the Company. The Company’s internal auditors regularly report directly to the audit committee on the results of internal audits, the scope and frequency of which are based on comprehensive risk assessments which have been approved by the audit committee.



As a part of our enterprise risk management process and under the oversight of the audit committee, the Company has formed a series of subject matter risk committees that are composed of cross-functional leaders within the Company that specialize in specific areas of risk previously identified by the Company, which regularly meet and report their activities to the enterprise risk management (“*ERM*”) team. These subject matter risk committees involve specific risks relating to business continuity / crisis management, food safety, responsible alcohol service, employment compliance, information governance (including data privacy compliance), vendor management, employee and guest safety, Americans with Disability Act (ADA) and corporate sustainability. The ERM team, consisting of our interim Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Associate General Counsel – Brand Protection, Vice President of Legendary People, Director of Risk, Director of Internal Audit, and Senior Manager of Business Continuity, meets regularly to identify

emerging risk areas and key risk areas for the Company, and serves as a liaison between the subject matter risk committees and the executive risk committee described below. Additionally, the ERM team conducts a periodic review of a risk register, including an in-depth focus on high priority risks, as well as evaluates the composition of existing subject matter risk committees and/or the need for the creation of new subject matter risk committees based on its review of the risk register. The risk register is reviewed with the audit committee and the executive risk committee. Finally, the Company has an executive risk committee consisting of the Named Executive Officers and the Vice Presidents of Operation for each of the Company's three main concepts which meet throughout the year to determine risk priorities and make decisions on key areas of risk.

Additionally, as shown above, the ERM team regularly updates the audit committee on the results of its risk management activities at least twice per year. In addition, specific subject matter risk committees periodically report to the audit committee the risk-based initiatives being performed by the applicable risk committee. The audit committee is routinely advised of strategic, operational, financial, legal, data privacy, corporate sustainability, responsible alcohol service, and cybersecurity risks both during and outside of regularly scheduled meetings, and the audit committee reviews and is informed of specific activities to manage these risks, such as policies and procedures, insurance plans, indemnification obligations, and internal controls (as and if applicable).

Through the compensation committee's charter, the Board has authorized the compensation committee to oversee the compensation programs for the Company's executive officers and non-employee directors on the Board. The compensation committee, in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, designs the compensation packages applicable to the Company's executive officers and Board members. The compensation committee also periodically consults with management on the payments of bonuses and grants of stock awards to key employees.

The audit committee and the compensation committee jointly perform an annual risk assessment of our compensation programs for all employees to determine whether these programs encourage unnecessary or excessive risk taking. In conducting this review, each of our compensation programs is evaluated on a number of criteria aimed at identifying any incentive programs that deviate from our risk management objectives. Based on this review in 2022, both the audit committee and the compensation committee concluded that we have the right combination of rewards and incentives to drive company performance, without encouraging unnecessary or excessive risk taking by our employees. In connection with the foregoing, the Company has not established a system of incentives that is reasonably likely to lead to excessive or inappropriate risk taking by employees or create a risk reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company. Specifically, the audit and compensation committees identified the following components of our compensation programs that mitigate the likelihood of excessive risk taking to meet performance targets: equity incentive compensation in the form of restricted stock units; long term contracts and a financial buy-in requirement for restaurant management; a guaranteed base salary within our support center management personnel; minimums and maximums on profit sharing compensation within our support center management personnel; robust internal controls; operational focus on top line sales growth; and, a business model which focuses on a strong balance sheet, relatively low debt, prudent growth, and sustainable long-term profitability.

The Board's oversight roles, including the roles of the audit committee and the compensation committee, allow the Board to effectively administer risk management policies while also effectively and efficiently addressing Company objectives. The Board expects to continue to involve Company management in its deliberations and decision-making in order to administer risk management policies effectively.

Strategic Planning and Strategic Initiatives. The Board also plays an instrumental oversight role in the strategic planning and initiatives of the Company. As a part of this role, the Board reviews the Company's strategy with management to ensure that the Company and the Board are aligned on the long-term goals and strategic initiatives of the Company. At every quarterly Board meeting, the Board and management conduct a strategic overview of one of the Company's main restaurant concepts (including international development) and is continually updated throughout the year on the performance of each brand. Additionally, the Board conducts periodic reviews of the manner in which the Company is allocating its capital to ensure that the Board and the management of the Company are in agreement on how the Company is managing its asset portfolio. Finally, the Board provides direct oversight over certain other strategic initiatives or transactions implemented by the Company, including new store development, franchise acquisitions, international development, retail or other

business development initiatives, and the Company's share repurchase activities and dividend program (as applicable).

Cybersecurity. The Board and management of the Company take data protection and cybersecurity seriously. As a Company, we receive and maintain certain sensitive information from our guests, employees, partners, and from business operations. The use and handling, including security, of this information is regulated by evolving and increasingly demanding data privacy laws and regulations in various jurisdictions, as well as by certain third-party contracts, frameworks, and industry standards, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard. To protect this information, the Company has created and implemented a detailed set of Information Security Policies and Procedures that are informed by recognized national and international standards. The Company's Head of Information Security leads the Company's cybersecurity efforts under the direct oversight of our Chief Technology Officer. As a part of its oversight role, the audit committee receives regular updates from the Company on cybersecurity and privacy risks impacting the Company.

Additionally, as mentioned above, the Company's enterprise risk management program has established an internal risk committee to evaluate information governance risks. This committee is comprised of members of management of the Company's information technology, human resources, marketing, accounting, risk, finance and legal functions, and is focused on performing assessments to identify areas of concern and implement appropriate changes to enhance its cybersecurity and privacy policies and procedures.

Finally, the Company has implemented extensive detective and preventative controls designed to ensure the appropriate level of protection for the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data stored on or transferred through our information technology resources. Certain members of the Company's senior leadership within the information technology department are responsible for developing and implementing these controls. Both internal and third-party auditing are performed frequently to verify that these controls are effective.

Corporate Sustainability. Both the Board and the Company take great pride in our corporate sustainability program and our appreciation for, and commitment to, our employees and for the communities in which we serve. Our commitment is evident from our passion and history of dedication to corporate citizenship, diversity, and the manner in which we often consider sustainability as part of our decision-making process. This commitment also includes the continued execution of our existing corporate sustainability activities and working to identify future opportunities. We actively pursue partnerships and opportunities that help conserve resources, reduce waste, and have a positive impact on our communities, as well as partner with other organizations and source products from suppliers who share our commitment to corporate sustainability. As a result, the Board reviews the Company's corporate sustainability initiatives as a part of their oversight role of the Company's business strategy and risk management. In particular, the Board receives periodic updates, at least annually, of our corporate sustainability initiatives from management. The Company also includes an update on some of these initiatives in the Company's Annual Report.

Additionally, the Company has established an internal risk committee to evaluate environmental, social and governance matters. This committee is comprised of members of management from the Company's legal, human resources, communications, procurement, investor relations, and financial reporting functions. This committee works in conjunction with the Company's enterprise risk management team.

In 2017, we released our initial corporate sustainability report which outlined the four core pillars of our corporate sustainability efforts: Food, Community, Employees, and Conservation. Our goal is to update our corporate sustainability report annually. The current report is available on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com. Unless specifically referenced in this proxy statement, the content posted on, or accessible through, our website is not incorporated by reference into this proxy statement or any of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") and may be revised by us (in whole or in part) at any time and from time to time.

Committees of the Board

The Board has three standing committees:

- (i) the audit committee;
- (ii) the compensation committee; and
- (iii) the nominating and corporate governance committee.

The Board has adopted a written charter for each of these committees, which sets out the functions and responsibilities of each committee. The charters of these committees are available in their entirety on our website at www.texasroadhouse.com. Please note, however, that the information contained on the website is not incorporated by reference in, nor considered to be a part of, this proxy statement.

Audit Committee. As described in its charter, the primary purpose of the audit committee is to assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to:

- (i) the integrity of the Company's consolidated financial statements;
- (ii) the Company's risk assessment and risk management practices and strategies;
- (iii) the Company's compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- (iv) the independence and performance of the Company's internal and external auditors; and
- (v) the Company's internal controls and financial reporting practices.

The audit committee is also directly responsible for the following: (a) pre-approves all audit and permitted non-audit related services provided by our independent auditors (which can be found on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com), (b) the appointment, compensation, retention, and oversight of the Company's independent auditors, and (c) periodically reviews the Company's independent auditors. In connection with the audit committee's appointment of the Company's independent auditors, the audit committee evaluates the service level of the incumbent independent auditor on an annual basis, which includes criteria such as prior year quality of service, industry and technical expertise, independence, resource availability, and reasonableness and competitiveness of fees, as well as solicits the input of key management employees during its evaluation.

The audit committee reviews all of the Company's earning press releases, Quarterly and Annual Reports on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K, respectively, prior to filing with the SEC, and such other applicable financial disclosure documents (as and if applicable). The audit committee is also responsible for producing an annual report on its activities for inclusion in this proxy statement. All of the members of the audit committee are "**independent**," as that term is defined in the listing standards under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605(a)(2) and meet the criteria for independence under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules adopted by the SEC. The audit committee is currently comprised of Mss. Epps and Widmer and Messrs. Crawford, Moore, Warfield, and Zarley. Ms. Epps currently serves as the chairperson of the audit committee but Mr. Moore served as the chairperson of the audit committee during the 2022 fiscal year. The Board evaluated the credentials of and designated Ms. Epps and Messrs. Moore and Warfield as audit committee financial experts. The audit committee met 14 times during fiscal year 2022, which were comprised of six regular meetings of the audit committee and two meetings per quarter relating to the audit committee's review of the Company's quarterly earnings release and filings with the SEC.

Compensation Committee. As described in its charter, the compensation committee:

- (i) assists the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to the design, administration and oversight of employee compensation programs and benefit plans of the Company's executive officers;

- (ii) discharges the Board's duties relating to the compensation of the Company's executive officers and non-employee directors; and
- (iii) reviews the performance of the Company's executive officers.

The compensation committee is also responsible for reviewing and discussing with management the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" in this proxy statement and recommending its inclusion in this proxy statement to the Board, as well as performing the other duties and responsibilities described in its charter. All of the members of the compensation committee are "**independent**" under all applicable rules, including the listing standards under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605(a)(2) and the requirements of the SEC. The current members of the compensation committee are Mss. Epps and Widmer and Messrs. Crawford, Moore, Warfield, and Zarley. Mr. Zarley currently serves as the chairperson of the compensation committee. The compensation committee met four times during fiscal year 2022.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee. As described in its charter, the nominating and corporate governance committee assists the Board in:

- (i) identifying potential candidates for consideration in the event of vacancy on the Board and/or the Board determines that a new director is necessary and screen individuals qualified to become members of the Board consistent with the nominating and corporate governance committee's screening guidelines and criteria;

- (ii) if a vacancy on the Board occurs, making recommendations to the Board regarding the selection and approval of the candidate to fill such vacancy either by election by the Company's shareholders or appointment by the Board;

- (iii) reviewing the qualifications and independence of, approving the nominations of, and recommending to the Board those persons to be nominated for membership on the Board and presented for shareholder approval at the annual meeting;

- (iv) developing and recommending to the Board a set of corporate governance principles; and

- (v) periodically reporting to the Board the status of succession planning for senior management, including guidance regarding succession in the event of an emergency or the retirement of the executive officers and the identification and evaluation of potential successors to the executive officers and other members of senior management.

Additionally, the nominating and corporate governance committee annually conducts on the Board's behalf a confidential self-assessment. As a part of the annual self-assessment, each director provides, without limitation, an assessment on the effectiveness and functionality of the Board and the committees in which such directors serve. Each director completes an assessment form and sends it to the chairperson of the nominating and corporate governance committee, who compiles the results and presents them to the Board.

The nominating and corporate governance committee routinely evaluates the size and composition of the Board and the variety of professional expertise represented by the Board members in relation to the Company's business. To assist in this process, the nominating and corporate governance committee has identified certain interpersonal skills and professional skills desirable for some and/or all of the directors on the Board. The interpersonal skills are personal attributes that each director should possess and include ethics and integrity, leadership skills, negotiation skills, and crisis management skills. The professional skills are an assessment of governance and industry based skill areas which should be held collectively by the Board but not necessarily by each director and contain skills relating to (i) financial, risk, and compliance skills, (ii) governance and management skills, and (iii) sector and industry specific skills. As a part of its review of those persons to be nominated for membership on the Board at the Annual Meeting, the nominating and corporate governance committee takes a holistic view of the Board to strive to have a diverse Board in terms of core skills, industry experience, tenure and other diversity characteristics.

All of the members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are “*independent*” under all applicable rules, including the listing standards under NASDAQ Marketplace Rule 5605(a)(2) and the requirements of the SEC. The current members of the nominating and corporate governance committee are Mss. Epps and Widmer and Messrs. Crawford, Moore, Warfield, and Zarley. Mr. Warfield currently serves as the chairperson of the nominating and corporate governance committee. The nominating and corporate governance committee met four times during fiscal year 2022.

Policy Regarding Consideration of Candidates for Director

Shareholder recommendations for Board membership should include, at a minimum, the name of the candidate, age, contact information, present principal occupation or employment, qualifications and skills, background, last five years’ employment and business experience, a description of current or previous service as director of any corporation or organization, other relevant biographical information, and the nominee’s consent to service on the Board. A shareholder nominee will be requested to complete a detailed questionnaire in the form that current non-employee directors and executive officers of the Company complete.

The nominating and corporate governance committee may consider such other factors as it may deem are in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. The Board has adopted corporate governance guidelines which provide that, if and when the Board determines that it is necessary or desirable to add or replace a director, the nominating and corporate governance committee will seek diverse candidates, taking into account diversity in all respects (including gender, race, age, board service, background, education, skill set, and financial acumen, along with knowledge and experience in areas that are relevant to the Company’s business), when evaluating potential nominees. The manner in which the nominating and corporate governance committee evaluates a potential nominee will not differ based on whether the nominee is recommended by a shareholder of the Company.

The Company currently retains a corporate recruiter to assist in identifying candidates for open positions at the Company. Upon request, this recruiter also assists in identifying and evaluating candidates for director, but the Company does not routinely pay an additional fee for this service.

As discussed above, the Board seeks diverse candidates, taking into account diversity in all respects (including gender, race, age, board service, background, education, skill set, and financial acumen, along with knowledge and experience in areas that are relevant to the Company’s business), when evaluating potential nominees. The chart below illustrates the composition of our Board nominees by gender, racial diversity, tenure, and core skills:

BOARD DIVERSITY MATRIX AS OF MARCH 1, 2023				
Total Number of Directors	7			
	Female	Male	Non-Binary	Did Not Disclose
Part 1: Gender Identity				
Directors	2	5	--	--
Part 2: Demographic Background				
African American or Black	--	1	--	--
Alaskan Native or Native American	--	--	--	--
Asian	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latinx	--	--	--	--
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	--	--	--	--
White	2	4	--	--
Two or More Races or Ethnicities	--	--	--	--
LGBTQ+			--	
Did Not Disclose Demographics			--	

		1 – 5 Years	6 – 10 Years	>10 Years
Part 3: Tenure				
Directors		4	1	2
	Restaurant	Hospitality / Retail	Finance / Risk	Technology
Part 4: Core Skills				
Directors		2	4	3

Compensation of Directors

As further discussed in the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” the compensation committee engaged Willis Towers Watson as an independent compensation consultant in 2017 to advise the compensation committee on the compensation for our executive officers and non-employee directors. In order to supplement this analysis from our compensation consultant, the compensation committee has subsequently used Equilar (the Company’s external executive and director compensation database aggregator) to establish the compensation for our non-employee directors, most recently in establishing the fixed dollar amount on service based restricted stock units granted to our non-employee directors more particularly described below. Similar to our compensation philosophy for our executive officers, we believe that issuing service based restricted stock units to our non-employee directors aligns their interests with those of our shareholders. Specifically, since the bulk of each non-employee director’s compensation lies in the value of the service based restricted stock units granted, the non-employee directors are motivated to continually improve the Company’s performance in the hope that the performance will be reflected by the stock price on the vesting date of their service based restricted stock units. Moreover, we believe that the service based restricted stock unit awards drive director alignment with maximizing shareholder value because the value of the service based restricted stock units varies in response to investor sentiment regarding overall Company performance at the time of vesting.

As described more fully below, the following table summarizes the total compensation earned for fiscal year 2022 for each of the non-employee directors.

2022 Director Compensation Table			
Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards \$(1)	Total (\$)
Michael A. Crawford	59,000	198,484	257,484
Donna E. Epps	59,000	198,484	257,484
Gregory N. Moore	134,000(2)	288,704	422,704
Curtis A. Warfield	69,000(3)	198,484	267,484
Kathleen M. Widmer	59,000	198,484	257,484
James R. Zarley	69,000(4)	198,484	267,484

- (1) On November 11, 2021, the compensation committee agreed that with respect to (i) the Chairman of the Board’s 2022 fiscal year service, he received an annual grant of service based restricted stock units equal to \$290,000 divided by the closing sales price of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares; and (ii) for each remaining non-employee director’s 2022 fiscal year service, each received an annual grant of service based restricted stock units equal to \$200,000 divided by the closing sales price of the Company’s common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares.

For the service based restricted stock units described in footnote (1), fair value is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, which was \$90.22 for the grants to the non-employee directors on January 8, 2022. Using the formula described in the immediately foregoing paragraph of footnote (1), Mr. Moore, as Chairman of the Board, was granted 3,200 service based restricted stock units for his 2022 fiscal year service, and each remaining non-employee director was granted 2,200 service based restricted stock units for their respective 2022 fiscal year service. The amounts listed above represent the grant date fair value determined in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board Accounting Standards Codification Topic 718 ("**ASC 718**") of restricted stock units granted under the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Detailed information under ASC 718 is set forth in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022. No other equity awards were granted to the non-employee directors during the period of time covered by this table. The Company cautions that the amounts reported in the Director Compensation Table for these awards may not represent the amounts that the non-employee directors will actually realize from the awards. Whether, and to what extent, a non-employee director realizes value will depend on fluctuation in the Company's stock price and the non-employee director's continued service on the Board.

Additionally, the total compensation for any non-employee director may not exceed \$500,000, which amount shall be calculated by adding (i) the total cash compensation to be paid for services rendered by a non-employee director in any given fiscal year to (ii) the grant date value of any equity granted to such non-employee director in that fiscal year. This cap on Board total compensation is included in the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan.

- (2) This amount includes the \$50,000 annual fee for serving as the Chairman of the Board and the \$25,000 annual fee for serving as the chairperson of the audit committee.
- (3) This amount includes the \$10,000 annual fee for serving as the chairperson of the nominating and corporate governance committee.
- (4) This amount includes the \$10,000 annual fee for serving as the chairperson of the compensation committee.

On November 11, 2021, the compensation committee established that all non-employee directors would receive the following cash compensation relating to their 2022 fiscal year service:

- (i) each non-employee director received a base fee of \$35,000;
- (ii) the Chairman of the Board received a fee of \$50,000;
- (iii) the chairperson of the audit committee received a fee of \$25,000;
- (iv) the chairperson of the compensation committee received a fee of \$10,000;
- (v) the chairperson of nominating and corporate governance committee received a fee of \$10,000;
- (vi) each member of the audit committee received a fee of \$10,000;
- (vii) each member of the compensation committee received a fee of \$7,000;
- (viii) each member of the nominating and corporate governance committee received a fee of \$7,000; and
- (ix) the non-employee directors no longer received a fee for meeting attendance.

Additionally, on January 6, 2023, the compensation committee established that all non-employee directors will receive the following cash and stock compensation relating to their 2023 fiscal year service:

- (i) each non-employee director will receive a base fee of \$35,000;
- (ii) the Chairman of the Board will receive a fee of \$75,000;
- (iii) the chairperson of the audit committee will receive a fee of \$25,000;
- (iv) the chairperson of the compensation committee will receive a fee of \$10,000;
- (v) the chairperson of nominating and corporate governance committee will receive a fee of \$10,000;
- (vi) each member of the audit committee will receive a fee of \$10,000;
- (vii) each member of the compensation committee will receive a fee of \$7,000;
- (viii) each member of the nominating and corporate governance committee will receive a fee of \$7,000;
- (ix) the non-employee directors will not receive a fee for meeting attendance;
- (x) the Chairman of the Board will receive an annual grant of restricted stock units equal to \$313,000 divided by the closing sales price on January 6, 2023 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares. These restricted stock units were granted on January 8, 2023 and will vest on January 8, 2024. Based on the foregoing, the Chairman of the Board received 3,300 service based restricted stock units for his 2023 fiscal year service; and
- (xi) each remaining non-employee director will receive an annual grant of restricted stock units equal to \$223,000 divided by the closing sales price on January 6, 2023 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares. These restricted stock units were granted on January 8, 2023 and will vest on January 8, 2024. Based on the foregoing, each remaining non-employee director received 2,400 service based restricted stock units for their respective 2023 fiscal year service.

Code of Conduct

Company Code of Conduct. The Board has approved and adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all directors, officers and employees, including the Company's principal executive officer and the principal financial officer. We are committed to Passion, Partnership, Integrity and Fun... All with Purpose! The Code of Conduct is our guide as we apply these core values in our treatment of our fellow employees and how we run our business. Our Code of Conduct also encompasses our principles and practices relating to the ethical conduct of the Company's business and commitment to complying with all laws affecting the Company's business.

We take all reported concerns or possible violations of our Code of Conduct seriously and will promptly and thoroughly investigate each reported concern as confidentially as possible. The Code of Conduct establishes three separate ways in which any person may submit confidential and anonymous reports of suspected or actual violations of the Code of Conduct. If an individual files a report, then the concerns will be directed to the appropriate personnel for investigation. We do not retaliate against any person who raises questions, reports concerns, or who participates in an investigation related to the Code of Conduct.

The Code of Conduct is available in its entirety on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com. The Company will post on its website any amendments to, or waivers from, its Code of Conduct, if any, that

apply to the principal executive officer, the principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, or persons performing similar functions.

Vendor Expectations. In addition to the Company's Code of Conduct, the Company has established vendor expectations setting forth our expectations regarding our relationship with our vendors, including the manner in which our vendors conduct their business, the manner in which they treat their employees, and our expectation that our vendors will comply with all applicable laws and regulations relating to their business operations including those laws prohibiting the use of forced labor or the facilitation of slavery and human trafficking. Our vendor expectations are available in their entirety on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com.

Stock Ownership Guidelines

Our Board has adopted stock ownership guidelines to further align the financial interests of the Company's executive officers and non-employee directors with the interests of our shareholders. The guidelines provide that our Chief Executive Officer should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 100,000 shares or \$2,500,000 in then-current market value, our President should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 40,000 shares or \$1,000,000 in then-current market value, and our other executive officers and non-employee directors should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 10,000 shares or \$500,000 in then-current market value. The executive officers and non-employee directors are expected to achieve the stock ownership levels under these guidelines within five years of assuming their respective positions and the Company evaluates the compliance with these stock ownership guidelines at the end of each fiscal year.

All executive officers and non-employee directors who have been in their role for five years are in compliance with these stock ownership guidelines. We anticipate that any people who are new to their roles within the last five years will, to the extent they are not currently in compliance, be in compliance with the guidelines within the established time frame.

Succession Planning

The Board and the Company recognize the importance of continuity of leadership to ensure a smooth transition for its employees, guests, and shareholders. In furtherance of the foregoing and as described in its charter, the nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for periodically reporting to the Board the status of succession planning for senior management, including guidance regarding succession in the event of an emergency or retirement and the evaluation of potential successors to the executive officers and other key members of senior management. As a part of this process, both the Board and the nominating and corporate governance committee meet with certain members of management to review the top and emerging talent internally, their level of readiness, and development needs.

Mandatory Retirement Age for Board Service

In November 2019, the Board and the nominating and corporate governance committee determined that it is advisable and in the best interest of the Company to establish a mandatory retirement age for the non-employee directors on the Board. In furtherance of the foregoing, in no event shall any non-employee be elected, re-elected, and/or appointed to the Board if such non-employee is 75 years or older at the time of such election, re-election, and/or appointment; provided, however, any director who began serving on the Board prior to 2006 shall be permitted to be re-elected to the Board so long as they are not 80 years or older at the time of such re-election.

Shareholder Engagement

Shareholder engagement is an important component of our overall approach to corporate governance. It provides us the opportunity to update investors on our business as well as to receive feedback from them. Our Investor Relations team serves as our primary point of contact with investors, potential investors, and investment analysts. Additionally, throughout the year, members of our Executive team, Board, and restaurant-level operators may participate in the investor dialogue.

Our interaction with the investment community occurs in a number of ways, including one-on-one and group phone calls, analyst-sponsored conferences, our Annual Meeting, and our quarterly earnings calls. Topics discussed vary but typically include corporate strategy, financial results and outlook, new restaurant development, commodity and wage inflation, capital allocation, and various governance and corporate sustainability matters. Investor feedback and sentiment is shared with senior management and the Board on a regular basis.

Board Orientation and Continuing Education

The Board believes that a thorough understanding of the Company's business is required to enable a director to make a substantial contribution to the Board. As such, all new directors will participate in an orientation program within a reasonable period of time following such director's initial appointment or election to the Board. The orientation program may consist of meetings with senior management of the Company designed to familiarize each new director with the Company's strategic plans, financial planning and key policies and procedures as well as training within the Company's restaurant facilities. Additionally, the Company, from time to time, may provide the Board with internal training programs or presentations from internal or outside third party experts on topics that will assist the directors in carrying out their Board responsibilities. Finally, the directors are encouraged to participate in continuing education and other programs provided by outside sources and to share any applicable learnings from such programs with the other directors on the Board. As a part of the Board's continued education, the directors on the Board annually complete the compliance trainings that are similar to those provided to certain employees. Further, the Company annually budgets a certain amount of funding to reimburse directors for related costs to attend such programs.

STOCK OWNERSHIP INFORMATION

The following table sets forth as of March 6, 2023 certain information with respect to the beneficial ownership of the Company's common stock of (i) each executive officer named in the Summary Compensation Table (the "**Named Executive Officers**"), (ii) each non-employee director or nominee for director of the Company, (iii) all directors and current executive officers as a group, and (iv) each shareholder known by the Company to be the owner of 5% or more of the Company's common stock.

Name	<u>Common Stock(1)</u>	
	Common Stock Ownership	Percent
Directors, Nominees and Named Executive Officers:		
Michael A. Crawford	6,400	*
Christopher C. Colson	5,000	*
Donna E. Epps	2,412	*
Keith V. Humpich(2)	15,323	*
S. Chris Jacobsen	27,366	*
Gregory N. Moore	61,258	*
Gerald L. Morgan	97,324	*
Hernan E. Mujica	17,323	*
Tonya R. Robinson(3)	2,020	*
Regina A. Tobin	13,248	*
Curtis A. Warfield	13,362	*
Kathleen M. Widmer	16,700	*
James R. Zarley	65,012	*
Directors and All Executive Officers as a Group (13 Persons)	342,748	0.5%
Other 5% Beneficial Owners**		
Blackrock, Inc.(4) 55 East 52nd Street New York, New York 10022		12.5%
The Vanguard Group(5) 100 Vanguard Boulevard Malvern, Pennsylvania 19355		10.28%

* Represents beneficial ownership of less than 1.0% of the outstanding shares of class.

** This information is based on stock ownership reports on Schedule 13G filed by each of these shareholders with the SEC as of March 1, 2023.

(1) Based upon information furnished to the Company by the named persons and information contained in filings with the SEC. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to beneficially own shares over which the person has or shares voting or investment power or has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days, and such shares are deemed to be outstanding for the purpose of computing the percentage beneficially owned by such person or group. However, we do not consider shares of which beneficial ownership can be acquired within 60 days to be outstanding when we calculate the percentage ownership of any other person. As of March 1, 2023, no director or executive officer has the right to acquire any beneficial ownership within 60 days. "Common Stock Ownership" includes (a) stock held in joint tenancy, (b) stock owned as tenants in common, (c) stock owned or held by spouse or other members of the reporting person's household, and (d) stock in which the reporting person either has or shares voting and/or investment power, even though the reporting person disclaims any beneficial interest in such stock.

- (2) Mr. Humpich was appointed interim Chief Financial Officer on January 4, 2023 following Tonya R. Robinson's retirement from the Company as Chief Financial Officer on January 4, 2023.
- (3) Ms. Robinson retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective as of January 4, 2023. The stock ownership information listed above was provided to the Company by Ms. Robinson.
- (4) As reported on the Schedule 13G/A filed by Blackrock, Inc. with the SEC on January 23, 2023, it has sole voting power with respect to 8,184,375 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 8,383,788 shares.
- (5) As reported on the Schedule 13G/A filed by The Vanguard Group with the SEC on February 9, 2023, it has shared voting power with respect to 113,234 shares, sole dispositive power with respect to 6,710,132 shares, and shared dispositive power with respect to 170,826 shares.

Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports

Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act requires the Company's directors and executive officers, and persons who beneficially own more than 10% of a registered class of the Company's equity securities, to file with the SEC initial reports of stock ownership and reports of changes in stock ownership and to provide the Company with copies of all such filed forms. Based solely on its review of such copies or written representations from reporting persons, the Company believes that all reports were filed on a timely basis during the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

2022 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The following is an executive summary of our compensation program for our 2022 fiscal year:

Compensation Philosophy

We believe that our approach to the compensation program for our Named Executive Officers provides our Named Executive Officers with a compensation package which promotes the sustained profitability of the Company and aligns the interests of our Named Executive Officers with those of our shareholders. The compensation packages also reflect a pragmatic response to external market conditions; that is, total compensation that is competitive with comparable positions in similar industries, including the casual dining sector of the restaurant industry, but which is reasonable and in the best interests of our shareholders.

Pay Objectives

Our primary objective in setting and evaluating the compensation for our Named Executive Officers is to promote the sustained profitability of the Company. Our compensation program is designed to achieve this objective in the following manner:

- The creation of a more direct relationship between the compensation for our Named Executive Officers and shareholder value since a significant portion of our Named Executive Officer's performance based restricted stock units and cash bonuses are based upon the achievement of defined performance goals to be established by the compensation committee.
- The attraction and retention of top talent, while also encouraging our Named Executive Officers to keep their focus on both long-term business development and short-term financial growth.
- The featuring of service based restricted stock unit awards, the value of which is dependent upon the performance of the Company and the price of our common stock.
- The opportunity by the compensation committee to adjust a significant portion of the compensation for the Named Executive Officers through the annual grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to more accurately reflect the overall performance of the Company.

Key Pay Components

The compensation packages for our Named Executive Officers are divided into the following three key components:

- Base Salary: Designed to provide a secure base of compensation and serve to motivate and retain our Named Executive Officers.
- Cash Bonus: Designed to reward our Named Executive Officers for the success of the Company as measured by growth in the Company's earnings per diluted share and its overall pre-tax profit, and for each Named Executive Officer's individual contribution to that success.
- Restricted Stock Unit Grants: Designed to offer the Named Executive Officers a financial interest in the long-term success of the Company and align their interests with those of our shareholders.

The compensation packages for our Named Executive Officers may include the following types of restricted stock units:

- Service Based Restricted Stock Units, which grant the Named Executive Officers the conditional right to receive shares of our common stock that vest after a defined period of service;
- “Retention” Restricted Stock Units, which vest upon the completion of the term of an individual Named Executive Officer’s agreement or such longer date as determined by the compensation committee; and
- Performance Based Restricted Stock Units, which are calculated based on the achievement of certain Company performance targets established by the compensation committee and vest over a period of service.

Our Board has adopted stock ownership guidelines to further align the financial interests of the Company’s executive officers with the interests of our shareholders. The guidelines provide that our Chief Executive Officer should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 100,000 shares or \$2,500,000 in then-current market value, our President should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 40,000 shares or \$1,000,000 in then-current market value, and our other executive officers should own, at a minimum, the lesser of 10,000 shares or \$500,000 in then-current market value. The executive officers are expected to achieve these levels within five years of assuming their respective positions. All executive officers who have been in their role for five years are in compliance with these stock ownership guidelines. We anticipate that any people who are new to their roles within the last five years will, to the extent they are not currently in compliance, be in compliance with the guidelines within the established time frame.

Setting Compensation

The compensation program for our Named Executive Officers is determined by the compensation committee. The compensation committee evaluates the stock compensation for each Named Executive Officer on an annual basis to determine the right combination of rewards and incentives through the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to drive company performance without encouraging unnecessary or excessive risk taking by all of the Named Executive Officers as a whole. Pursuant to its charter, the compensation committee may, in its sole discretion, retain or obtain advice from a compensation consultant to assist in the establishment of executive compensation for each Named Executive Officer.

2021 Employment Agreements

As more particularly described below, the Company and the Named Executive Officers entered into new 2021 Employment Agreements at the beginning of fiscal year 2021. Under the 2021 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee has established the following compensation for our Named Executive Officers:

- Base Salary: Each 2021 Employment Agreement establishes an annual base salary for the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements, with base salary increases being left to the discretion of the compensation committee.
- Cash Bonus: Each 2021 Employment Agreement provides an annual short-term cash incentive opportunity with a target bonus based on the achievement of defined goals to be established by the compensation committee, with increases in the target bonus amount to be made at the discretion of the compensation committee during the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement.

- Restricted Stock Units: Each 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee may grant stock awards to the Named Executive Officers during the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements, the types and amounts of which are subject to the compensation committee's discretion based on their annual review of the performance of the Company and of the individual Named Executive Officers. While the Company previously granted retention grants for our Named Executive Officers under the 2018 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee did not make any similar retention grants for the Named Executive Officers under the 2021 Employment Agreements. The compensation committee will evaluate whether or not to award retention grants in the future as a part of its annual evaluation of the compensation packages for the Named Executive Officers.

2022 Executive Compensation

During 2021 and pursuant to the authority granted under its charter, the compensation committee engaged FW Cook as an independent compensation consultant to advise the compensation committee on compensation for the executive officers beginning with the 2022 fiscal year, together with analysis and services related to such executive compensation. Specifically, the compensation committee asked the consultant to provide market data, review the design of the executive compensation packages, and provide guidance on cash and equity compensation for the Company's executive officers. Based in part on the recommendation of our third party compensation consultant and the review of the market data provided to the compensation committee, the total compensation package established for each Named Executive Officer for their respective 2022 fiscal year service reflected a shift in the compensation breakdown among the base salary, bonus and equity components to a more weighted emphasis on non-equity compensation as well as a shift from a fixed number of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to a fixed dollar amount with respect to such service based restricted stock units. FW Cook does not currently provide any other services to the Company, and the compensation committee has determined that FW Cook has sufficient independence from us and our executive officers to allow FW Cook to offer objective information and/or advice.

Clawback Policy

The Company has established a clawback policy whereby the Company may recover excess Incentive Compensation (as hereinafter defined) following any of the following: (i) a restatement of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year in which the Incentive Compensation is paid due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws; (ii) in the absence of a restatement of the Company's financial statements described in clause (i) above, the prior financial results which formed the basis for the calculation of such Incentive Compensation are corrected or adjusted for the relevant fiscal year; or (iii) the compensation committee determines that an executive officer inadvertently received an excess amount of Incentive Compensation for the relevant fiscal year. In such an event, the compensation committee may seek recovery of such excess Incentive Compensation from the applicable executive officer through a credit against prior Incentive Compensation payments, a credit from future payments of Incentive Compensation, cancellation of outstanding equity awards, withholding from future equity awards, and/or direct repayment by the applicable executive officer. If requested by the compensation committee, the applicable executive officer shall be required to reimburse the Company for such excess Incentive Compensation within sixty (60) days following written demand from the compensation committee.

2022 Financial Highlights

The following is an executive summary of our financial highlights from the 2022 fiscal year:

Historic Topline Revenue

- Exceeded **\$4 billion** in total revenue for the first time in the Company's history.
- Average weekly sales growth at company restaurants of **9.7%** with average weekly sales at **\$131,802** of which **13.3%** were from to-go sales.

Key Growth in Other Financial Metrics

- Diluted Earnings Per Share growth of **13.5%**.
- Net income growth of **10.0%**.
- Income before taxes less net income attributable to non-controlling interests growth of **10.1%**.
- Restaurant margin dollars growth of **7.9%**.
- Store week growth of **6.1%**.

Store Unit Growth

- Opened **23** company restaurants across all concepts.
- Acquired **8** domestic franchise restaurants.
- Franchisees opened **7** international restaurants.

Return to Shareholders

- Increased our quarterly cash dividend by **15%** to **\$0.46** per share.
- Repurchased **2,734,005** outstanding shares of our common stock for **\$212.9** million.

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Bubba Who: Our Executive Officers

GERALD L. MORGAN	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 26</p> <p>Age: 62</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 37</p>	<p>Mr. Morgan is Chief Executive Officer of the Company, having been appointed to this position in March 2021. Mr. Morgan joined the Company in 1997, during which time he has held the positions of Managing Partner, Market Partner and Regional Market Partner. Mr. Morgan also previously served as President from December 2020 until Ms. Tobin's appointment to President in January 2023. Mr. Morgan has more than 35 years of restaurant management experience with Texas Roadhouse, Bennigan's Restaurants, and Burger King.</p>
REGINA A. TOBIN	PRESIDENT
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 27</p> <p>Age: 59</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 37</p>	<p>Ms. Tobin is President of the Company, having been appointed to this position in January 2023. Ms. Tobin previously served as the Company's Chief Learning and Culture Officer, a position she held from June 2021 through her appointment to President. Ms. Tobin joined the Company in 1996, during which time she has held the positions of Managing Partner, Market Partner, and Vice President of Training. Ms. Tobin has over 35 years of restaurant industry experience.</p>
KEITH V. HUMPICH	INTERIM CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 18</p> <p>Age: 53</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 18</p>	<p>Mr. Humpich is interim Chief Financial Officer of the Company, having been appointed to this position in January 2023. Mr. Humpich joined the Company in February 2005, as the Director, then Senior Director, of Internal Audit, where he served until his promotion to Vice President of Finance in 2021, where he oversaw the Company's Financial Reporting, Tax, Treasury, Internal Audit, and Financial Analysis functions. In his role as interim Chief Financial Officer, Mr. Humpich will continue to oversee the same functions as he was overseeing as Vice President of Finance as well as overseeing the Company's Accounting function. Prior to joining the Company, he held several different finance and/or audit positions at Lexmark International and Ernst & Young LLP. Mr. Humpich has 18 years of restaurant industry experience in addition to over 30 years of accounting, audit, and finance experience.</p>

S. CHRIS JACOBSEN	CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 20</p> <p>Age: 58</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 33</p>	<p>Mr. Jacobsen is Chief Marketing Officer of the Company, having been appointed to this position in February 2016. Mr. Jacobsen joined the Company in January 2003 where he served as Vice President of Marketing until his appointment to Chief Marketing Officer. Mr. Jacobsen has more than 30 years of restaurant marketing experience with Texas Roadhouse, Papa John’s International, and Waffle House, Inc.</p>

CHRISTOPHER C. COLSON	CHIEF LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER; CORPORATE SECRETARY
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 17</p> <p>Age: 46</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 21</p>	<p>Mr. Colson is Chief Legal and Administrative Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company, having been appointed to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer in January 2023 and Corporate Secretary in August 2019. Mr. Colson previously served as the Company’s General Counsel, a position he held from March 2021 through his appointment to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer. Mr. Colson joined the Company in 2005, during which time he has held the positions of Senior Counsel, Associate General Counsel and Executive Director of the Global Development Group. Mr. Colson has over 20 years of restaurant industry experience with Texas Roadhouse, Frost Brown Todd LLC (serving as outside counsel to the Company), YUM! Brands, Inc. and as assurance staff at KPMG LLP.</p>

HERNAN E. MUJICA	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICER
<p>Years with Roadhouse: 11</p> <p>Age: 61</p> <p>Restaurant Industry Experience: 11</p>	<p>Mr. Mujica is Chief Technology Officer of the Company, having been appointed to this position in January 2023. Mr. Mujica had been previously designated Chief Information Officer, an executive officer position that he held from June 2021 through his appointment to Chief Technology Officer. Mr. Mujica joined the Company in January 2012 as Vice President of Information Technology and was subsequently promoted to Chief Information Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Mujica held senior management positions at The Home Depot and Arthur Andersen. Mr. Mujica has over 30 years of experience in both industry and consulting roles.</p>

Bubba What: What We Do and What We Don't Do

WHAT WE DO	WHAT WE DON'T DO
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Set and evaluate executive compensation to promote the sustained profitability of the Company ✓ Conduct an Annual "Say on Pay" Vote ✓ Maintain stock ownership guidelines for our executives and directors and ensure annual compliance ✓ When appropriate, engage an independent compensation consultant to assist with executive compensation ✓ Limit accelerated vesting of equity awards by requiring a "double trigger" upon a change in control ✓ Employ a Clawback Policy to recover performance based compensation in certain circumstances ✓ Determine executive compensation through a fully independent compensation committee ✓ Allow for an annual adjustment of the bonus and equity portions of executive compensation by the compensation committee to more accurately reflect the overall performance of the Company and the individual executive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✗ No automatic increases on executive compensation ✗ No excessive perquisites ✗ No multi-year guarantees for salary increases, bonus or equity compensation ✗ No short-selling, trading in derivatives or engaging in hedging transactions by executive or directors ✗ No compensation or incentives that encourage unnecessary or excessive risk taking ✗ No payment of dividends on equity awards that are not fully earned or vested ✗ No grant of equity awards at less than fair market value ✗ No automatic acceleration of equity awards upon retirement

Bubba How: How We Pay

The Company's compensation committee reviews and establishes executive compensation in connection with each executive officer's employment agreement. As one purpose of this discussion is to present the compensation committee's overall program and philosophy for executive compensation, we have generally presented the discussion as of the end of the prior fiscal year and as of the beginning of the current fiscal year.

Initial Executive Compensation Under 2021 Employment Agreements.

We entered into new employment agreements with Tonya R. Robinson and S. Chris Jacobsen, each a Named Executive Officer, on December 30, 2020, each of which has an effective date of January 8, 2021. As a part of Gerald L. Morgan's appointment to President, we entered into a new employment agreement with Mr. Morgan, a Named Executive Officer, on December 17, 2020, which has an effective date of January 8, 2021. Additionally, on March 18, 2021 and consistent with the Board's succession planning, Mr. Morgan was named Chief Executive Officer of the Company following Kent Taylor's passing. Mr. Morgan remained the President of the Company following his appointment to Chief Executive Officer. In order to memorialize Mr. Morgan's appointment to Chief Executive Officer, the Company entered into an amendment to Mr. Morgan's 2021 employment agreement on March 31, 2021 and having a retroactive effective date of March 18, 2021. We also entered into an employment agreement with Christopher C. Colson, a Named Executive Officer, on March 31,

2021 in connection with his appointment to General Counsel. Additionally, on June 15, 2021, we entered into employment agreements with Regina A. Tobin and Hernan E. Mujica, each a Named Executive Officer, upon Ms. Tobin's appointment to Chief Learning and Culture Officer and Mr. Mujica's designation as an executive officer, respectively. As a part of Ms. Tobin's appointment to President, the Company entered into an amendment to Ms. Tobin's employment agreement on January 9, 2023, as well as entered into a second amendment to Mr. Morgan's employment agreement to reflect his resignation as President of the Company while remaining as Chief Executive Officer. As a part of Mr. Colson's change in title from General Counsel to Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, the Company entered into an amendment to Mr. Colson's employment agreement on January 9, 2023. Finally, with respect to Mr. Mujica's change in title from Chief Information Officer to Chief Technology Officer, we entered into an amendment to Mr. Mujica's employment agreement on January 9, 2023. As used herein, the employment agreements, as amended (as and if applicable), with Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson, and Mujica and Mss. Robinson and Tobin shall be referred to collectively as the "**2021 Employment Agreements**" and with respect to any Named Executive Officer, as a "**2021 Employment Agreement**". Each 2021 Employment Agreement has an initial term expiring on January 7, 2024 which automatically renews for successive one-year terms thereafter unless either party elects not to renew by providing written notice to the other party at least 60 days before expiration. As more particularly described below, on January 5, 2023, the Company entered into a Separation Agreement and Release of Claims (the "**Robinson Separation Agreement**") with Ms. Robinson relating to Ms. Robinson's retirement as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective as of January 4, 2023.

To assist in setting compensation under the prior employment agreements for the applicable Named Executive Officers and pursuant to the authority granted under its charter, the compensation committee engaged Willis Towers Watson as an independent compensation consultant in 2017 to advise the compensation committee on compensation for the executive officers and the non-employee directors, together with analysis and services related to such executive and director compensation. Specifically, the compensation committee asked the consultant to provide market data, review the design of the executive and director compensation packages, and provide guidance on cash and equity compensation for the Company's executive officers and the non-employee directors. In order to supplement this analysis from our compensation consultant, the compensation committee has subsequently used Equilar (the Company's external executive and director compensation database aggregator) to establish the compensation for our Named Executive Officers under their respective 2021 Employment Agreements. In connection with this process, the chairperson of the compensation committee and management of the Company agreed on a list of the following 12 peer companies to evaluate their executive compensation:

PEER COMPANIES		
BJ's Restaurants, Inc.	Bloomin Brands, Inc.	Brinker International, Inc.
Churchill Downs Incorporated	Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.	Dave & Buster's Entertainment, Inc.
Dine Brands Global, Inc.	Dunkin' Brands Group, Inc.	Papa John's International, Inc.
Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc.	The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated	The Wendy's Company

While the compensation committee and management of the Company did not utilize specific market targets when establishing compensation for the Company's executive officers for their respective 2021 fiscal year service, the chairperson of the compensation committee and management of the Company used the executive compensation from such peer companies as a part of the overall discussion when establishing the initial executive compensation for the Company's executive officers. Both Willis Towers Watson and Equilar do not currently provide any other services to the Company, and the compensation committee has determined that both Willis Towers Watson and Equilar have sufficient independence from us and our executive officers to allow them to offer objective information and/or advice.

Each 2021 Employment Agreement establishes an annual base salary for the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreement. During the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement, base salary increases are at the discretion of the compensation committee; provided, however, none of the Named Executive Officer's base salary may be decreased during the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement except for decreases that are applied generally to the other Named Executive Officers in an amount no greater than 10% over the prior

year. Each 2021 Employment Agreement also provides an annual short-term cash incentive opportunity with a target bonus based on the achievement of defined goals to be established by the compensation committee, with increases in the target bonus amount to be made at the discretion of the compensation committee during the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement. In addition to cash compensation, each 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee may grant certain stock awards to the Named Executive Officers during the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements, the types and amounts of which are subject to the compensation committee's discretion based on their annual review of the performance of the Company and of the individual Named Executive Officers. As of the date of this proxy statement and as more particularly described below, each Named Executive Officer has received an annual grant of service based restricted stock units relating to their 2021 year service, 2022 year service, and 2023 year service, respectively. Additionally, certain Named Executive Officers had received grants of performance based restricted stock units relating to their 2021 year service and 2022 year service, respectively, but all Named Executive Officer received grants of performance based restricted stock units relating to their 2023 year service. Finally, while the Company previously granted retention grants for our Named Executive Officers under their prior employment agreements, the compensation committee has not made any similar retention grants for the Named Executive Officers under the 2021 Employment Agreements. The compensation committee will evaluate whether to grant additional retention grants in the future as a part of its annual evaluation of the compensation packages for the Named Executive Officers.

Under the 2021 Employment Agreements, each Named Executive Officer has agreed not to compete with us during the term of his or her employment and for a period of two years following his or her termination of employment. Additionally, the 2021 Employment Agreements include certain confidentiality, non-solicitation, and non-disparagement provisions. Finally, the 2021 Employment Agreement contains a similar "**clawback**" provision setting forth that any compensation paid or payable to the 2021 Employment Agreement or any other agreement or arrangement with the Company shall be subject to recovery or reduction in future payments in lieu of recovery pursuant to any Company clawback policy in effect from time to time, whether adopted before or after the date of the 2021 Employment Agreement.

The Company has established a clawback policy whereby the Company may recover excess Incentive Compensation following any of the following: (i) a restatement of the Company's financial statements for the fiscal year in which the Incentive Compensation is paid due to material noncompliance with any financial reporting requirement under applicable securities laws; (ii) in the absence of a restatement of the Company's financial statements described in clause (i) above, the prior financial results which formed the basis for the calculation of such Incentive Compensation are corrected or adjusted for the relevant fiscal year; or (iii) the compensation committee determines that an executive officer inadvertently received an excess amount of Incentive Compensation for the relevant fiscal year. In such an event, the compensation committee may seek recovery of such excess Incentive Compensation from the applicable executive officer through a credit against prior Incentive Compensation payments, a credit from future payments of Incentive Compensation, cancellation of outstanding equity awards, withholding from future equity awards, and/or direct repayment by the applicable executive officer. If requested by the compensation committee, the applicable executive officer shall be required to reimburse the Company for such excess Incentive Compensation within sixty (60) days following written demand from the compensation committee. For the purposes of the clawback policy, the term "**Incentive Compensation**" means (a) the amount of (or payment or value received with respect to) a Named Executive Officer's annual incentive awards under the Company's cash bonus plan (as the same may be amended); (ii) the amount of performance based restricted stock units granted (or vested) to an executive officer pursuant to the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan (or any successor equity plan); and (iii) any other incentive-based compensation paid or payable to an executive officer with respect to any Company plan or agreement (as and if applicable).

Executive Compensation Starting With 2022 Fiscal Year.

During 2021 and pursuant to the authority granted under its charter, the compensation committee engaged FW Cook as an independent compensation consultant to advise the compensation committee on compensation for the executive officers beginning with the 2022 fiscal year, together with analysis and services related to such executive compensation. Specifically, the compensation committee asked the consultant to provide market data, review the design of the executive compensation packages, and provide guidance on cash

and equity compensation for the Company's executive officers. As a part of this review, the chairperson of the compensation committee, the independent compensation consultant and management of the Company agreed on a list of the following 15 peer companies to evaluate their executive compensation:

PEER COMPANIES		
BJ's Restaurants, Inc.	Bloomin Brands, Inc.	Brinker International, Inc.
Chipotle Mexican Grill, Inc.	Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.	Darden Restaurants, Inc.
Dave & Buster's Entertainment, Inc.	Denny's Corporation	Dine Brands Global, Inc.
Jack in the Box Inc.	Papa John's International, Inc.	Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc.
Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc.	The Cheesecake Factory Incorporated	The Wendy's Company

Based in part on the recommendation of our third party compensation consultant and the review of the market data provided to the compensation committee, the total compensation package established for each Named Executive Officer for their respective 2022 fiscal year service reflected a shift in the compensation breakdown among the base salary, bonus and equity components to a more weighted emphasis on non-equity compensation as well as a shift from a fixed number of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to a fixed dollar amount with respect to such service based restricted stock units. FW Cook does not currently provide any other services to the Company, and the compensation committee has determined that FW Cook has sufficient independence from us and our executive officers to allow FW Cook to offer objective information and/or advice.

As relevant, the chart below illustrates the difference in target compensation breakdown by Named Executive Officer for the 2021 fiscal year compared with the 2022 fiscal year and 2023 fiscal year, respectively:

TARGET COMPENSATION BREAKDOWN			
Named Executive Officer	2021(1)	2022	2023
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	Base: 15%	Base: 24%	Base: 24%
	Bonus: 11%	Bonus: 24%	Bonus: 24%
	Equity: 74%	Equity: 52%	Equity: 52%
Gina A. Tobin President(2)	Base: 31%	Base: 36%	Base: 30%
	Bonus: 10%	Bonus: 28%	Bonus: 30%
	Equity: 59%	Equity: 36%	Equity: 40%
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	Base: 20%	Base: 28%	--
	Bonus: 14%	Bonus: 22%	--
	Equity: 66%	Equity: 50%	--
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	Base: 21%	Base: 29%	Base: 29%
	Bonus: 14%	Bonus: 24%	Bonus: 24%
	Equity: 65%	Equity: 47%	Equity: 47%

TARGET COMPENSATION BREAKDOWN			
Named Executive Officer	2021(1)	2022	2023
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary(3)	Base: 26%	Base: 36%	Base: 29%
	Bonus: 15%	Bonus: 28%	Bonus: 24%
	Equity: 59%	Equity: 36%	Equity: 47%
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer(3)	Base: 25%	Base: 36%	Base: 29%
	Bonus: 14%	Bonus: 28%	Bonus: 24%
	Equity: 61%	Equity: 36%	Equity: 47%

- (1) For the purposes of calculating the percentage compensation relating to the equity components for the 2021 fiscal year, a \$90 share price was utilized for shares of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units granted to each Named Executive Officer for their respective 2021 fiscal year service.
- (2) Ms. Tobin's compensation breakdown identified above for fiscal years 2021 and 2022 related to her prior service as Chief Learning and Culture Officer before being appointed to President of the Company in January 2023.
- (3) The percentage increase in the equity portion of the compensation for Mr. Colson and Mr. Mujica between the 2022 fiscal year and the 2023 fiscal year relates to the performance based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Colson and Mr. Mujica as a part of their total compensation for their respective 2023 fiscal year service.

Summary of Executive Compensation

The compensation packages for our Named Executive Officers offer base salaries and target cash bonus amounts and feature restricted stock unit awards, the value of which is dependent upon the performance of the Company and the price of our common stock. The compensation committee evaluates the stock compensation for each specific Named Executive Officer on an annual basis to determine the right combination of rewards and incentives through the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to drive company performance without encouraging unnecessary or excessive risk taking by all of the Named Executive Officers as a whole. Under this approach, the Named Executive Officers receive a combination of service based restricted stock units and performance based restricted stock units. Additionally and by conditioning a significant portion of the Named Executive Officer's performance based restricted stock unit grants upon the achievement of defined performance goals to be established by the compensation committee, combined with the stock ownership guidelines for our Named Executive Officers more particularly described above, we have created a more direct relationship between compensation and shareholder value. Moreover, by giving the compensation committee the discretion to grant certain stock awards (if any) in its discretion to our Named Executive Officers under the 2021 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee has the opportunity to adjust a significant portion of the total compensation for the Named Executive Officers on an annual basis to more accurately reflect the overall performance of the Company, which may include the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units. Overall, we believe this approach provides the Named Executive Officers with a compensation package which promotes the sustained profitability of the Company and aligns the interests of our Named Executive Officers with those of our shareholders. The compensation packages also reflect a pragmatic response to external market conditions; that is, total compensation that is competitive with comparable positions in similar industries, including the casual dining sector of the restaurant industry, but which is reasonable and in the best interests of our shareholders.

We believe that the overall design of the compensation packages, along with the culture and values of our Company, allows us to attract and retain top talent, while also keeping the Named Executive Officers focused on both long-term business development and short-term financial growth.

In deciding to continue and modify many of our existing executive compensation practices, our compensation committee considered that the holders of approximately 94% of the votes cast at our 2022 annual meeting on an advisory basis approved the compensation of our Named Executive Officers as disclosed in the proxy statement for the 2022 annual meeting. None of the Named Executive Officers, including Mr. Morgan, participated in the creation of their own compensation packages.

Elements of Compensation

Base Salary. Base salaries for our Named Executive Officers are designed to provide a secure base of compensation which will be effective in motivating and retaining key executives.

Each Named Executive Officer's 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee will establish the annual base salary for the Named Executive Officers at the commencement of the term of their respective 2021 Employment Agreement. Pursuant to each Named Executive Officer's 2021 Employment Agreement, the compensation committee established an annual base salary for each Named Executive Officer as shown in the table below for 2021. During the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreement, base salary increases are at the discretion of the compensation committee. In furtherance of the foregoing, the compensation committee adjusted the annual base salary for each Named Executive Officer as shown in the table below.

Named Executive Officer Base Salary Under 2021 Employment Agreement			
	2021 (starting January 8, 2021)(\$)(1)	2022 (starting January 8, 2022)(\$)	2023 (starting January 8, 2023)(\$)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer(2)	350,000	1,000,000	1,200,000
Regina A. Tobin President(3)	350,000	500,000	650,000
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer(4)	325,000	500,000	---
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	325,000	500,000	500,000
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	350,000	500,000	500,000
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	350,000	500,000	500,000

- (1) After evaluating the anticipated impact that the COVID-19 pandemic may have on the Company's financial performance for the remainder of fiscal year 2021, the compensation committee elected to move forward with previously delayed increases in annual base salary for certain named executive officers in the following manner:
- (i) effective as of March 31, 2021, Ms. Robinson's annual base salary was increased to \$350,000; and
 - (ii) effective as of March 31, 2021, Mr. Jacobsen's annual base salary was increased to \$350,000.

- (2) In consideration for Mr. Morgan's increased duties and responsibilities following his appointment to Chief Executive Officer of the Company, effective as of March 31, 2021, the compensation committee increased Mr. Morgan's base salary to \$450,000.
- (3) The increase in base salary for Ms. Tobin between fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2023 was in consideration for Ms. Tobin's increased duties and responsibilities following her appointment to President of the Company.
- (4) As described above, Ms. Robinson retired as the Chief Financial Officer for the Company on January 4, 2023 so no changes were made to Ms. Robinson's base salary.

Incentive Bonus. Incentive bonuses are designed to reward our Named Executive Officers for the success of the Company, as measured by growth in the Company's earnings per diluted share ("**EPS**") and overall pre-tax profit, and for each Named Executive Officer's individual contribution to that success. It is our belief that a significant amount of each Named Executive Officer's compensation should be tied to the performance of the Company.

Pursuant to the terms of the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Cash Bonus Plan (the "**Cash Bonus Plan**"), the compensation committee may award an annual cash incentive to the Named Executive Officers, which is the grant of a right to receive a payment of cash that is subject to targets and maximums, and that is contingent on achievement of performance objectives during the Company's fiscal year. These cash incentives are also subject to the terms and conditions of the 2021 Employment Agreements and reflect each Named Executive Officer's job responsibilities and individual contribution to the success of the Company.

Under the Cash Bonus Plan, the compensation committee established a two-pronged approach to tying the incentive compensation to the Company's performance. Under this approach, 50% of the target incentive bonus is awarded based on whether the Company achieves an annual EPS growth target of 10% (the "**EPS Performance Goal**"). The other 50% is based on a profit sharing pool (the "**Profit Sharing Pool**") comprised of 1.75% of the Company's pre-tax profits (income before taxes less net income attributable to non-controlling interests, as reported in our audited consolidated financial statements), which pool is distributed among our Named Executive Officers and certain other members of the Company's director-level management based on a pre-determined percentage interest in the pool and subject to certain pre-determined maximum amounts. After the end of the fiscal year, the compensation committee determines whether and to what extent the EPS Performance Goal has been met, and the portion of the Profit Sharing Pool to which each Named Executive Officer is entitled. Depending on the level of achievement of the EPS Performance Goal each year, 50% of the incentive bonus may be reduced to a minimum of \$0 or increased to a maximum of two times the target amount. Each 1% change from the EPS Performance Goal results in an increase or decrease of 10% of the portion of the target bonus amount attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. For example, if we achieve 11% EPS growth, the bonus payable would be 110% of the portion of the target bonus attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. Conversely, if we achieve 9% EPS growth, the bonus payable would be 90% of the portion of the target bonus attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. The remaining 50% of the Named Executive Officers' incentive bonus will fluctuate directly with Company pre-tax profits at fixed participation percentages and maximum amounts which are determined within 60 days following the commencement of the Company's fiscal year. The annual profit sharing component allows the Named Executive Officers to participate in a profit sharing pool with other members of the Company's director-level management team. By allowing this level of participation in the Company's overall profits, the compensation committee encourages responsible growth and aligns the interests of the Named Executive Officers with those of other management employees of the Company. This portion of the incentive bonus may be reduced to a minimum of \$0 if the Company ceases to be profitable or for other reasons that the compensation committee determines, and may be increased to a maximum of two times the target amount established for each individual participant. Both portions of the incentive bonus can be adjusted downward (but not upward) by the compensation committee in its discretion. Cash incentive bonuses with respect to fiscal year 2022 were paid at 124.51% of the total target amount for the fiscal year in which a Named Executive Officer served in such role, based on an increase in actual EPS of 13.5% and an actual Profit Sharing Pool of \$5,486,832 calculated on fiscal year 2022 pre-tax profit of \$313,533,274.

Each 2021 Employment Agreement provides an annual short-term cash incentive opportunity with a target bonus as set forth in the table below, with increases in the target bonus amount to be made at the discretion of the compensation committee. During the term of each respective 2021 Employment Agreement, the performance criteria and terms of bonus awards are at the discretion of the compensation committee as described above. As further described above, depending on the level of achievement of the goals, the bonus may be reduced to a minimum of \$0 or increased to a maximum of two times the base target amount under the current incentive compensation policy of the compensation committee of the Board. The actual amounts earned by each Named Executive Officer for fiscal year 2022 are more fully described in “Executive Compensation.”

Executive Incentive Compensation for Fiscal Year 2022			
	Target Bonus (\$)(1)	Minimum Bonus (\$)	Maximum Bonus (\$)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,000,000	0	2,000,000
Regina A. Tobin(1) President	400,000	0	800,000
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	400,000	0	800,000
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	400,000	0	800,000
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	400,000	0	800,000
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	400,000	0	800,000

- (1) The target bonus amount listed above for Ms. Tobin’s relates to her service as Chief Learning and Culture Officer during the 2022 fiscal year.

Additionally, on January 6, 2023, the compensation committee established an annual short-term cash incentive opportunity with a target bonus as set forth in the table below relating to each Named Executive Officer’s 2023 fiscal year service. The performance criteria and terms of bonus awards are at the discretion of the compensation committee. As more particularly described above, the compensation committee continued its two pronged approach with 50% of the target incentive bonus being based on whether the Company achieves an annual EPS growth target of 10% and the remaining 50% being based on a Profit Sharing Pool comprised of 1.75% of the Company’s pre-tax profits (income before taxes less net income attributable to non-controlling interests, as reported in our audited consolidated financial statements). As further described above, depending on the level of achievement of the goals, the bonus may be reduced to a minimum of \$0 or increased to a maximum of two times the base target amount under the current incentive compensation policy of the compensation committee of the Board.

Executive Incentive Compensation for Fiscal Year 2023

	Target Bonus (\$)	Minimum Bonus (\$)	Maximum Bonus (\$)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,200,000	0	2,400,000
Regina A. Tobin President	650,000	0	1,300,000
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	400,000	0	800,000
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	400,000	0	800,000
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	400,000	0	800,000

Stock Awards. We make equity awards in the form of restricted stock units, which represent the conditional right to receive one share of our common stock upon satisfaction of the vesting requirements. Restricted stock units offer the Named Executive Officers a financial interest in the Company and align their interests with those of our shareholders. We also believe that the market price of our publicly traded common stock represents the most appropriate metric for determining the value of the equity portion of our Named Executive Officers' compensation packages. The overall compensation packages for our Named Executive Officers offer base salaries and target cash bonus amounts and feature restricted stock unit awards. While the initial grant of restricted stock unit awards is based on a fixed dollar amount starting with the 2022 fiscal year, as opposed to a fixed number of restricted stock units for prior year service, the ultimate value of the restricted stock unit awards is dependent upon the performance of the Company and the price of our common stock at the time such restricted stock units vest. The compensation committee evaluates the stock compensation for each specific Named Executive Officer on an annual basis to determine the right combination of rewards and incentives through the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to drive company performance without encouraging unnecessary or excessive risk taking by all of the Named Executive Officers as a whole. Under this approach, the Named Executive Officers receive a combination of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units, with a significant portion of some of the Named Executive Officer's compensation being tied to the grant of such performance based restricted stock units. We believe that the service based restricted stock awards are inherently performance based since their value varies in response to investor sentiment regarding overall Company performance at the time of vesting. Moreover, by giving the compensation committee the discretion to grant certain stock awards (if any) in its discretion to our Named Executive Officers under the 2021 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee has the opportunity to adjust a large portion of the total compensation for the Named Executive Officers on an annual basis to more accurately reflect the overall performance of the Company, which may include the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or restricted stock units based on the achievement of defined goals to be established by the compensation committee for any and/or all of our Named Executive Officer. While the Company previously granted retention grants for our Named Executive Officers under their respective prior employment agreements, the 2021 Employment Agreements do not include any similar retention grants. The compensation committee will evaluate whether to grant additional retention grants in the future as a part of its annual evaluation of the compensation packages for the Named Executive Officers.

In addition, the 2021 Employment Agreements for Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson, and Mujica and Mss. Robinson and Tobin permit the compensation committee to grant in its discretion any combination of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units for any portion of the term of the 2021 Employment Agreements. For the performance based awards that have or may be granted to the Named Executive Officers, the compensation committee has established a two-pronged approach which mirrors the approach used for annual cash incentive bonuses. Under this approach, a percentage of the target equity

award is based on whether the Company achieves the annual EPS Performance Goal, and a percentage is based on the Profit Sharing Pool comprised of 1.75% of the Company's pre-tax profits (income before taxes less net income attributable to non-controlling interests, as reported in our audited financial statements). After the end of the fiscal year, the compensation committee determines whether and to what extent the EPS Performance Goal has been met, and the portion of the Profit Sharing Pool to which each officer is entitled. Each 1% change from the EPS Performance Goal results in an increase or decrease of 10% of the portion of the target amount attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. For example, if we achieve 11% EPS growth, the number of shares awarded would be 110% of the portion of the target amount attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. Conversely, if we achieve 9% EPS growth, the award would be 90% of the portion of the target amount attributable to the achievement of the EPS Performance Goal. The remaining percentage of the Named Executive Officers' equity award will fluctuate directly with Company pre-tax profits at fixed participation percentages and maximum amounts which are determined within 60 days following the commencement of the Company's fiscal year. Both portions of the performance based equity award may be reduced to a minimum of \$0 or increased to a maximum of two times the target amount for each individual participant. Both portions of the performance based equity award can also be adjusted downward (but not upward) by the compensation committee in its discretion. Performance based equity awards with respect to fiscal year 2022 were paid at 124.51% of the total target amount for the fiscal year in which a Named Executive Officer served in such role, based on an increase in actual EPS of 13.5% and an actual Profit Sharing Pool of \$5,486,832 calculated on fiscal year 2022 pre-tax profit of \$313,533,274. For discussion of the percentages assigned by the compensation committee to each component of the performance based equity awards for Messrs. Morgan and Jacobsen, and Mss. Robinson and Tobin (as applicable), refer to the associated tables below.

The total number of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units granted to each Named Executive Officer reflects each Named Executive Officer's job responsibilities and individual contribution to the success of the Company.

Service Based Restricted Stock Units. Each 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee may grant certain stock awards to the Named Executive Officers during the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements. In connection with the same, the compensation committee granted service based restricted stock units under the 2021 Employment Agreements as shown in the table below with respect to each Named Executive Officer's 2021 fiscal year service and are subject to the Named Executive Officer still serving the Company on the vesting date.

Service Based Restricted Stock Units for 2021 Fiscal Year

	Number of Service Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2022 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	10,000(1)
Regina A. Tobin President	4,500(2)
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	10,000
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	7,000
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	7,500(3)
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	4,750(4)

- (1) The 10,000 service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan for fiscal year 2021 are comprised of (i) 5,000 service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan on January 8, 2021, and (ii) 5,000 service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan on March 31, 2021. These shares are in addition to 1,250 service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan on February 24, 2021, which vested on February 24, 2022 relating to his Q4 2020 service.
- (2) These service restricted stock units granted to Ms. Tobin are in addition to (i) the 1,000 service based restricted stock units granted on February 24, 2021, which vested on February 24, 2022 relating to her Q4 2020 service, (ii) the 1,500 service based restricted stock units granted on May 5, 2021, which vested on May 5, 2022 relating to her Q1 2021 service, and (iii) the 1,500 service based restricted stock units granted on August 4, 2021, which vested on August 4, 2022 relating to her Q2 2021 service.
- (3) These service restricted stock units granted to Mr. Colson are in addition to (i) the 1,125 service based restricted stock units granted on February 24, 2021, which vested on February 24, 2022 relating to his Q4 2020 service, and (ii) the 1,125 service based restricted stock units granted on May 5, 2021, which vested on May 5, 2022 relating to his Q1 2021 service.
- (4) These service restricted stock units granted to Mr. Mujica are in addition to (i) the 2,375 service based restricted stock units granted on February 24, 2021, which vested on February 24, 2022 relating to his Q4 2020 service, (ii) the 2,375 service based restricted stock units granted on May 5, 2021, which vested on May 5, 2022 relating to his Q1 2021 service, and (iii) the 2,375 service based restricted stock units granted on August 4, 2021, which vested on August 4, 2022 relating to his Q2 2021 service.

Additionally, on December 6, 2021, the compensation committee authorized the grant of service based restricted stock units under each 2021 Employment Agreement equal to the dollar amount described in the table below for each Named Executive Officer with respect to their 2022 fiscal year service. These service based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing the dollar amount described in the table below by the per share closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100

shares. Additionally, these shares were granted on January 8, 2022, with vesting on January 8, 2023, provided the Named Executive Officer was still employed by the Company as of the vesting date.

Service Based Restricted Stock Units for 2022 Fiscal Year		
	Service Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2023 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements (\$)	Number of Service Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2023 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,100,000	12,200
Regina A. Tobin President	500,000	5,500
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	500,000	5,500(2)
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	400,000	4,400
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	500,000	5,500
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	500,000	5,500

- (1) For the service based restricted stock units described in this footnote (1), fair value is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, which was \$90.22 for these grants. Using the formula described in the immediately foregoing paragraph prior to this table, each Named Executive Officer was granted the number of service based restricted stock units described in the table above for their respective 2022 fiscal year service. These are not amounts paid to or received by the Named Executive Officers. The amounts listed above represent the grant date fair value determined in accordance with ASC 718 of restricted stock units granted under the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Detailed information under ASC 718 is set forth in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022. The Company cautions that the amounts reported in the table above for these awards may not represent the amounts that the Named Executive Officers will actually realize from the awards. Whether, and to what extent, a Named Executive Officer realizes value will depend on the Company's actual operating performance, stock price fluctuations and the Named Executive Officer's continued service with the Company.
- (2) As described above, Ms. Robinson retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 4, 2023. Upon her retirement, Ms. Robinson forfeited her right to receive the 5,500 service based restricted stock units relating to her 2022 fiscal year service vesting on January 8, 2023.

Finally, on January 6, 2023, the compensation committee authorized the grant of service based restricted stock units under each 2021 Employment Agreement equal to the dollar amount described in the table below for each Named Executive Officer with respect to their 2023 fiscal year service. These service based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing the dollar amount described in the table below by the per share closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares. Additionally, these shares were granted on January 8, 2023 and will vest on January 8, 2024, provided the Named Executive Officer is still employed by the Company as of the vesting date.

Service Based Restricted Stock Units for 2023 Fiscal Year

	Service Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2024 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements (\$)	Number of Service Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2024 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,300,000	13,900
Regina A. Tobin President	500,000	5,300
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	400,000	4,300
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	500,000	5,300
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	500,000	5,300

- (1) For the service based restricted stock units described in this footnote (1), fair value is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, which was \$93.52 for these grants. Using the formula described in the immediately foregoing paragraph prior to this table, each Named Executive Officer was granted the number of service based restricted stock units described in the table above for their respective 2023 fiscal year service. These are not amounts paid to or received by the Named Executive Officers. The amounts listed above represent the grant date fair value determined in accordance with ASC 718 of restricted stock units granted under the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Detailed information under ASC 718 is set forth in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022. The Company cautions that the amounts reported in the table above for these awards may not represent the amounts that the Named Executive Officers will actually realize from the awards. Whether, and to what extent, a Named Executive Officer realizes value will depend on the Company's actual operating performance, stock price fluctuations and the Named Executive Officer's continued service with the Company.

Performance Based Restricted Stock Units. Each 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee may grant certain stock awards to the Named Executive Officers during the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements. The number of performance based restricted stock units granted to Messrs. Morgan and Jacobsen and Ms. Robinson for the 2021 fiscal year under their 2021 Employment Agreement, and the number of shares of common stock which actually vested based on the Company's performance, are shown in the table below:

Performance Based Restricted Stock Units for 2021 Fiscal Year

	Target Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units Granted for 2021 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements	Minimum Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements	Maximum Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements	Actual Number of Shares Issued for 2021 following Certification of 2021 Performance Goals(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	15,000(2)	0	30,000	28,179
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	2,500(3)	0	5,000	4,697
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	5,000	0	10,000	9,393

- (1) The shares underlying the performance based restricted stock units attributable to the 2021 fiscal year were issued on February 28, 2022. The compensation committee determined that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for the 2021 fiscal year would be based on an EPS growth target of 10%, which portion would be reduced or increased by 10% for every 1% of annual growth in EPS less than or in excess of the 10% goal, and that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for the 2021 fiscal year would be based on a pre-tax profit target opportunity equal to the percentage payout of 1.5% of pre-tax earnings divided by the bonus pool target set by the compensation committee for the performance period.
- (2) The 15,000 performance based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan for fiscal year 2021 are comprised of (i) 2,500 performance based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan on January 8, 2021, and (ii) 12,500 performance based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan on March 31, 2021.
- (3) The 2,500 performance based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson for fiscal year 2021 are comprised of (i) 2,000 performance based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson on January 8, 2021, and (ii) 500 performance based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson on March 31, 2021.

Additionally, the number of performance based restricted stock units granted to Messrs. Morgan and Jacobsen and Mss. Tobin and Robinson for the 2022 fiscal year under their 2021 Employment Agreement, and the number of shares of common stock which actually vested based on the Company's performance, are shown in the table below:

Performance Based Restricted Stock Units for 2022 Fiscal Year

	Target Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units Granted for 2022 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(1)	Minimum Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements	Maximum Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements	Actual Number of Shares Issued for 2022 following Certification of 2022 Performance Goals(2)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	12,200	0	24,400	15,191
Regina A. Tobin President	4,200	0	8,400	5,230
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	4,400	0	8,800	---(3)
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	4,400	0	8,800	5,479

- (1) The compensation committee authorized the grant of performance based restricted stock units as described in the table above to Messrs. Morgan and Jacobsen and Mss. Robinson and Tobin under their respective 2021 Employment Agreements for their respective 2022 fiscal year service in the following manner:
- (i) With respect to Mr. Morgan, his 12,200 performance based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing \$1,100,000 by \$90.22 (which was the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares);
 - (ii) With respect to Ms. Tobin, her 4,200 performance based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing \$300,000 by \$71.18 (which was the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares);
 - (iii) With respect to Ms. Robinson, her 4,400 performance based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing \$400,000 by \$90.22 (which was the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares); and
 - (iv) With respect to Mr. Jacobsen, his 4,400 performance based restricted stock units were calculated by dividing \$400,000 by \$90.22 (which was the closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares).
- (2) The shares underlying the performance based restricted stock units attributable to the 2022 fiscal year were issued on February 24, 2023. The compensation committee determined that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for the 2022 fiscal year would be

based on an EPS growth target of 10%, which portion would be reduced or increased by 10% for every 1% of annual growth in EPS less than or in excess of the 10% goal, and that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for the 2022 fiscal year would be based on a pre-tax profit target opportunity equal to the percentage payout of 1.75% of pre-tax earnings divided by the bonus pool target set by the compensation committee for the performance period.

- (3) As described above, Ms. Robinson retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 4, 2023. Upon her retirement, Ms. Robinson forfeited her right to receive the 4,400 performance based restricted stock units relating to her 2022 fiscal year service vesting on January 8, 2023.

Finally, on January 6, 2023, the compensation committee authorized the grant of performance based restricted stock units as described in the table below to Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson and Mujica and Ms. Tobin under their respective 2021 Employment Agreements for their respective 2022 fiscal year service. These performance based restricted stock units will be calculated by dividing the target dollar amount described in the table below by the per share closing sales price of the Company's common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, with such quotient being rounded up or down to the nearest 100 shares. Additionally, these performance based restricted stock units were granted to each respective executive officer on January 8, 2023 and will vest on January 8, 2024, subject to the achievement of defined goals established by the compensation committee of the Board. The actual number of shares that will be issued to each of Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson and Mujica and Ms. Tobin for fiscal year 2023 based on achievement of the performance goals assigned to these grants by the compensation committee will not be calculated until the first quarter of 2024.

Performance Based Restricted Stock Units for 2023 Fiscal Year				
	Target Performance Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2024 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(\$)(1)	Minimum Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(\$)	Maximum Performance Based Restricted Stock Units pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(\$)	Target Number of Performance Based Restricted Stock Units vesting on January 8, 2024 pursuant to 2021 Employment Agreements(2)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,300,000	0	2,600,000	13,900
Regina Tobin President	400,000	0	800,000	4,300
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	400,000	0	800,000	4,300
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	300,000	0	600,000	3,200
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	300,000	0	600,000	3,200

- (1) The compensation committee determined that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for 2023 would be based on an EPS growth target of 10%, which portion would be reduced or increased by 10% for every 1% of annual growth in EPS less than or in excess of the 10% goal, and that 50% of the performance based restricted stock unit award for 2023 would be based on a pre-tax profit target opportunity equal to the percentage payout of 1.75% of pre-tax earnings divided by the bonus pool target set by the compensation committee for the performance period. The performance based restricted stock unit award for Messrs. Morgan,

Jacobsen, Colson and Mujica and Ms. Tobin with respect to fiscal year 2023 will be certified in the first quarter of 2024.

- (2) For the performance based restricted stock units described in this footnote (2), fair value is equal to the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date of the grant, which was \$93.52 for these grants. Using the formula described in the immediately foregoing paragraph prior to this table, each Named Executive Officer was granted the target number of performance based restricted stock units described in the table above for their respective 2023 fiscal year service. These are not amounts paid to or received by these Named Executive Officers. The amounts listed above represent the grant date fair value determined in accordance with ASC 718 of restricted stock units granted under the Company's 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Detailed information under ASC 718 is set forth in Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022. The Company cautions that the amounts reported in the table above for these awards may not represent the amounts that these Named Executive Officers will actually realize from the awards.

Separation and Change in Control Arrangements

The 2021 Employment Agreements generally provide that if a Named Executive Officer's employment is terminated during the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement for a Qualifying Reason (as defined below), the Company will pay the Named Executive Officer three months of base salary, unless the termination occurs within 12 months following a Change in Control (as defined below), in which case the applicable Named Executive Officer's current base salary remaining for the then existing term of his or her respective 2021 Employment Agreement will be paid. In addition, if any Named Executive Officer's termination occurs for a Qualifying Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control, the applicable Named Executive Officer shall be paid any incentive bonus earned but not yet paid for any fiscal year ended before the date of termination, plus an incentive bonus for the year in which the date of termination occurs, equal to the applicable Named Executive Officer's target bonus for that year, prorated based on the number of days in the fiscal year elapsed before the date of termination. For purposes of the 2021 Employment Agreements, termination for a "**Qualifying Reason**" is generally defined to be attributable to one of the following: (i) the result of the applicable Named Executive Officer having submitted to the Company the Named Executive Officer's resignation in accordance with a request by the Board or the Chief Executive Officer, provided that such request is not based on the Company's finding that Cause (as defined below) for termination exists, (ii) a termination by the Named Executive Officer for Good Reason (as defined below) within 12 months of a Change in Control, or (iii) a termination by the Company for any reason other than Cause or as a result of death or disability which entitles the Named Executive Officer to benefits under the Company's long-term disability plan. Under the 2021 Employment Agreements, a termination by a Named Executive Officer (a separation, including a voluntary retirement, initiated by a Named Executive Office other than per a request described above), other than for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control, shall not be a Qualifying Reason. Additionally, termination for "**Cause**" means a termination by the Company for one or more of the following reasons: (a) a Named Executive Officer's conviction of, or being charged with having committed, a felony; (b) a Named Executive Officer's acts of dishonesty or moral turpitude that are detrimental to the business of the Company; (c) a Named Executive Officer's acts or omissions that such Named Executive Officer knew or should have reasonably known were likely to damage the business of the Company; (d) a Named Executive Officer's failure to obey the reasonable and lawful directions of the Company, including, without limitation, the Company's policies and procedures (including the Company's policies prohibiting discrimination, harassment, and retaliation), and the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Code of Conduct; (e) a Named Executive Officer's failure to perform such Named Executive Officer's obligations under his or her 2021 Employment Agreement; (f) a Named Executive Officer's willful breach of any agreement or covenant contained within his or her 2021 Employment Agreement or any fiduciary duty owed to the Company; and/or (g) a Named Executive Officer's unsatisfactory performance of such Named Executive Officer's duties after: (A) he or she has received written notice of the general nature of the unsatisfactory performance, and (B) he or she has failed to cure the unsatisfactory performance within 30 days thereafter to the satisfaction of the Company.

As used in the 2021 Employment Agreements, a “**Change in Control**” means that one of the following events has taken place: (i) consummation of a merger or consolidation of the Company with any other entity, other than a merger or consolidation that would result in the voting securities of the Company outstanding immediately prior thereto continuing to represent (either by remaining outstanding or by being converted into voting securities of the surviving or resulting entity) more than 50% of the combined voting power of the surviving or resulting entity outstanding immediately after such merger or consolidation; (ii) consummation of a sale or disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company (other than such a sale or disposition immediately after which such assets will be owned directly or indirectly by the shareholders of the Company in substantially the same proportions as their ownership of the common stock of the Company immediately before such sale or disposition); or (iii) any Person becomes the beneficial owner (as determined pursuant to Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act) of securities representing in excess of 50% of the aggregate voting power of the outstanding securities of the Company as required to be disclosed in a report on Schedule 13D of the Exchange Act. The Board has the full and final authority, in its sole discretion, to determine conclusively whether a Change in Control has occurred pursuant to the above definition, the date of the occurrence of such Change in Control, and any incidental matters relating thereto. The 2021 Employment Agreements also provide for the reduction of Change in Control payments to the maximum amount that could be paid to the Named Executive Officers without giving rise to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code. Additionally, as used in the 2021 Employment Agreements, “**Good Reason**” given by a Named Executive Officer in a notice of termination must be based on: (a) the assignment to such Named Executive Officer of a different title or job responsibilities that result in a substantial decrease in the level of responsibility from those in effect immediately before the Change in Control; (b) a reduction by the Company or the surviving company in such Named Executive Officer’s base pay as in effect immediately before the Change in Control; (c) a significant reduction by the Company or the surviving company in total benefits available to such Named Executive Officer under cash incentive, stock incentive and other employee benefit plans after the Change in Control compared to the total package of such benefits as in effect before the Change in Control; (d) the requirement by the Company or the surviving company that such Named Executive Officer be based more than 50 miles from where such Named Executive Officer’s office is located immediately before the Change in Control, except for required travel on company business to an extent substantially consistent with the business travel obligations which such Named Executive Officer undertook on behalf of the Company before the Change in Control; or (e) the failure by the Company to obtain from any Successor (whether direct or indirect, by purchase, merger, consolidation or otherwise) to all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the Company an agreement to assume obligations under the 2021 Employment Agreement.

While the individual 2021 Employment Agreements do not address the manner in which unvested stock awards, if any, will be handled upon the termination of a Named Executive Officer, the specific restricted stock unit award agreement and/or performance restricted stock unit award agreement entered into by the Named Executive Officers upon the grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units provide that (A) if a Change in Control occurs prior to the vesting date of such restricted stock units and the Named Executive Officer is terminated by the Company without Cause, or (B) if the Named Executive Officer is terminated for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control, then such unvested service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units shall become vested as of the date of termination. Additionally, such specific restricted stock unit award agreement and/or performance restricted stock unit award agreement entered into by the Named Executive Officers provide that if any Named Executive Officer’s continuous service is terminated because of death or disability prior to the vesting date for the applicable grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units (as and if applicable), then such applicable restricted stock units become immediately vested in an amount equal to the total number of granted restricted stock units multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of calendar months or portions thereof from grant date of such restricted stock units through the date on which such Named Executive Officer’s continuous service is terminated due to death or disability and the denominator of which is the total number of calendar months or portion thereof in the vesting period for such restricted stock unit grants.

The Company provides these severance payments to allow for a period of transition and are generally contingent upon the Named Executive Officer’s execution of a full release of claims against the Company, and continued compliance with the non-competition, non-solicitation, confidentiality and other restrictive covenants. If the Named Executive Officer’s employment is terminated for any reason other than a Qualifying Reason (such

as the officer's death, disability or for Cause), then the Company will pay to the Named Executive Officer only the base salary accrued for the last period of actual employment and any accrued paid time off in accordance with policies of the Company in effect from time to time. The salary component of the severance payments is subject to deductions and withholdings and is to be paid to the Named Executive Officers in periodic installments in accordance with our normal payroll practices. The fixed sum is paid in a single lump sum, and any bonus component of the severance payments for a performance period that ended before termination is to be paid on the same date as the payment would have been made had his or her employment not been terminated.

The estimated amounts that would have been payable to a Named Executive Officer under the 2021 Employment Agreements are more fully described in "Termination, Change of Control and Change of Responsibility Payments."

Additionally, the Company announced that Ms. Robinson had retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company effective as of January 4, 2023. On January 5, 2023, the Company entered into the Robinson Separation Agreement with Ms. Robinson. Under the Robinson Separation Agreement, the Company agreed to pay to Ms. Robinson an aggregate sum of \$3,500,000 (less any applicable withholdings and/or deductions), which will be paid in three installments in accordance with the following schedule: (i) \$1,500,000 due and payable no later than January 31, 2023; (ii) \$500,000 due and payable on July 31, 2023; and (iii) \$1,500,000 due and payable on January 31, 2024. The Robinson Separation Agreement also provided a general release of claims by Ms. Robinson and affirmed certain obligations under her 2021 Employment Agreement, including, without limitation, obligations pertaining to confidentiality, non-competition, non-hire, and non-solicitation.

Hedging and Pledging Policies

The Company has a stock trading policy that, among other things, prohibits all of our employees (including our executive officers) and our directors from engaging in speculative trading in the Company's shares, which prohibition includes any arrangement by which a shareholder or option holder changes his or her economic exposure to changes in the price of the stock. Prohibited arrangements include buying standardized put or call options, writing put or call options, selling stock short, buying or selling securities convertible into other securities, or merely engaging in a private arrangement where the value of the agreement varies in relation to the price of the underlying security. Such arrangements are prohibited because these transactions may give the appearance of improper trades and look disloyal. In addition, our stock trading policy strongly discourages employees (including our executive officers) and our directors from holding the Company's securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging these securities as collateral for a loan. As of the date of this proxy statement, none of our Named Executive Officers and non-employee directors hold the Company's securities in a margin account or have otherwise pledged them as collateral for a loan.

Stipend for Interim Chief Financial Officer

In connection with Mr. Humpich's appointment to interim Chief Financial Officer on January 5, 2023, the compensation committee agreed that he would receive a \$100,000 stipend per fiscal quarter (or portion thereto) in which he serves in such position, which amount will be paid in arrears. In the event Mr. Humpich only serves as interim Chief Financial Officer for a portion of any given fiscal quarter, then the \$100,000 per quarter stipend will be prorated on a month-to-month basis.

Compensation Committee Report

The compensation committee has reviewed and discussed the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" required by Item 402(b) of Regulation S-K with management. Based on such review and discussions, the compensation committee recommended to the Board that the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" be included in this proxy statement and incorporated by reference into the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2022.

All members of the compensation committee concur in this report.

James R. Zarley, Chair

Michael A. Crawford
Donna E. Epps
Gregory N. Moore
Curtis A. Warfield
Kathleen M. Widmer

Summary Compensation Table

The following table sets forth the total compensation earned with respect to the fiscal years 2022, 2021, and 2020 for Mr. Morgan, our Chief Executive Officer, and Ms. Robinson, our former Chief Financial Officer. It also includes such information for at least three of our other most highly compensated executive officers during fiscal year 2022, as and if applicable.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)(1)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock Awards (\$)(2)(3)	Non-equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)(4)	All Other Compensation (\$)(5)	Total (\$)(3)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	2022	972,500	—	2,201,368	1,245,138	2,983	4,421,989
	2021	411,269	—	2,394,513	880,832	83,151	3,769,765
	2020	100,000	200	291,726	772,944	300	1,165,170
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	2022	492,500	200	893,178	366,262	2,983	1,755,123
	2021	343,269	200	998,855	446,168	—	1,788,492
	2020	245,482	200	671,760	3,290	—	920,732
Regina Tobin President	2022	492,500	200	795,166	498,055	2,983	1,788,904
	2021	334,423	200	822,315	238,141	—	1,395,079
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	2022	492,500	200	793,936	498,055	2,983	1,787,674
	2021	343,269	200	950,640	410,944	7,800	1,712,853
	2020	242,981	200	671,760	3,290	6,658	924,889
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	2022	492,500	200	496,210	498,055	2,983	1,489,948
	2021	323,077	200	945,109	319,290	1,497	1,589,173
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	2022	492,500	200	496,210	498,055	2,983	1,489,948
	2021	337,707	200	1,142,042	284,783	—	1,764,732

(1) This column represents holiday bonus awards paid to the Named Executive Officers for the fiscal years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021, and December 29, 2020.

(2) Reflects the grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 of performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted pursuant to the Company's long term incentive plan using the closing price of the Company's common stock on the last trading day immediately preceding the grant date.

The Company cautions that the amounts reported in the Summary Compensation Table for these awards may not represent the amounts that the Named Executive Officers will actually realize from the awards. Whether, and to what extent, a Named Executive Officer realizes value will depend on the Company's actual operating performance, stock price fluctuations and the Named Executive Officer's continued service with the Company. Additional information on all outstanding stock awards is reflected in the "Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table" and the "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End Table."

(3) With respect to Mr. Morgan, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan during the 2022 fiscal year relating to his 2022 year service, (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include (a) the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted

to Mr. Morgan during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his 2021 year service, and (b) the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his Q4 2020 service, and (iii) amounts for the 2020 fiscal year include the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Morgan during the 2020 fiscal year relating to his 2020 year service and granted prior to his appointment to President.

With respect to Ms. Robinson, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson during the 2022 fiscal year relating to her 2022 year service, (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson during the 2021 fiscal year relating to her 2021 year service, and (iii) amounts for the 2020 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Robinson during the 2020 fiscal year relating to her 2020 year service.

With respect to Ms. Tobin, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Tobin during the 2022 fiscal year relating to her 2022 year service, and (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include (a) the service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Tobin during the 2021 fiscal year relating to her 2021 year service including certain grants made prior to her appointment to Chief Learning and Culture Officer, and (b) the service based restricted stock units granted to Ms. Tobin during the 2021 fiscal year relating to her Q4 2020 service.

With respect to Mr. Jacobsen, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Jacobsen during the 2022 fiscal year relating to his 2022 year service, (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Jacobsen during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his 2021 year service, and (iii) amounts for the 2020 fiscal year include the performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Jacobsen during the 2020 fiscal year relating to his 2020 year service.

With respect to Mr. Colson, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Colson during the 2022 fiscal year relating to his 2022 year service, and (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include (a) the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Colson during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his 2021 year service including certain grants made prior to his appointment to General Counsel, and (b) the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Colson during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his Q4 2020 service.

With respect to Mr. Mujica, (i) amounts for the 2022 fiscal year include the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Mujica during the 2022 fiscal year relating to his 2022 year service, and (ii) amounts for the 2021 fiscal year include (a) the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Mujica during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his 2021 year service including certain grants made prior to his designation of an executive officer as Chief Information Officer, and (b) the service based restricted stock units granted to Mr. Mujica during the 2021 fiscal year relating to his Q4 2020 service.

- (4) As described above, Ms. Robinson retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 4, 2023. The amount shown above reflects the bonus that she received for the first three fiscal quarters relating to her 2022 fiscal year service. Upon her retirement and pursuant to the Robinson Separation Agreement, Ms. Robinson forfeited her right to receive any bonus relating to her Q4 2022 fiscal year service.
- (5) The amount included for Mr. Morgan with respect to fiscal year 2021 includes \$81,654 paid by the Company toward Mr. Morgan's relocation expenses to Louisville, Kentucky.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards in Fiscal Year 2022

The following table presents information with respect to grants of stock awards to the applicable Named Executive Officers during fiscal year 2022.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table						
Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Stock Shares or Units (2)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)(3)
		Minimum	Target	Maximum		
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	12,200	1,100,684
Performance Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	12,200(4)	24,400	—	1,100,684
Regina A. Tobin President						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	5,500	496,210
Performance Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	May 24, 2022	—	4,200(4)	8,400	—	298,956
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	5,500	496,210
Performance Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	4,400(4)	8,800	—	396,968
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	4,400	396,968
Performance Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	4,400(4)	8,800	—	396,968

Grants of Plan-Based Awards Table

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards(1)			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (2)	Grant Date Fair Value of Stock and Option Awards (\$)(3)
		Minimum	Target	Maximum		
Christopher C. Colson						
Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	5,500	496,210
Hernan E. Mujica						
Chief Technology Officer						
Service Based RSUs vesting on January 8, 2023	January 8, 2022	—	—	—	5,500	496,210

- (1) These amounts reflect the minimum, target, and maximum number of shares issuable under performance awards. The related performance targets and certain results are described in detail in the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis.”
- (2) Each stock award consists of service based restricted stock units, where each unit represents the conditional right to receive one share of our common stock upon satisfaction of vesting requirements. See the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” for the conditions of accelerated vesting upon termination of employment other than for cause.
- (3) Reflects the grant date fair value computed in accordance with ASC 718 of the target number of performance based restricted stock units and service based restricted stock units granted to the Named Executive Officers using the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the last trading day immediately preceding the grant date, which was based on the following:
 - (i) With respect to Mr. Morgan, 12,200 service based restricted stock units and 12,200 performance based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22.
 - (ii) With respect to Ms. Tobin, 5,500 service based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22 and 4,200 performance based restricted stock units granted on May 24, 2022 at \$71.18.
 - (iii) With respect to Ms. Robinson, 5,500 service based restricted stock units and 4,400 performance based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22.
 - (iv) With respect to Mr. Jacobsen, 4,400 service based restricted stock units and 4,400 performance based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22.
 - (v) With respect to Mr. Colson, 5,500 service based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22.
 - (vi) With respect to Mr. Mujica, 5,500 service based restricted stock units granted on January 8, 2022 at \$90.22.

These are not amounts paid to or received by the Named Executive Officers. For discussion of the assumptions used in determining these values, see Note 14 to the consolidated financial statements in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022.

- (4) The amount included in the table above represents the target award opportunity. Performance based equity awards with respect to fiscal year 2022 were paid at 124.51% of the total target amount for the fiscal year in which a Named Executive Officer served in such role, based on an increase in actual EPS of 13.5% and an actual Profit Sharing Pool of \$5,486,832 calculated on fiscal year 2022 pre-tax profit of \$313,533,274.

Outstanding Equity Awards

The following table presents information with respect to outstanding stock option awards, stock awards, and equity incentive plan awards as of December 27, 2022 by the Named Executive Officers.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End Table				
Name	Stock Awards		Equity Incentive Plan Awards	
	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)(1)	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	12,200(2)	1,148,874	12,200(3)	1,148,874
Regina A. Tobin President	5,500(4)	517,935	4,200(5)	395,514
Tonya R. Robinson(6) Former Chief Financial Officer	5,500(7)	517,935	4,400(8)	414,348
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	4,400(9)	414,348	4,400(10)	414,348
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	5,500(11)	517,935	—	—
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	5,500(12)	517,935	—	—

- (1) Market value was computed using the Company's closing stock price on the last trading day of our fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, which was \$94.17.
- (2) The vesting schedule is as follows: 12,200 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (3) Consists of performance awards which will vest and be earned, if at all, at the time of a determination by our compensation committee that certain Company performance measures have been satisfied. If and to the extent earned, the vesting schedule is as follows: 12,200 performance based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (4) The vesting schedule is as follows: 5,500 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (5) Consists of performance awards which will vest and be earned, if at all, at the time of a determination by our compensation committee that certain Company performance measures have been satisfied. If and to the extent earned, the vesting schedule is as follows: 4,200 performance based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (6) As described above, Ms. Robinson retired as Chief Financial Officer of the Company on January 4, 2023. Upon her retirement, Ms. Robinson forfeited her right to receive any of the service based restricted stock units and performance based restricted stock units previously granted to Ms. Robinson with respect to her 2022 fiscal year service.

- (7) The vesting schedule is as follows: 5,500 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (8) Consists of performance awards which will vest and be earned, if at all, at the time of a determination by our compensation committee that certain Company performance measures have been satisfied. If and to the extent earned, the vesting schedule is as follows: 4,400 performance based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (9) The vesting schedule is as follows: 4,400 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (10) Consists of performance awards which will vest and be earned, if at all, at the time of a determination by our compensation committee that certain Company performance measures have been satisfied. If and to the extent earned, the vesting schedule is as follows: 4,400 performance based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (11) The vesting schedule is as follows: 5,500 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.
- (12) The vesting schedule is as follows: 5,500 service based restricted stock units on January 8, 2023.

See the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” for the conditions of accelerated vesting upon termination of employment other than for cause.

Stock Vested

The following table presents information with respect to stock awards vested during the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022 by the Named Executive Officers.

Stock Vested Table		
Name	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting \$(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	39,500	3,559,621(i)
Regina A. Tobin President	8,500	750,390(ii)
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	14,696	1,325,873(iii)
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	16,393	1,478,976(iv)
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	9,750	867,338(v)
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	11,875	1,043,528(vi)

- (1) The value realized upon vesting of restricted stock units represents the fair value of the underlying shares based on the closing price of the Company’s common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the vesting date, which is in accordance with the following:

- (i) \$90.22 with respect to the 10,000 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022, \$90.22 with respect to the 28,180 performance based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022, \$88.02 with respect to the 1,250 service based restricted stock units which vested on February 24, 2022, and \$71.37 with respect to 70 service based restricted stock units which vested on May 23, 2022.
- (ii) \$90.22 with respect to the 4,500 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022, \$88.02 with respect to the 1,000 service based restricted stock units which vested on February 24, 2022, \$81.48 with respect to the 1,500 service based restricted stock units which vested on May 5, 2022, and \$89.44 with respect to the 1,500 service based restricted stock units which vested on August 4, 2022.
- (iii) \$90.22 with respect to the 10,000 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022 and \$90.22 with respect to the 4,696 performance based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022.
- (iv) \$90.22 with respect to the 7,000 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022 and \$90.22 with respect to the 9,393 performance based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022.
- (v) \$90.22 with respect to the 7,500 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022, \$88.02 with respect to the 1,125 service based restricted stock units which vested on February 24, 2022, and \$81.48 with respect to the 1,125 service based restricted stock units which vested on May 5, 2022.
- (vi) \$90.22 with respect to the 4,750 service based restricted stock units which vested on January 8, 2022, \$88.02 with respect to the 2,375 service based restricted stock units which vested on February 24, 2022, \$81.48 with respect to the 2,375 service based restricted stock units which vested on May 5, 2022, and \$89.44 with respect to the 2,375 service based restricted stock units which vested on August 4, 2022.

Termination, Change of Control and Change of Responsibility Payments

If a Named Executive Officer had resigned or been terminated for any reason or for cause other than a Qualifying Reason (as defined above) prior to the expiration of the term of his or her 2021 Employment Agreement, the Named Executive Officer would have received payment of his or her annual base salary then in effect through the date of resignation or termination as well as any accrued paid time off that might be due at such termination in accordance with policies of the Company in effect from time to time, and the Company shall have no other severance obligations under such 2021 Employment Agreement.

If a Named Executive Officer had been terminated prior to the expiration of the term of his or her 2021 Employment Agreement for a Qualifying Reason, the Company will pay the Named Executive Officer three months of base salary, unless the termination occurs within 12 months following a Change in Control (as defined above), in which case the applicable Named Executive Officer's current base salary remaining for the then existing term of his or her respective 2021 Employment Agreement will be paid.

In addition, if any Named Executive Officer's termination occurs for a Qualifying Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control, the applicable Named Executive Officer shall be paid any incentive bonus earned but not yet paid for any fiscal year ended before the date of termination, plus an incentive bonus for the year in which the date of termination occurs, equal to the applicable Named Executive Officer's target bonus for that year, prorated based on the number of days in the fiscal year elapsed before the date of termination.

While the individual 2021 Employment Agreements do not address the manner in which unvested stock awards, if any, will be handled upon the termination of a Named Executive Officer, the specific restricted stock unit award agreement and/or performance restricted stock unit award agreement entered into by the Named Executive Officers upon the grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted

stock units provide that (A) if a Change in Control occurs prior to the vesting date of such restricted stock units and the Named Executive Officer is terminated by the Company without Cause, or (B) if the Named Executive Officer is terminated for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control, then such unvested service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units shall become vested as of the date of termination. Additionally, such specific restricted stock unit award agreement and/or performance restricted stock unit award agreement entered into by the Named Executive Officers provide that if any Named Executive Officer's continuous service is terminated because of death or disability prior to the vesting date for the applicable grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units (as and if applicable), then such applicable restricted stock units become immediately vested in an amount equal to the total number of granted restricted stock units multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of calendar months or portions thereof from grant date of such restricted stock units through the date on which such Named Executive Officer's continuous service is terminated due to death or disability and the denominator of which is the total number of calendar months or portion thereof in the vesting period for such restricted stock unit grants.

The following table lists the estimated amounts payable to a Named Executive Officer pursuant to the 2021 Employment Agreements if his or her employment had been terminated for a Qualifying Reason unrelated to a change of control or death or disability on December 27, 2022, the last day of our fiscal year, provided that each Named Executive Officer signed a full release of all claims against us.

Termination Payments Table	
Name	Total Estimated Cash Payments (\$)(1)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	250,000
Regina A. Tobin President	125,000
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	125,000
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	125,000
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	125,000
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	125,000

- (1) If the employment of any of Mss. Robinson and Tobin and Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson, and Mujica is terminated under those circumstances, then the Company will pay him or her three months of their applicable base salary.

The following table lists the estimated amounts payable to a Named Executive Officer pursuant to the 2021 Employment Agreements and applicable equity incentive agreements if his or her employment had been terminated without Cause following a Change in Control or if any Named Executive Officer resigns for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change of Control, on December 27, 2022, the last day of our fiscal year, provided that each Named Executive Officer signed a full release of claims against us.

Change in Control, Change in Responsibilities Payments Table

Name	Estimated Cash Payments (\$)(1)	Estimated Value of Newly Vested Stock Awards (\$)(2)	Total (\$)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	2,352,183	2,297,748	4,649,931
Regina A. Tobin President	1,043,886	913,449	1,957,335
Tonya R. Robinson Former Chief Financial Officer	1,043,886	932,283	1,976,169
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	1,043,886	828,696	1,872,582
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	1,043,886	517,935	1,561,821
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	1,043,886	517,935	1,561,821

- (1) If the employment of any of the Named Executive Officers listed above had been terminated without Cause following a Change of Control, or if any of the Named Executive Officers listed above had resigned his or her position for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change of Control, the Named Executive Officer would have received the amount of his or her then current base salary through the end of the term of the Named Executive Officer's employment agreement, together any incentive bonus earned but not yet paid for any fiscal year ended before the date of termination, plus an incentive bonus for the year in which the date of termination occurs, equal to the applicable Named Executive Officer's target bonus for that year, prorated based on the number of days in the fiscal year elapsed before the date of termination. Had a Named Executive Officer's employment been so terminated on December 27, 2022, each of Messrs. Morgan, Jacobsen, Colson, and Mujica, and Mss. Robinson and Tobin would have received payment through January 7, 2024.

Name	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Total Estimated Payments (\$)
Gerald L. Morgan Chief Executive Officer	1,030,137	1,322,046	2,352,183
Regina A. Tobin President	515,068	528,818	1,043,886
Tonya R. Robinson Chief Financial Officer	515,068	528,818	1,043,886
S. Chris Jacobsen Chief Marketing Officer	515,068	528,818	1,043,886
Christopher C. Colson Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Corporate Secretary	515,068	528,818	1,043,886
Hernan E. Mujica Chief Technology Officer	515,068	528,818	1,043,886

- (2) While the individual 2021 Employment Agreements do not address the manner in which unvested stock awards, if any, will be handled upon the termination of a Named Executive

Officer, the specific restricted stock unit award agreement and/or performance restricted stock unit award agreement entered into by the Named Executive Officers upon the grant of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units provide that each Named Executive Officer's service based restricted stock units and performance based restricted stock units would have become immediately vested upon a termination of his or her employment (A) if a Change in Control occurs prior to the vesting date of such restricted stock units and the Named Executive Officer is terminated by the Company without Cause, or (B) if the Named Executive Officer is terminated for Good Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control. The amounts shown in this column represent the value of the restricted stock units at the closing price of our common stock on the last trading day of our fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, which was \$94.17. The number of service based restricted stock units and performance based restricted stock units which would have vested on that date are shown in the table titled "Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End Table" set forth above.

Pay Versus Performance

As required by Section 953(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and Item 402(v) of Regulation S-K, we are providing the following information about the relationship between executive compensation actually paid and certain financial performance of our Company, illustrating pay versus performance. The compensation actually paid ("**CAP**") for the Principal Executive Officer ("**PEO**") and the average non-PEO named executive officers is calculated by taking the Summary Compensation Table ("**SCT**") values: (a) less the grant value of equity granted during the covered fiscal year ("**CFY**"); (b) plus the year-end fair value of unvested equity awards granted during the CFY; (c) plus for equity awards granted in prior years that are outstanding and unvested at the end of the CFY, the difference between the year-end fair value and the immediately prior year-end fair value; (d) plus for equity awards granted in the CFY that vested during the CFY, the fair value of such awards on the vesting date; (e) plus for equity awards granted in a fiscal year prior to the CFY that vested during the CFY, the difference between the fair value as of the vesting date and the immediately prior year-end fair value; and (f) less for equity awards granted in a fiscal year prior to the CFY that failed to meet the applicable vesting conditions during the CFY, the fair value at the end of the prior fiscal year.

Pay Versus Performance Table											
Year	SCT Total Comp First PEO \$(1)	SCT Total Comp for Second PEO \$(2)	CAP to First PEO \$(3)	CAP to Second PEO \$(4)	Avg. SCT Total Comp for Non- PEO NEOs \$(5)	Avg. CAP to Non-PEO NEOs \$(6)	Value of Initial Fixed \$100 Investment Based on:			Net Income (in Millions) (\$)	Diluted EPS (\$)
							TSR \$(7)	Peer Group TSR (S&P Index) \$(8)	Peer Group TSR (Russell Index) \$(8)		
2022	4,421,989	N/A	5,725,465	N/A	1,662,319	1,823,561	\$173.96	\$134.26	\$121.76	269.8	3.97
2021	3,769,765	4,986,164	3,801,740	(2,793,754)	2,634,509	1,934,435	\$164.74	\$145.77	\$131.20	245.3	3.50
2020	N/A	3,620,939	N/A	7,366,061	1,207,262	1,773,284	\$140.80	\$118.90	\$113.40	31.3	0.45

- (1) For the purposes of this table, the First Principal Executive Officer refers to Gerald L. Morgan. On March 18, 2021, Mr. Morgan was named Chief Executive Officer of the Company following Mr. Taylor's passing. The amounts described in this column relate to amounts disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table of this proxy statement. Additionally, for the purposes of the 2021 fiscal year, the amounts also reflect compensation received by Mr. Morgan for positions within the Company before assuming the role of Chief Executive Officer on March 18, 2021.
- (2) For the purposes of this table, the Second Principal Executive Officer refers to W. Kent Taylor. Mr. Taylor served as the Chief Executive Officer of the Company until his passing on March 18, 2021. The amounts described in this column relate to amounts disclosed in the Summary Compensation Table of this proxy statement.

(3)

CALCULATION OF FIRST PEO CAP								
Year	<u>SCT Total Comp (\$)(a)</u>	<u>SCT Stock Awards (\$)(b)</u>	<u>Value of Unvested Equity Awards Granted during CFY (\$)(c)</u>	<u>Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Unvested at end of CFY (\$)(d)</u>	<u>Value of Equity Awards Granted and Vested in CFY (\$)(e)</u>	<u>Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Vested in CFY (\$)(f)</u>	<u>Value of Equity Awards Previously Granted that Failed to Meet Conditions in CFY (\$)(g)(i)</u>	<u>CAP to First PEO(\$)(a)-(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)-(g)</u>
2022	4,421,989	2,201,368	2,297,748	--	\$4,996	1,202,100	--	5,725,465
2021	3,769,765	2,394,513	2,352,525	--	--	73,963	--	3,801,740
2020	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- (i) For the purposes of determining the amount that should be included in column (g) of each footnote throughout the Company's Pay Versus Performance disclosure, the Company has used (i) the value of the difference in the target amount of performance based restricted stock units that an applicable officer was granted for a particular fiscal year and the amount of performance based restricted stock units that actually vested to the extent the same is less than such target amount, and (ii) the value of the difference in the target amount of "retention" restricted stock units that an applicable officer was granted and the amount of "retention" restricted stock units that actually vested (as and if applicable).

(4)

CALCULATION OF SECOND PEO CAP								
Year	<u>SCT Total Comp (\$)(a)</u>	<u>SCT Stock Awards (\$)(b)</u>	<u>Value of Unvested Equity Awards Granted during CFY (\$)(c)</u>	<u>Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Unvested at end of CFY (\$)(d)</u>	<u>Value of Equity Awards Granted and Vested in CFY (\$)(e)</u>	<u>Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Vested in CFY (\$)(f)</u>	<u>Value of Equity Awards Previously Granted that Failed to Meet Conditions in CFY (\$)(g)</u>	<u>CAP to Second PEO(\$)(a)-(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)-(g)</u>
2022	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2021	4,986,164	4,753,200	--	--	1,909,885	880,222	5,816,825	(2,793,754)
2020	3,620,939	3,358,800	4,737,600	1,698,000	---	668,322	---	7,366,061

- (5) For the purposes of the 2020 fiscal year, the Non-Principal Executive Officers include Tonya R. Robinson, Doug W. Thompson, S. Chris Jacobsen, and Gerald L. Morgan.

For the purposes of the 2021 fiscal year, the Non-Principal Executive Officers include Tonya R. Robinson, Doug W. Thompson, S. Chris Jacobsen, Christopher C. Colson, Hernan E. Mujica and Regina A. Tobin.

For the purposes of the 2022 fiscal year, the Non-Principal Executive Officers include Tonya R. Robinson, S. Chris Jacobsen, Christopher C. Colson, Hernan E. Mujica and Regina A. Tobin.

(6)

CALCULATION OF 2020 NON-PEO CAP								
Year	SCT Total Comp (\$)(a)	SCT Stock Awards (\$)(b)	Value of Unvested Equity Awards Granted during CFY (\$)(c)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Unvested at end of CFY (\$)(d)	Value of Equity Awards Granted and Vested in CFY(\$)(e)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Vested in CFY (\$)(f)	Value of Equity Awards Previously Granted that Failed to Meet Conditions in CFY (\$)(g)	CAP to Non-PEO(\$) (a)-(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)-(g)
Robinson	920,732	671,760	947,520	226,400	---	(3,400)	---	1,419,492
Thompson	1,818,256	1,679,400	2,368,800	283,000	---	265,278	---	3,055,934
Jacobsen	924,889	671,760	947,520	226,400	---	92,317	---	1,519,366
Morgan	1,165,170	291,726	394,800	---	---	(169,900)	---	1,098,344
Average	1,207,262	828,662	1,164,660	183,950	---	46,074	---	1,773,284

CALCULATION OF 2021 NON-PEO CAP								
Year	SCT Total Comp Amount (\$)(a)	SCT Stock Awards (\$)(b)	Value of Unvested Equity Awards Granted during CFY (\$)(c)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Unvested at end of CFY (\$)(d)	Value of Equity Awards Granted and Vested in CFY (\$)(e)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Vested in CFY (\$)(f)	Value of Equity Awards Previously Granted that Failed to Meet Conditions in CFY (\$)(g)	CAP to Non-PEO(\$) (a)-(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)-(g)
Robinson	1,788,492	998,855	1,120,250	---	---	5,234	147,497	1,767,624
Thompson	7,556,722	2,376,600	---	---	---	6,192	1,475,289	3,711,025
Jacobsen	1,712,853	950,640	1,075,440	---	---	4,020	516,319	1,325,354
Tobin	1,395,079	822,315	761,770	---	---	56,190	---	1,390,724
Colson	1,589,173	945,109	873,795	---	---	66,566	---	1,584,425
Mujica	1,764,732	1,142,043	1,064,238	---	---	140,529	---	1,827,456
Average	2,634,509	1,205,927	815,916	---	---	46,455	356,518	1,934,435

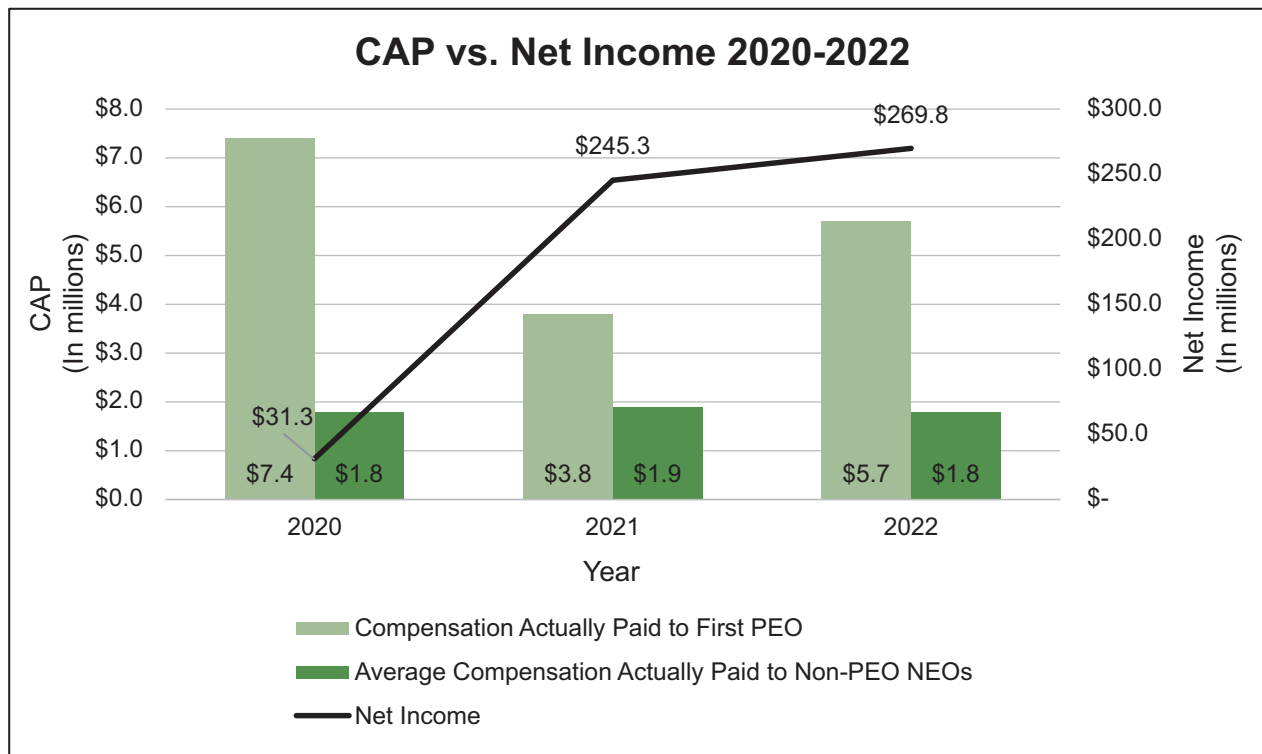
CALCULATION OF 2022 NON-PEO CAP								
Year	SCT Total Comp (\$)(a)	SCT Stock Awards (\$)(b)	Value of Unvested Equity Awards Granted during CFY (\$)(c)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Unvested at end of CFY (\$)(d)	Value of Equity Awards Granted and Vested in CFY (\$)(e)	Change in Value of Equity Awards Granted in Prior Years and Vested in CFY (\$)(f)	Value of Equity Awards Previously Granted that Failed to Meet Conditions in CFY (\$)(g)	CAP to Non-PEO(\$) (a)-(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)+(f)-(g)
Robinson	1,755,123	893,178	932,283	---	---	205,623	---	1,999,851
Jacobsen	1,787,674	793,936	828,696	---	---	403,536	---	2,225,970
Tobin	1,788,904	795,166	913,449	---	---	(11,380)	---	1,895,807
Colson	1,489,948	496,210	517,935	---	---	(6,458)	---	1,505,215
Mujica	1,489,948	496,210	517,935	---	---	(20,710)	---	1,490,963
Average	1,662,319	694,940	742,060	---	---	114,122	---	1,823,561

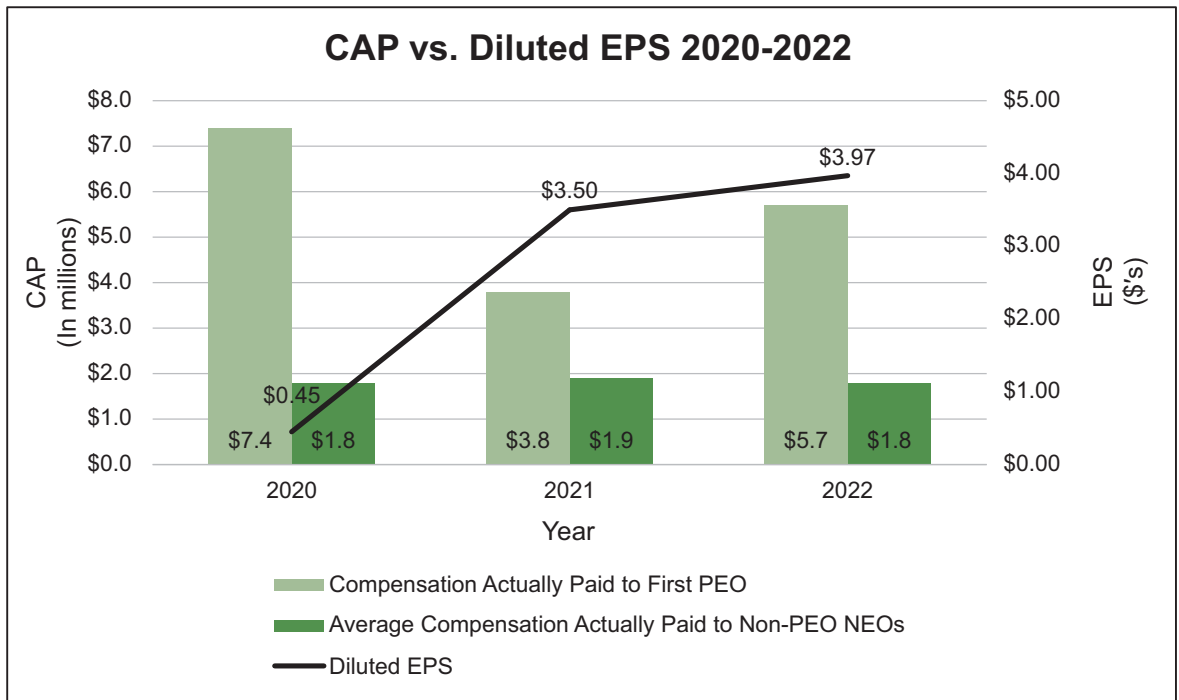
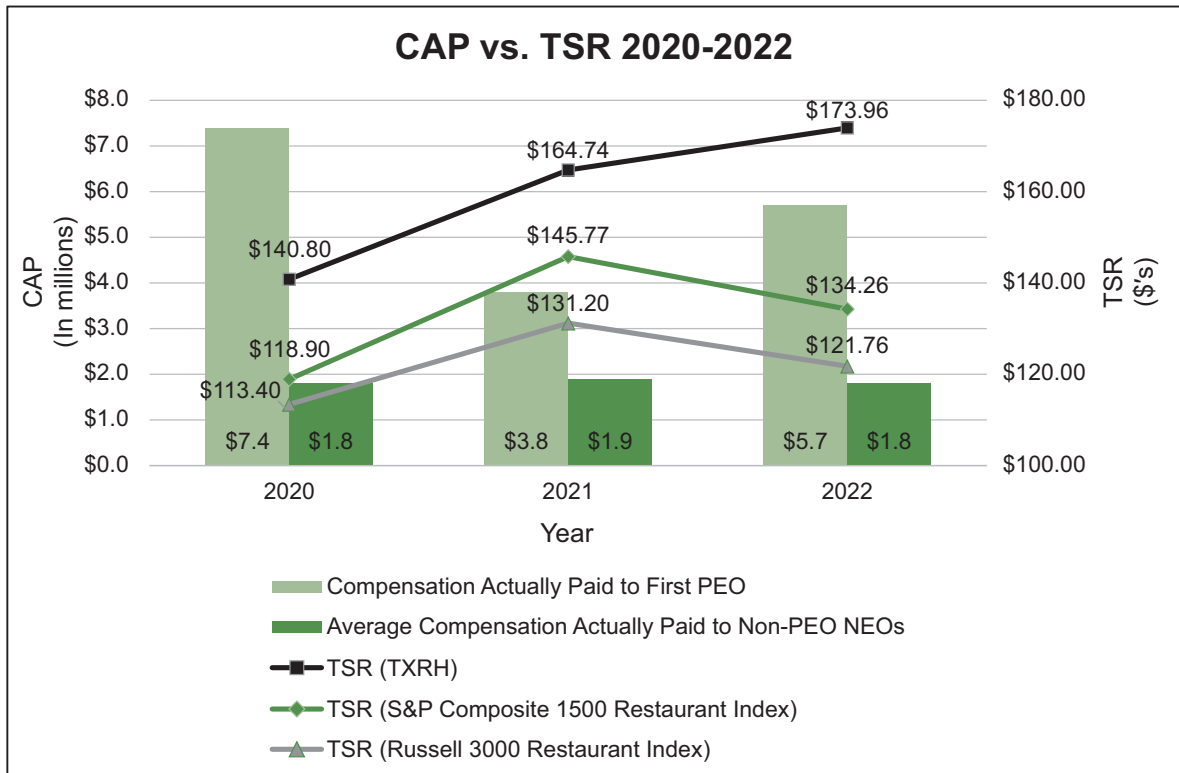
(7) For the purposes of calculating the Company's total shareholder return ("TSR"), the Company's TSR increased 40.8% in fiscal year 2020, increased 17.0% in fiscal year 2021, and increased 5.6% in fiscal year 2022.

(8) As more particularly shown in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the years ended December 29, 2020 and December 28, 2021, we presented a performance graph by comparing our cumulative TSR against the Russell 3000 Restaurant Index (the "**Russell Index**"). In connection with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2022, the Company transitioned to the S&P Composite 1500 Restaurant Sub-Index (the "**S&P Index**") as we believe this index is a more widely utilized industry index. For the purposes of the table above, we have shown the TSR for the Company's peer companies using both the Russell Index and the S&P Index. In furtherance of the foregoing,

- (A) using the Russell 3000 Restaurant Index, the TSR of the Company's peer companies increased 13.4% in fiscal year 2020, increased 15.7% in fiscal year 2021, and decreased 7.2% in fiscal year 2022; and
- (B) using the S&P Composite 1500 Restaurant Sub-Index, the TSR of the Company's peer companies increased 18.9% in fiscal year 2020, increased 22.6% in fiscal year 2021, and decreased 7.9% in fiscal year 2022.

As shown in the charts as discussed further below, the relationship between the Compensation Actually Paid to the Principal Executive Officer and the Average Compensation Actually Paid to the Non-Principal Executive Officers in the 2020 fiscal year, 2021 fiscal year and 2022 fiscal year, respectively, to each of (i) net income, (ii) total shareholder return, and (iii) diluted earnings per share demonstrates that such compensation fluctuates to the extent the Company is achieving its goals and increasing value for shareholders in line with the Company's compensation philosophy and performance-based objectives. For fiscal year 2020, the Principal Executive Officer represented in the below tables is W. Kent Taylor, and for 2021 and 2022, the Principal Executive Officer represented is Gerald L. Morgan.





The following table lists the three financial performance measures that we believe represent the most important financial measures to link compensation actually paid to our Named Executive Officers in 2022 to our performance.

Most Important Performance Measures
1) Diluted Earnings Per Share Growth
2) Profit Growth
3) Change in Stock Price

CEO Pay Ratio

Under Section 953(b) of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, a U.S. publicly traded corporation is required to disclose the ratio between their Chief Executive Officer's annual total compensation to the total compensation of such corporation's median employee after excluding the Chief Executive Officer's compensation. To identify our median employee, we used the 2022 total cash compensation for all individuals (other than Mr. Morgan, our Chief Executive Officer) who were employed by us as of December 27, 2022, the last day of our 2022 fiscal year. For the purposes of calculating our employee's total cash compensation, we used our employee's base wages identified on our employees' W-2 forms. As a part of our calculation, we included all employees, whether employed by us on a full-time or part-time basis, and we annualized the compensation of any employee whom we hired during our 2022 fiscal year and who was working for us at the end of our fiscal year. As of December 27, 2022, approximately 72% of our employees were part-time employees and our average employee worked approximately 18 hours per week.

We identified our median employee as a server in Brockton, Massachusetts who worked an average of approximately 17 hours per week. After identifying our median employee, we calculated the annual total compensation for such employee as \$17,127, which is determined using the same methodology we used for our Named Executive Officers as set forth in the 2022 Summary Compensation Table described above.

As more particularly described in the 2022 Summary Compensation Table, the annual total compensation for Mr. Morgan, our Chief Executive Officer, for our 2022 fiscal year is \$4,421,989 and the ratio between the compensation for our Chief Executive Officer and the compensation for our median employee is 258 to 1. Note that since the SEC rules allow companies to use various methodologies and assumptions, apply certain exclusions, and make reasonable estimates relating to a specific company's employee base when identifying the median employee, the CEO pay ratio disclosed by other companies may not be comparable with the CEO pay ratio disclosed in this paragraph. Additionally, the pay ratio between our Chief Executive Officer and our median employee may vary year to year based, in part, on the grant date value of any restricted stock units granted to our Chief Executive Officer in any given year.

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

The audit committee of the Board (the “**Committee**”) is currently composed of six directors, all of whom meet the criteria for independence under the applicable NASDAQ and Securities & Exchange Commission (the “**SEC**”) rules and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. The Committee acts under a written charter adopted by the Board, a copy of which is available on the Company’s website at www.texasroadhouse.com. The Committee is currently comprised of Mss. Epps and Widmer and Messrs. Crawford, Moore, Warfield, and Zarley. Ms. Epps currently serves as the chairperson of the Committee but Mr. Moore served as the chairperson of the Committee during the 2022 fiscal year. The Board evaluated the credentials of and designated Ms. Epps and Messrs. Moore and Warfield as audit committee financial experts.

The Committee has prepared the following report on its activities and with respect to the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022 (the “**Audited Financial Statements**”).

- The Committee met 14 times during fiscal year 2022, which were comprised of six regular meetings of the Committee and two meetings per quarter relating to the Committee’s review of the Company’s quarterly earnings release and filings with the SEC. The Committee’s meetings included private sessions with the Company’s independent auditors and internal auditors (as needed), as well as executive sessions consisting of only Committee members. The Committee also met periodically in private sessions with management, including Named Executive Officers (as needed);
- The Committee reviewed the acknowledgement process for the Company’s Code of Conduct and the corresponding results;
- The Committee reviewed the scope, plans, and results of the testing performed by the Company’s internal auditors and independent auditors in their assessments of internal control over financial reporting and the consolidated financial statements;
- The Committee evaluated and reviewed the Company’s internal audit function, including, without limitation, the independence, competence, staffing adequacy and authority of the function; the ability of the internal audit function to raise issues to the appropriate level of authority; and the reporting relationships among the Company’s internal auditors, financial management, and the Committee;
- The Committee reviewed matters submitted to it via the Company’s whistleblower hotline and/or other reporting mechanisms regarding concerns about allegedly questionable financial, accounting, and/or auditing matters (if any);
- The Committee reviewed with management, including the internal auditors, the Company’s Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, the independent auditors, and the Company’s enterprise risk management team consisting of our Vice President of Finance (now our interim Chief Financial Officer), Chief Legal and Administrative Officer, Associate General Counsel – Brand Protection, Vice President of Legendary People, Director of Risk, Director of Internal Audit, and Senior Manager of Business Continuity, the Company’s practices with respect to risk assessment and risk management. The overall adequacy and effectiveness of the Company’s legal, regulatory, and ethical compliance programs were also reviewed, as well as the Company’s cybersecurity controls and system standards. Additionally and as a part of the Committee’s oversight responsibilities, the Committee received reports on risks relating to certain business functions within the Company, together with reports from the Company’s various risk committees, including the information governance risk committee, responsible alcohol service risk committee and corporate sustainability risk committee;
- The Committee reviewed with the Company’s Chief Legal and Administrative Officer the Company’s disclosures with respect to current lawsuits (as and if applicable);

- The Committee reviewed comment letters received from the SEC, if any, together with management's response to such letters;
- The Committee pre-approved all audit, audit-related, and permissible non-audit services provided to the Company by KPMG LLP, the Company's independent auditors, for the 2022 fiscal year, before management engaged the independent auditors for those purposes, pursuant to and in accordance with the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Policy for Pre-Approval of Services Provided by External Audit Firm (which is available on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com);
- On a quarterly basis, the Committee discussed with KPMG LLP the matters required to be discussed by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board's Auditing Standard No. 1301, Communications with Audit Committees;
- The Committee discussed with KPMG LLP their written disclosures and letter required by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding the independent auditor's communications with the Committee concerning independence;
- The Committee reviewed the selection, application, and disclosure of critical accounting policies;
- The Committee reviewed with KPMG LLP the selection and disclosure of the critical audit matter(s) set forth in the independent auditor's report of the Company's Form 10-K;
- The Committee reviewed the Company's quarterly earnings press releases prior to issuance;
- The Committee reviewed and discussed the Company's Audited Financial Statements for the 2022 fiscal year with management and the independent auditors;
- As mentioned above, the Committee reviewed the Company's Quarterly and Annual Reports on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K prior to filing with the SEC and acknowledged that the Committee did not have any objections to the filing of the same;
- The Committee evaluated the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of KPMG LLP. In connection with such appointment, the Committee evaluated the service level of the incumbent independent auditor, which included criteria such as prior year quality of service, industry and technical expertise, independence, resource availability, and reasonableness and competitiveness of fees, as well as solicited the input of key management employees during its evaluation; and
- Based on the review and discussion referred to above, and in reliance thereon, the Committee recommended to the Board that the Audited Financial Statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, for filing with the SEC.

All members of the Committee concur in this report.

Donna E. Epps, Chair
 Michael A. Crawford
 Gregory N. Moore
 Curtis A. Warfield
 Kathleen M. Widmer
 James R. Zarley

Related Party Transactions

The Committee's charter provides that the Committee will review and approve any transactions between us and any of our executive officers, non-employee directors, and 5% shareholders, or any members of their immediate families, in which the amount involved exceeds the threshold limits established by the regulations of the SEC. In reviewing a related-party transaction, the Committee considers the material terms of the transaction,

including whether the terms are generally available to an unaffiliated third party under similar circumstances. Unless specifically noted, the transactions described below were either entered into before our initial public offering in 2004 and the subsequent formation of the Committee or before the individual listed below became a Named Executive Officer.

Grants of Franchise or License Rights

We have franchised restaurants to companies owned in part by a Named Executive Officer. The royalty rate that is paid by these companies is set forth below, and is the amount we typically charge to franchisees. We believe that allowing certain Named Executive Officers to have ownership interests in our restaurants provides an ongoing benefit to the Company by these persons being more invested in the overall success of the brand.

Ownership interests of franchised restaurants by Mr. Morgan as of the end of the 2022 fiscal year are listed below.

Restaurant	Name and Ownership	Initial Franchise Fee	Royalty Rate	Royalties Paid to Us in Fiscal Year 2022 (\$)	Management, Supervision, and/or Accounting Fees Paid to Us in Fiscal Year 2022 (\$)(1)
El Cajon, CA	Gerald L. Morgan (2.0%)	—	4.0%	440,837	25,470
McKinney, TX	Gerald L. Morgan (2.0%)	—	4.0%	397,800	49,725
Brownsville, TX	Gerald L. Morgan (3.06%)	—	4.0%	415,076	51,885
Oceanside, CA	Gerald L. Morgan (2.0%)	—	4.0%	416,321	25,595

- (1) The management, supervision and/or accounting fees described in this table are fees paid by the operating entity of the applicable franchise location to the Company pursuant to a separate management agreement.

For the 2022 fiscal year, the total amount of distributions received by Mr. Morgan relating to his ownership interests in the above-referenced franchised restaurants was \$138,119. This amount does not reflect compensation paid by the Company to Mr. Morgan during the 2022 fiscal year; rather, this amount was paid by the applicable franchise entity and reflects a return on investment in these separate restaurant locations.

The franchise agreements that we have entered into with this current Named Executive Officer contain the same terms and conditions as those agreements that we enter into with our other Texas Roadhouse domestic franchisees. We have the contractual right, but not the obligation, to acquire the restaurants owned in part by such Named Executive Officer based on a pre-determined valuation formula which is the same as the formula contained in the Texas Roadhouse domestic franchise agreements that we have entered into with other franchisees with whom we have such rights. Once a franchise agreement has been entered into, it may be terminated if the franchisee defaults in the performance of any of its obligations under the agreement, including its obligations to operate the restaurant in strict accordance with our standards and specifications. A franchise agreement may also be terminated if a franchisee becomes insolvent, fails to make its required payments, creates a threat to the public health or safety, ceases to operate the restaurant or misuses the Texas Roadhouse trademarks.

Ownership Interest in Majority-Owned Joint Venture Entities

We have a current Named Executive Officer, Gerald L. Morgan, that has an ownership interest in a certain Texas Roadhouse restaurant that is owned by an entity that the Company controls and in which the

Company holds a 52.5% ownership interest. We believe that allowing certain Named Executive Officers to have ownership interests in restaurants provides an ongoing benefit to the Company by making these persons more invested in the overall success of the brand. As of the end of the 2022 fiscal year, Mr. Morgan held a 34.5% ownership interest in the Mansfield, Texas restaurant, which entity paid \$345,077 to us for management and supervision fees. Additionally, for the 2022 fiscal year, the total amount of distributions received by Mr. Morgan relating to his ownership interest in the Mansfield, Texas restaurant was \$519,192. This amount does not reflect compensation paid by the Company to Mr. Morgan during the 2022 fiscal year; rather, this amount was paid by the applicable entity and reflects a return on investment in this restaurant location.

Other Related Transactions

None.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSALS

PROPOSAL 1

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS

The Company's bylaws provide for not less than one and not more than 15 directors. Our Board currently consists of seven directors. At the Annual Meeting, we are electing seven directors to hold office until the Annual Meeting of Shareholders in 2024 and until a successor is elected and qualified. Although it is not anticipated that any of the nominees listed below will decline or be unable to serve, if that should occur, the proxy holders may, in their discretion, vote for a substitute nominee.

Nominees for Election as Directors

Set forth below are the Board members who will stand for re-election at the Annual Meeting, together with their age, all Company positions and offices they currently hold, and the year in which they joined the Board.

Name	Age	Position or Office	Director Since
Michael A. Crawford	55	Director	2020
Donna E. Epps	59	Director	2021
Gregory N. Moore	74	Chairman of the Board; Director	2005
Gerald L. Morgan	62	Chief Executive Officer; Director	2021
Curtis A. Warfield	55	Director	2018
Kathleen M. Widmer	61	Director	2013
James R. Zarley	78	Director	2004

Recommendation

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS VOTE “FOR” THE ELECTION OF THE NOMINEES FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY SET FORTH ABOVE.

PROPOSAL 2

RATIFICATION OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

As more particularly described in this proxy statement, the audit committee is directly responsible for managing the Company's independent auditors, which includes, without limitation, (i) pre-approving all audit and permitted non-audit services provided by our independent auditors, and (ii) the appointment, compensation, retention and oversight of the Company's independent auditors. In connection with the audit committee's appointment of the Company's independent auditors, the audit committee evaluates the service level of the incumbent independent auditor on an annual basis, which includes criteria such as prior year quality of service, industry and technical expertise, independence, resource availability, and reasonableness and competitiveness of fees, as well as solicits the input of key management employees during its evaluation.

In connection with the same and pursuant to its charter, the audit committee has appointed the firm of KPMG LLP to serve as the independent auditors to audit the consolidated financial statements and the internal control over financial reporting of the Company for the fiscal year which ends on December 26, 2023. The Board and the audit committee jointly agree that the continued retention of KPMG LLP is in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders. Accordingly, a resolution will be presented at the Annual Meeting to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP. If the shareholders fail to ratify the appointment of KPMG LLP, the audit committee will take this result into account when appointing an independent auditor for the 2023 fiscal year. Even if the appointment is ratified, the audit committee in its discretion may direct the appointment of a different independent registered public accounting firm as the Company's independent auditors at any time during the year if the audit committee believes that such a change would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders. One or more representatives of KPMG LLP are expected to be present at the Annual Meeting, will have the opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so, and will be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Fees Paid to the Independent Auditors

KPMG LLP FEES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2022 AND 2021		
	2022(\$)	2021(\$)
Audit Fees	913,816	748,400
Audit-related Fees	16,000	20,000
Tax Fees	66,190	15,751
All Other Fees	--	--
	996,006	784,151

Audit Fees. KPMG LLP charged \$913,816 in fiscal year 2022 and \$748,400 in fiscal year 2021 for audit fees. These include professional services in connection with the audit of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements and its internal control over financial reporting. They also include reviews of the Company's consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Quarterly and Annual Reports on Form 10-Q and Form 10-K and for services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements for the fiscal years shown. In addition, the fees for fiscal years 2022 and 2021 contain approximately \$18,816 and \$18,400, respectively, related to statutory audits. Finally, the fees for fiscal year 2022 contain \$80,000 relating to the testing of general information technology and automated controls related to an accounting software upgrade which the Company completed during fiscal 2022.

Audit-related Fees. KPMG LLP charged \$16,000 in fiscal year 2022 and \$15,000 in fiscal year 2021 for their consent to include the Company's annual consolidated financial statements in both of our franchise disclosure documents. KPMG LLP also charged \$5,000 in fiscal year 2021 for their review of our 2021 long-term incentive plan and the issuance of their consent related to the form S-8 filing.

Tax Fees. KPMG LLP charged \$66,190 in fiscal year 2022 and \$15,751 in fiscal year 2021 for consulting and compliance services. The fees charged in fiscal year 2022 include \$40,000 for tax structuring related services.

All Other Fees. KPMG LLP did not charge any additional amounts during either fiscal year 2022 or fiscal year 2021.

Pre-approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee pre-approved all audit, audit-related, and permissible non-audit services provided to the Company by KPMG LLP before management engaged the auditors for those purposes. The policy of the audit committee is to review all engagement letters for accounting firms for non-audit services.

Recommendation

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS A VOTE "FOR" THE RATIFICATION OF KPMG LLP AS THE COMPANY'S INDEPENDENT AUDITORS FOR THE 2023 FISCAL YEAR.

PROPOSAL 3

ADVISORY VOTE ON APPROVAL OF EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Board requests shareholder approval of the compensation of the Company's Named Executive Officers as described in the "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," the Executive Compensation section and the other related executive compensation tables and related discussions in this proxy statement. As an advisory vote, the outcome of the voting on this Proposal 3 is not binding upon the Company; however, the compensation committee, which is responsible for establishing and administering the Company's executive compensation program, values the opinions expressed by shareholders on this Proposal 3 and will consider the outcome of the vote when making future compensation decisions for the Company's executive officers. Additionally, the compensation committee invites shareholders to express any questions or concerns regarding the Company's compensation philosophy for our executive officers by correspondence addressed to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Compensation Committee, 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205.

The objective of the compensation committee in setting and evaluating the compensation of our executive officers is to promote the sustained profitability of the Company. Compensation for the Named Executive Officers is divided into three key components: (1) base salary, which provides a secure base of compensation and serves to motivate and retain our Named Executive Officers; (2) a cash bonus, which rewards our Named Executive Officers for the success of the Company as measured by growth in the Company's earnings per diluted share and its overall pre-tax profit, and for each Named Executive Officer's individual contribution to that success; and (3) grants of restricted stock units, which offer the Named Executive Officers a financial interest in the long-term success of the Company and align their interests with those of our shareholders. The types of restricted stock units that may be granted by the compensation committee in its discretion are (i) service based restricted stock units, which grant the Named Executive Officers the conditional right to receive shares of our common stock that vest after a defined period of service, (ii) "retention" restricted stock units, which vest upon the completion of the term of an individual Named Executive Officer's agreement or such longer date as determined by the compensation committee, and (iii) performance based restricted stock units, which are calculated based on the achievement of certain Company performance targets established by the compensation committee and vest over a period of service. While "retention" restricted stock units were granted by the compensation committee under the prior employment agreements, the compensation committee has not made any similar retention grants for the Named Executive Officers under the 2021 Employment Agreements. The compensation committee will evaluate whether to grant additional retention grants in the future as a part of its annual evaluation of the compensation packages for the Named Executive Officers.

The compensation packages for our Named Executive Officers offer base salaries and target cash bonus amounts and feature restricted stock unit awards. While the initial grant of restricted stock unit awards is based on a fixed dollar amount starting with the 2022 fiscal year, as opposed to a fixed number of restricted stock units for prior year service, the ultimate value of such restricted stock unit awards is dependent upon the performance of the Company and the price of our common stock at the time such restricted stock units vest. Under the 2021 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee has been granted greater flexibility in establishing the compensation for our Named Executive Officers. Specifically, each 2021 Employment Agreement establishes an annual base salary for the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements, with base salary increases being left to the discretion of the compensation committee. Additionally, each 2021 Employment Agreement provides an annual short-term cash incentive opportunity with a target bonus based on the achievement of defined goals to be established by the compensation committee, with increases in the target bonus amount to be made at the discretion of the compensation committee during the term of the 2021 Employment Agreement. Finally and in addition to cash compensation, each 2021 Employment Agreement provides that the compensation committee may grant certain stock awards to the Named Executive Officers during the term of the respective 2021 Employment Agreements, the types and amounts of which are subject to the compensation committee's discretion based on their annual review of the performance of the Company and of the individual Named Executive Officers.

The compensation committee evaluates the stock compensation for each specific Named Executive Officer on an annual basis to determine the right combination of rewards and incentives through the issuance of

service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units to drive company performance without encouraging unnecessary or excessive risk taking by all of the Named Executive Officers as a whole. Under this approach, the Named Executive Officers receive service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units, with a significant portion of some of the Named Executive Officers' compensation being tied to the grant of such performance based restricted stock units. By conditioning a significant portion of certain Named Executive Officer's performance based restricted stock unit grants upon the achievement of defined performance goals to be established by the compensation committee, combined with the stock ownership guidelines for our Named Executive Officers more particularly described above, we have created a more direct relationship between compensation and shareholder value. Additionally, by giving the compensation committee the discretion to grant certain stock awards (if any) in its discretion to our Named Executive Officers under their 2021 Employment Agreements, the compensation committee has the opportunity to adjust a significant portion of the total compensation for the Named Executive Officers on an annual basis to more accurately reflect the overall performance of the Company, which may include the issuance of service based restricted stock units and/or performance based restricted stock units. Overall, we believe this approach provides the Named Executive Officers with a compensation package which promotes the sustained profitability of the Company and aligns the interests of our Named Executive Officers with those of our shareholders. The compensation packages also reflect a pragmatic response to external market conditions; that is, total compensation that is competitive with comparable positions in similar industries, including the casual dining sector of the restaurant industry, but which is reasonable and in the best interests of our shareholders.

This structure, along with the culture and values of our Company, allows the Company to attract and retain top talent, while also encouraging our Named Executive Officers to keep their focus on both long-term business development and short-term financial growth. The Board was pleased to receive shareholder approval of the compensation packages of our Named Executive Officers in the advisory vote at the 2022 annual meeting and again requests approval of the compensation packages of our Named Executive Officers.

Recommendation

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS VOTE "FOR" THE EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION DETAILED IN THIS PROXY STATEMENT.

PROPOSAL 4

ADVISORY VOTE ON THE FREQUENCY OF THE ADVISORY VOTE ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

This Proposal 4 provides shareholders the opportunity to cast an advisory vote on how frequently they would like to cast advisory votes on executive compensation (a “say-on-pay” vote). Under this Proposal 4, shareholders may vote to conduct a say-on-pay vote every year, every two years or every three years. As an advisory vote, the outcome of the voting on this Proposal 4 is not binding upon the Company; however, the Board values the opinions expressed by shareholders in their vote on this Proposal 4.

After careful consideration and review of past votes by our shareholders on the same issue, together with prior communications with our investors and shareholders, the Board recommends that the shareholders select every year as the frequency with which say-on-pay votes will be conducted. The Board values the input of our shareholders on executive compensation matters. The Board believes that an annual advisory vote allows our shareholders the opportunity to provide direct and timely input on the Company’s executive compensation philosophy, policies and practices that more accurately reflect the shareholders’ then-current sentiment on the performance of the Company and its Named Executive Officers. Therefore, the Board believes it is in the best interest of the shareholders to have an annual vote on executive compensation.

Recommendation

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS SELECT “EVERY YEAR” AS THE FREQUENCY WITH WHICH SAY ON PAY VOTES WILL BE CONDUCTED.

PROPOSAL 5

ADVISORY VOTE ON A SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL REGARDING THE ISSUANCE OF A CLIMATE REPORT AND TO SET REDUCTION TARGETS BY THE COMPANY

Boston Trust Walden Company is the beneficial owner of at least \$2,000 in market value of shares of our Common Stock, and on November 8, 2022, Boston Trust Walden Company notified the Company of its intention to submit a resolution to the shareholders for approval at the Annual Meeting. We will provide the proponent's address to any shareholder promptly upon written request. The text of the proponent's resolution and supporting statement appear below, printed verbatim from its submission. We disclaim all responsibility for the content of the proposal and the supporting statement, including sources referenced therein.

Shareholder Proposal

“Resolved: Shareholders request Texas Roadhouse issue a report, at reasonable cost and omitting proprietary information, describing if, and how, it plans to measure and reduce its total contribution to climate change, including emissions from its supply chain, and align its operations with the Paris Agreement's goal of maintaining global temperature increases to 1.5°C.

Supporting Statement: Shareholders recommend the report disclose, among other issues at board and management discretion, the relative benefits and drawbacks of:

- Establishing for the Company's full greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) footprint short-, medium-, and long-term emissions reduction targets aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement; and
- Developing a transition plan detailing how the Company intends to achieve such targets.

The 2018 National Climate Assessment found “climate change presents numerous challenges to sustaining and enhancing crop productivity, livestock health, and the economic vitality of rural communities,” and rising temperatures are “the largest contributing factor to declines in the productivity of U.S. agriculture.” Not only is agricultural production susceptible to climate change, it also contributes approximately 22% of anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions.

The impacts of climate change on agricultural commodities are evident today. According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), 60% of the nation's cattle were affected by drought in 2022, which led many ranchers to slaughter herds early due to pasture conditions. In fact, more domestic beef cows were slaughtered in July of 2022 than in any month on record. The USDA expects “[d]omestic use of beef...to decline sharply in 2023 as the U.S. cattle herd shrinks, a result of drought and high feed costs,” with 2023 beef production forecast 6% lower than that of 2022. The price of feeder steers in September 2022 was approximately 14% higher than the prior year.

Texas Roadhouse has yet to disclose the greenhouse gas emissions associated with its direct operations or supply chain, let alone establish credible targets to reduce those emissions. While the company discloses anecdotes regarding operational resource management initiatives, much of its emissions footprint likely lies in the supply chain. Peer Darden Restaurants reports supply chain emissions account for approximately 80% of its overall footprint.

Several restaurant companies, including Chipotle, McDonald's, and Yum! Brands, are taking responsibility for their full value chain emissions and working to align their carbon footprints with goals of the Paris Agreement. These companies are not only measuring their full value chain emissions, but also pursuing long-term, science-based emissions reduction goals.

Proponents believe a report describing if, and how, Texas Roadhouse plans to measure and reduce its full value chain emissions footprint is a prudent and vital course of action that should help the Company

and investors understand the sourcing and pricing risks associated with climate change, potential carbon-related regulations, and evolving consumer preferences.”

Board’s Opposition Statement

After careful consideration, the Board unanimously recommends that the shareholders vote AGAINST this shareholder proposal.

The Board strongly believes that the issuance of a climate report with target-based commitments for direct operations and our full supply chain is premature and could result in the inefficient use of time, money, and resources.

Given that many climate targets are beyond the scope or control of the Company, we believe it is not in the best interest of the Company or our shareholders to set target-based commitments. The business community is replete with companies that have set and subsequently missed targets, which often leads to negative publicity, reputational damage, and distractions to the business.

We understand that our investors expect us to make thoughtful materiality assessments before making strategic decisions on setting targets and/or goals. This understanding is also consistent with their role as a fiduciary for their clients first and foremost, and that they do not support initiatives – including initiatives relating to corporate sustainability – to the extent such initiatives could imperil their portfolio companies’ operations and/or jeopardize value creation and returns for their clients. We believe that this prevailing shareholder view continues to align with our stated approach.

In lieu of targets, we have told our shareholders to expect more transparency regarding our greenhouse gas (“**GHG**”) emissions, including tracking and the hiring of a consultant to assist with reduction measures. We plan to include the emissions in our corporate sustainability report, which is updated annually. It is also our intention to fully comply with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) rules for climate-related disclosures in scope and timing, as finalized and implemented.

As is consistently shared in our public documents, we take great pride in our corporate sustainability program and our appreciation for, and commitment to, our employees and the communities in which we serve. This commitment includes not only the continued execution of our existing corporate sustainability measures but also identifying future opportunities, which is consistent with the philosophy of our overall business and which we attempt to express in our corporate sustainability report.

Our philosophy is and always has been about taking a deliberate and methodical approach to our work, rather than being reactive, overly opportunistic, or to over/under commit in matters of such significance. With this approach as a guiding principle, we first seek to understand an opportunity and/or concern, and then we create an action plan. We believe that this studied approach has been an instrumental part of our business success and our ability to consistently deliver shareholder value to a myriad of investors, who must balance their fiduciary responsibilities with their desire to request management changes with respect to corporate sustainability and/or other non-pecuniary initiatives or interests.

Our desire to continue to improve and identify future opportunities, all rooted in a philosophy of seeking broader understanding, led to the creation of an internal corporate sustainability risk committee in the beginning of 2021 to help evaluate our environmental, social, and governance activities and impact. This cross-functional committee is designed to work in conjunction with our enterprise risk committee as well as our existing corporate sustainability program – under which we have disclosed our initiatives in our corporate sustainability reports since 2017.

We used 2021 as a foundational year for our corporate sustainability risk committee in which we worked diligently to seek to better understand emerging risks and areas of increased shareholder interest. The committee undertook a benchmarking project of peer companies and also had numerous conversations with external resources, outside legal counsel, and proxy advisory firms to understand our corporate sustainability opportunities from a business and disclosure perspective. We took action in 2022 based on the results of our

benchmarking project – which led to greater disclosure in our 2022 corporate sustainability report, as well as the engagement of a third-party consultant to calculate our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions in order to more accurately track our usage and trends.

We are providing the above detail in order to express to our shareholders the seriousness with which we take our corporate sustainability efforts and disclosures – especially those concerning our environmental impact and that of our suppliers. We continue to perform the necessary work to inform ourselves so that we can plan appropriately and prudently, consistent with impending SEC regulation. It is our intention to take steps to fully understand our GHG emissions and develop our next steps before making any credible target-based commitments. From our perspective, setting targets before fully understanding how to achieve any stated target could have negative and/or other unintended or incidental impact to our operations and, ultimately, our shareholders.

We do understand and appreciate, however, the value in providing transparency relating to our GHG emissions and our efforts to measure and manage our GHG emissions. In this regard and consistent with the deliberate, methodical, and more studied approach described above, the Company has already determined the following action items in lieu of this shareholder proposal:

- During the 2023 fiscal year, the Company will (i) publicly disclose its Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the 2021 and 2022 fiscal years, (ii) engage a third-party consultant to discuss ways in which we can reduce our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions consistent with our operating model, and (iii) engage a third-party consultant to measure our Scope 3 GHG emissions; and
- During the 2024 fiscal year, the Company will (i) continue to publicly disclose our Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions for the 2023 fiscal year, and (ii) publicly disclose our initial Scope 3 GHG emissions.

For the above-referenced reasons, the Board recommends that the shareholders vote against this shareholder proposal.

Recommendation

THE BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT SHAREHOLDERS VOTE “AGAINST” THE SHAREHOLDER PROPOSAL REGARDING THE ISSUANCE OF A CLIMATE REPORT AND SETTING REDUCTION TARGETS BY THE COMPANY.

SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

Under Rule 14a-8 promulgated under the Exchange Act, shareholders may present proposals to be included in the Company proxy statement for consideration at the next annual meeting of its shareholders by submitting their proposals to the Company in a timely manner. Any such proposal must comply with Rule 14a-8. If a shareholder submitting a matter to be raised at the Company's next annual meeting desires that such matter be included in the Company's proxy statement for that meeting, such matter must be submitted to the Company no later than December 2, 2023. The rules of the SEC set forth standards for what shareholder proposals the Company is required to include in a proxy statement for an annual meeting.

The Company's bylaws, a copy of which is available on the Company's website at www.texasroadhouse.com, require shareholders who intend to propose business for consideration by shareholders at the 2024 annual meeting, other than shareholder proposals that are to be included in the proxy statement, to deliver written notice to the principal executive offices of the Company on or before December 2, 2023 (reflecting 120 calendar days prior to the one year anniversary of the date of the Company's proxy statement issued in connection with the prior year's annual meeting). This notice must include a description of the business desired to be brought before the annual meeting, the name and address of the shareholder proposing such business and of the beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the business is being brought, the class, series and number of shares of the Company which are beneficially owned by the shareholder and such other beneficial owner and any material interest of the shareholder and such other beneficial owner in such business. In addition, the bylaws require shareholders who intend to nominate a candidate for election as a director to deliver written notice to the principal executive offices of the Company on or before December 2, 2023 (reflecting 120 day calendar days prior to the one year anniversary of the date of the Company's proxy statement issued in connection with the prior year's annual meeting). The notice of nomination must include the information set forth in the bylaws for the candidate to be eligible for nomination. Further, to comply with the SEC's universal proxy rules, if a shareholder intends to solicit proxies in support of director nominees submitted under these advance notice provisions, then the Company must receive proper written notice that sets forth all information required by Rule 14a-19 under the Exchange Act, delivered to the principal executive offices of the Company by March 11, 2024. The notice requirement under Rule 14a-19 is in addition to the applicable advance notice requirements under our bylaws as described above.

Exchange Act rules permit management to vote proxies in its discretion in certain cases if the shareholder does not comply with these deadlines, and in certain other cases notwithstanding the shareholder's compliance with these deadlines.

SHAREHOLDERS' COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE BOARD

Shareholders that want to communicate in writing with the Board, or specific directors individually, may send proposed communications to the Company's Corporate Secretary, Christopher C. Colson, at 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205. The proposed communication will be reviewed by Mr. Colson and/or by the audit committee (as appropriate). If the communication is appropriate and serves to advance or improve the Company or its performance, then it will be forwarded to the Board or the appropriate director.

FORM 10-K

The Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, accompanies this proxy statement. The Company's Annual Report does not form any part of the material for solicitation of proxies.

Any shareholder who wishes to obtain, without charge, a copy of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, which includes financial statements, and is required to be filed with the SEC, may access it at www.texasroadhouse.com in the Investors section or may send a written request to Christopher C. Colson, Corporate Secretary Texas Roadhouse, Inc., 6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, Kentucky 40205.

OTHER BUSINESS

The Board is not aware of any other matters to be presented at the Annual Meeting other than those set forth herein and routine matters incident to the conduct of the meeting. If any other matters should properly come before the Annual Meeting or any adjournment or postponement thereof, the persons named in the proxy statement, or their substitutes, intend to vote on such matters in accordance with their best judgment.

By Order of the Board of Directors,



Christopher C. Colson
Corporate Secretary

Louisville, Kentucky

March 31, 2023

Please vote your shares through any of the methods described on the proxy card as promptly as possible, whether you plan to attend the Annual Meeting in person. If you do attend the Annual Meeting, you may still vote in person, since the proxy may be revoked at any time before its exercise by delivering a written revocation of the proxy to the Company's Corporate Secretary.

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-50972

Texas Roadhouse, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

20-1083890
(IRS Employer
Identification Number)

6040 Dutchmans Lane

Louisville, Kentucky 40205

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(502) 426-9984

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.001 per share	TXRH	NASDAQ Global Select Market

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark whether registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No .

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company, or an emerging growth company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

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

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the second fiscal quarter ended June 28, 2022 was \$6,682,564,289 based on the closing stock price of \$100.50 on the Nasdaq Global Select Market.

The number of shares of common stock outstanding were 67,017,505 on February 15, 2023.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2023 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, which is expected to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

From time to time, in periodic reports and oral statements and in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we present statements about future events and expectations that constitute 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. Forward-looking statements are based on our beliefs, assumptions and expectations of our future financial and operating performance and growth plans, taking into account the information currently available to us. These statements are not statements of historical fact. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results to differ materially from the expectations of future results we express or imply in any forward-looking statements. In addition to the other factors discussed under "Risk Factors" elsewhere in this report, factors that could contribute to these differences include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to successfully execute our growth strategies;
- our ability to successfully open new restaurants, acquire franchise restaurants and/or execute other strategic initiatives;
- our ability to increase and/or maintain dine-in and to-go sales as well as profits at our existing restaurants;
- our ability to integrate the franchise or other restaurants which we acquire or develop;
- the continued service of key management personnel;
- the impact of health epidemics or pandemics on our business including restrictions or regulations on our operations;
- health, dietary and other concerns about our food products;
- our ability to attract, motivate and retain qualified employees;
- the impact of federal, state or local government laws and regulations relating to our employees and the sale of food and alcoholic beverages;
- the impact of litigation, including remedial actions, payment of damages and expenses and negative publicity;
- inflationary increases in the costs of our principal food and beverage products and all other operating costs;
- labor shortages or increased labor costs, such as federal or state minimum wage changes, market wage levels, health care, sick pay and workers' compensation insurance costs;
- inflationary increases in the costs of construction and/or real estate;
- changes in consumer preferences and demographic trends;
- the impact of initiatives by competitors and increased competition generally;
- our ability to successfully expand into new and existing domestic and international markets;
- risks associated with partnering in markets with franchisees or other investment partners whose interests may not align with ours;
- risks associated with developing and successfully operating new concepts;
- security breaches of confidential guest, vendor and employee information in connection with our electronic processing of credit and debit card transactions, ransomware attacks or the failure of our information technology systems;
- the rate of growth of general and administrative expenses associated with building a strengthened corporate infrastructure to support our initiatives;

- negative publicity regarding food safety, health concerns and other food or beverage related matters, including the integrity of our or our suppliers' food processing;
- our franchisees' adherence to the terms of their franchise agreements;
- potential fluctuation in our quarterly operating results due to seasonality and other factors;
- supply and delivery shortages or interruptions;
- our ability to adequately protect our intellectual property;
- our ability to raise capital in the future;
- volatility of actuarially determined self-insurance losses and loss estimates;
- adoption of new, or changes in existing, accounting policies and practices;
- changes in and/or interpretations of federal and state tax laws;
- adverse weather conditions which impact guest traffic at our restaurants; and
- unfavorable general economic conditions in the markets in which we operate that adversely affect consumer spending.

The words "believe," "may," "should," "anticipate," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "objective," "seek," "plan," "strive," "goal," "projects," "forecasts," "will" or similar words or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology, identify forward-looking statements. We qualify any forward-looking statements entirely by these cautionary factors.

Other risks, uncertainties and factors, including those discussed under "Risk Factors," or those currently deemed immaterial or unknown, could cause our actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements we make.

We assume no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements for any reason or to update the reasons actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future, except as required by applicable law.

PART I

ITEM 1—BUSINESS

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. (collectively, the "Company," "we," "our" and/or "us") was incorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware in 2004. The principal executive office is located in Louisville, Kentucky.

Introduction

The Company is a growing restaurant company operating predominately in the casual dining segment. Our late founder, W. Kent Taylor, started the business in 1993 with the opening of the first Texas Roadhouse restaurant in Clarksville, Indiana. Since then, we have grown to three concepts with 697 restaurants in 49 states and ten foreign countries. Our mission statement is "Legendary Food, Legendary Service®." Our operating strategy is designed to position each of our casual dining restaurants as the local hometown favorite for a broad segment of consumers seeking high quality, affordable meals served with friendly, attentive service. As of December 27, 2022, we owned and operated 597 restaurants and franchised an additional 62 domestic restaurants and 38 international restaurants.

Restaurant Concepts

Of the 597 restaurants we owned and operated at the end of 2022, we operated 552 as Texas Roadhouse restaurants, 40 as Bubba's 33 restaurants and five as Jagers restaurants.

Texas Roadhouse is a moderately priced, full-service, casual dining restaurant concept offering an assortment of specially seasoned and aged steaks hand-cut daily on the premises and cooked to order over open grills. In addition to steaks, we also offer our guests a selection of ribs, seafood, chicken, pork chops, pulled pork and vegetable plates, and an assortment of hamburgers, salads and sandwiches. The majority of our entrées include two made-from-scratch side items, and we offer all our dine-in guests free roasted in-shell peanuts and fresh baked yeast rolls.

Bubba's 33 is a family-friendly restaurant concept featuring scratch-made food for all with a little rock 'n' roll, ice-cold beer and signature drinks. Our menu features burgers, pizza and wings as well as a wide variety of appetizers, sandwiches and dinner entrées. Our first Bubba's 33 restaurant opened in May 2013 in Fayetteville, North Carolina.

Jagers is a fast-casual restaurant concept offering burgers, hand-breaded chicken tenders and chicken sandwiches served with scratch-made sauces. In addition, we offer fresh salads that are tossed when ordered and served with homemade dressings. Jagers offers drive-thru, carry-out, and dine-in service options. Our first Jagers restaurant opened in December 2014 in Noblesville, Indiana.

Throughout this report, we use the term "restaurants" to include Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33, unless otherwise noted.

Segment Information

We manage our restaurant and franchising operations by concept and as a result have identified Texas Roadhouse, Bubba's 33, Jagers and retail initiatives (including our online store and royalty-based licensing arrangements) as separate operating segments. In addition, we have identified Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 as reportable segments.

COVID-19 and Related Impacts

The Company has been subject to risks and uncertainties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (the "pandemic"). These include federal, state and local restrictions on restaurants, some of which limited capacity or seating in dining rooms while others allowed to-go or curbside service only. In 2022, all of our domestic company and franchise restaurants operated without restriction. We also experienced and expect to continue to experience commodity inflation and certain food and supply shortages as well as a more competitive labor market. To the extent these challenges persist, we will continue to experience increased costs.

Operating Strategy

The operating strategy that underlies the growth of our restaurants is built on the following key components:

- *Offering high quality, freshly prepared food.* We place a great deal of emphasis on providing our guests with high quality, freshly prepared food. As part of our process, we have developed proprietary recipes to provide consistency in quality and taste throughout all restaurants. We expect a management level employee to inspect every entrée before it leaves the kitchen to confirm it matches the guest's order and meets our standards for quality, portion size, appearance and presentation. In addition, we employ a team of product coaches whose function is to provide continual, hands-on training and education to our kitchen staff for the purpose of promoting consistent adherence to recipes, food preparation procedures, food safety standards and overall food quality.
- *Creating a fun and comfortable atmosphere with a focus on high quality service.* We believe the service quality and atmosphere we establish in our restaurants is a key component for fostering repeat business. We focus on keeping our table-to-server ratios low to allow our servers to truly focus on their guests and serve their needs in a personal, individualized manner. Our Texas Roadhouse restaurants feature a rustic southwestern lodge décor accentuated with hand-painted murals, neon signs, and southwestern prints, rugs and artifacts. Additionally, our restaurants continuously play upbeat country hits. Our Bubba's 33 restaurants feature walls lined with televisions playing sporting events and music videos and are decorated with sports jerseys, neon signs and other local flair.
- *Offering performance-based manager compensation.* We offer a performance-based compensation program to our individual restaurant managers and multi-restaurant operators, who are called "managing partners" and "market partners," respectively. Each of these partners earns a base salary plus a performance bonus, which represents a percentage of each of their respective restaurant's pre-tax income. By providing our partners with a significant stake in the success of our restaurants, we believe that we are able to attract and retain talented, experienced and highly motivated managing and market partners.
- *Offering attractive price points.* When we evaluate menu pricing, we focus on remaining disciplined as we balance short-term pressures with long-term growth while always keeping our guest top of mind. Prices are reviewed individually in each local market and are offered at moderate price points that we believe are as low as or lower than those offered by our competitors without sacrificing food quality. Within each menu category, we offer a choice of several price points with the goal of fulfilling each guest's budget and value expectations. Based on the results of our pricing evaluations, we will continue to take pricing actions as we feel are needed.
- *Focusing on dinner.* In nearly all of our Texas Roadhouse restaurants, we limit our operating hours to dinner only during the weekdays with approximately one half of our restaurants offering lunch on Friday. This focus on dinner allows our restaurant teams to prepare for and manage only one shift per day during the week and to prepare for the significant volumes of sales our restaurants generate.

Restaurant Development and Unit Economics

We consistently evaluate opportunities to develop restaurants in new and existing markets. Our site selection process is critical to our growth strategy. In analyzing each prospective site, our real estate team and our restaurant market partners devote significant time and resources to the evaluation of local market demographics, population density, household income levels and site-specific characteristics such as visibility, accessibility, traffic generators, proximity of other retail activities and competitors, traffic counts and parking. We work actively with experienced real estate brokers in target markets to select high quality sites and to maintain and regularly update our database of potential sites.

We design our restaurant prototypes to provide a relaxed atmosphere for our guests, while also focusing on restaurant-level returns over time. Our current prototypical Texas Roadhouse restaurant consists of a freestanding building with approximately 7,600 to 8,400 square feet with seating for approximately 270 to 325 guests and parking for approximately 180 vehicles either on-site or in combination with some form of off-site cross parking arrangement. Our current prototypes are adaptable to in-line and end-cap locations and/or spaces within an enclosed mall or a shopping center.

Our current prototypical Bubba's 33 restaurant consists of a freestanding building with approximately 7,600 square feet with seating for approximately 270 to 330 guests. Some locations include patio seating for approximately 60 guests. Parking is targeted for approximately 180 vehicles either on-site or in combination with some form of off-site cross parking arrangement.

Our capital investment (including cash and non-cash costs) for new restaurants varies significantly depending on a number of factors including, but not limited to: the concept, square footage, layout, scope of required site work, geographical location, supply chain costs, type of construction labor (union or non-union), local permitting requirements, our ability to negotiate with landowners and/or landlords, cost of liquor and other licenses and pre-opening expense.

For 2022 and 2021, our average capital investment for Texas Roadhouse restaurants, which includes a 10x initial base rent factor in the event the land is leased, was \$6.9 million and \$5.7 million, respectively. The increase in our 2022 average capital investment was primarily due to a larger building prototype and higher supply costs. We expect our average capital investment for restaurants to be opened in 2023 to remain flat at approximately \$6.9 million with lower site costs offset by higher rent expense.

For 2022 and 2021, our average capital investment for Bubba's 33 restaurants, which includes a 10x initial base rent factor in the event the land is leased, was \$7.8 million and \$7.4 million, respectively. The increase in our 2022 average capital investment was primarily due to higher supply costs. We expect our average capital investment for restaurants to be opened in 2023 to decrease to approximately \$7.4 million due to lower site costs.

Existing Restaurant Locations

As of December 27, 2022, we had 597 company restaurants and 100 franchise restaurants in 49 states and ten foreign countries as shown in the chart below.

	Number of Restaurants		
	Company	Franchise	Total
Alabama	9	—	9
Alaska	2	—	2
Arizona	20	—	20
Arkansas	8	—	8
California	6	10	16
Colorado	17	1	18
Connecticut	5	—	5
Delaware	3	2	5
Florida	44	—	44
Georgia	16	3	19
Idaho	6	—	6
Illinois	19	—	19
Indiana	25	8	33
Iowa	11	—	11
Kansas	6	1	7
Kentucky	17	2	19
Louisiana	10	1	11
Maine	3	—	3
Maryland	8	6	14
Massachusetts	10	1	11
Michigan	18	3	21
Minnesota	7	—	7
Mississippi	3	—	3
Missouri	18	—	18
Montana	—	1	1
Nebraska	4	—	4
Nevada	4	—	4
New Hampshire	3	—	3
New Jersey	10	—	10
New Mexico	7	—	7
New York	21	—	21
North Carolina	21	—	21
North Dakota	2	1	3
Ohio	35	2	37
Oklahoma	8	—	8
Oregon	2	—	2
Pennsylvania	26	6	32
Rhode Island	3	—	3
South Carolina	9	—	9
South Dakota	2	—	2
Tennessee	17	1	18
Texas	81	5	86
Utah	10	1	11
Vermont	1	—	1
Virginia	21	—	21
Washington	2	1	3
West Virginia	4	3	7
Wisconsin	11	3	14
Wyoming	2	—	2
Total domestic restaurants	597	62	659
Bahrain	—	1	1
China	—	1	1
South Korea	—	7	7
Kuwait	—	3	3
Mexico	—	3	3
Philippines	—	7	7
Qatar	—	1	1
Saudi Arabia	—	5	5
Taiwan	—	5	5
United Arab Emirates	—	5	5
Total international restaurants	—	38	38
Total system-wide restaurants	597	100	697

Food

Menu. Our restaurants offer a wide variety of menu items at attractive prices that are designed to appeal to a broad range of consumer tastes. At Texas Roadhouse restaurants, we offer a broad assortment of specially seasoned and aged steaks, all cooked over open grills and all but one hand-cut daily on the premises. We also offer our guests a selection of ribs, seafood, chicken, pork chops, pulled pork and vegetable plates, and an assortment of burgers, salads and sandwiches. Entrée prices include roasted in-shell peanuts, fresh baked yeast rolls and most include the choice of two made-from-scratch sides. Other menu items include specialty appetizers such as the "Cactus Blossom[®]" and "Rattlesnake Bites". We also provide a "12 & Under" menu for children that includes a selection of smaller-sized entrées served with one side item and a beverage.

At Bubba's 33 restaurants, we offer a broad assortment of burgers, pizza and wings as well as a wide variety of appetizers, sandwiches and dinner entrées. Our Bubba's 33 restaurants also offer an extensive selection of draft beer and signature cocktails. We provide a "12 & Under" menu for children that includes a selection of items, including a beverage.

Most of our restaurants feature a full bar that offers a selection of draft and bottled beer, major brands of liquor and wine as well as made in-house margaritas. Managing partners are encouraged to tailor their beer selection to include regional and local brands. Alcoholic beverages at all company restaurants accounted for 11.0% of restaurant sales in fiscal 2022.

We always strive to maintain a consistent menu at our restaurants. We continually review our menu to consider enhancements to existing menu items or the introduction of new items. We change our menu only after guest feedback and an extensive study of the operational and economic implications. To maintain our high levels of food quality and service, we generally remove one menu item for every new menu item introduced to facilitate our ability to execute high quality meals on a focused range of menu items.

We work with a third-party vendor to manage an online tool to provide nutritional information as well as help customers identify known allergens in each of our menu items. This information is currently available for all concepts.

Food Quality and Safety. We are committed to serving a varied menu of high quality, great tasting food items with an emphasis on freshness. We have developed proprietary recipes to promote consistency in quality and taste throughout all restaurants and provide a unique flavor experience to our guests. At each domestic Texas Roadhouse restaurant, a trained meat cutter hand cuts our steaks and other restaurant employees prepare our side items and yeast rolls from scratch in the restaurants daily. At both Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 restaurants, we assign individual kitchen employees to the preparation of designated food items in order to focus on quality, consistency, speed and food safety. Additionally, we expect a management level employee to inspect every entrée before it leaves the kitchen to confirm it matches the guest's order and meets our standards for quality, portion size, appearance and presentation.

We employ a team of product coaches whose function is to provide continual, hands-on training and education to the kitchen staff in all of our restaurants for the purpose of reinforcing food quality, recipe consistency, food preparation procedures, food safety and sanitation standards, food appearance, freshness and portion size. The product coach team supports substantially all domestic system-wide stores.

Food safety and sanitation is of utmost importance to us. We currently utilize several additional programs to help facilitate adherence to proper food preparation procedures and food safety standards including our daily taste and temperature procedures. We have a food team whose function, in conjunction with our product coaches, is to develop, enforce and maintain programs designed to promote compliance with food safety guidelines. As a requirement of our quality assurance process, primary food items are purchased from qualified vendors who are regularly audited by reputable, outside inspection services confirming that the vendor is compliant with United States Food and Drug Administration and United States Department of Agriculture guidelines, the results of which are reviewed by our food safety team.

We perform regular food safety and sanitation audits on our restaurants and these results are reviewed by various members of operations and management. To maximize adherence to food safety protocols, we have incorporated Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points principles and critical procedures (such as hand washing) in each recipe. All restaurant managers are required to complete the American National Standards Institute Certified Food Manager training. In addition, most of our product coaches and food team members have obtained or are in the process of obtaining their Certified Professional-Food Safety designation from the National Environmental Health Association.

Procurement. Our procurement philosophy is designed to supply fresh, quality products to the restaurants at competitive prices while maximizing operating efficiencies. We negotiate directly with suppliers for substantially all food and beverage products to maximize quality and freshness and obtain competitive prices.

Food and supplies are ordered by and shipped directly to our domestic restaurants. Most food products used in the operation of our restaurants are distributed to individual restaurants through an independent national distribution company. We strive to qualify more than one supplier for all key food items and believe that beef of comparable quality as well as all other essential food and beverage products are available, upon short notice, from alternative qualified suppliers.

Service

Service Quality. We believe that guest satisfaction and our ability to continually evaluate and improve the guest experience at each of our restaurants is important to our success. We employ a team of service coaches whose function is to provide consistent, hands-on training and education to our managers and service staff in our domestic restaurants for the purpose of reinforcing service quality and consistency, teamwork, responsible alcohol service, staff attentiveness and guest interactions in the dining room.

Guest Satisfaction. Through the use of guest surveys, our websites, "texasroadhouse.com," "bubbas33.com," or "eatjaggers.com," a toll-free guest response telephone line, emails, letters, social media and personal interaction in the restaurant, we receive valuable feedback from guests. We have implemented several programs to evaluate guest satisfaction, with particular attention given to food, beverage and service quality, cleanliness, staff attitude and teamwork, and manager visibility and interaction. We continue to evaluate and implement processes relating to guest satisfaction, including reducing guest wait times, improving host interaction with the guest and improving the to-go experience for our guests.

Atmosphere. The atmosphere of our restaurants is intended to appeal to broad segments of the population. Substantially all Texas Roadhouse restaurants are of our prototype design, reflecting a rustic southwestern lodge atmosphere. The interiors feature wood walls and stained concrete floors and are decorated with hand-painted murals, neon signs, southwestern prints, rugs and artifacts. The restaurants continuously play upbeat country hits. Guests may also view a display-baking area, where our fresh baked yeast rolls are prepared, and a meat cooler displaying fresh cut steaks. While waiting for a table, guests can enjoy complimentary roasted in-shell peanuts and upon being seated at a table, guests can enjoy fresh baked yeast rolls along with roasted in-shell peanuts. Our Bubba's 33 restaurants feature walls lined with televisions playing a variety of sports events and music videos and are decorated with sports jerseys, neon signs and other local flair.

People

Management Personnel. Each of our restaurants is generally staffed with one managing partner and a combination of operations, kitchen and service managers as well as assistant managers. Managing partners are single restaurant operators who have primary responsibility for the day-to-day operations of the entire restaurant. Operations managers support the managing partner in overall operations including both departments for kitchen and service. Kitchen managers have primary responsibility for managing sections of the kitchen staff and certain kitchen operations including food production, preparation, execution and quality standards. Service managers have primary responsibility for managing sections of the front of house staff and certain dining room, bar and to-go operations including service quality and the guest experience. Assistant managers support our managing partners, operations managers and kitchen and service managers. All managers are responsible for maintaining our standards of quality and performance.

We use market partners to oversee the operation of our restaurants. Each market partner oversees a group of varying sizes of managing partners and their respective management teams. Market partners are also responsible for the hiring and development of each restaurant's management team and assisting in the site selection process. Through regular visits to the restaurants, the market partners facilitate adherence to all aspects of our concepts, strategies and standards of quality. To further facilitate adherence to our standards of quality and to maximize uniform execution throughout the system, we employ product coaches and service coaches who regularly visit the restaurants to assist in training of both new and existing employees and to grade food and service quality. The attentive service and high quality food, which results from each restaurant having a managing partner, at least two to four managers and the hands-on assistance of a product coach and a service coach, are critical to our success.

Managing partners and market partners are required, as a condition of employment, to sign a multi-year employment agreement. The annual compensation of our managing partners and market partners includes a base salary plus a percentage of pre-tax income of the restaurant(s) they operate or supervise. Managing partners and market partners are eligible to participate in our equity incentive plan and are required to make refundable deposits at the time of hire that reinforces an ownership mentality. Generally, the deposits are refunded after five years of continuous service.

Training and Development. All restaurant employees are required to complete varying degrees of training before and during employment. Our comprehensive training program emphasizes our operating strategy, procedures and standards, including responsible alcohol service, and is typically conducted individually at our restaurants or in groups throughout the country.

Our managing and market partners are generally required to have significant experience in the full-service restaurant industry and are generally hired at a minimum of nine months before their placement in a new or existing restaurant to allow time to fully train in all aspects of restaurant operations. All managing partners, kitchen and service managers and other management employees are required to complete an extensive training program of up to 20 weeks, which includes training for every position in the restaurant. Trainees are validated at pre-determined points during their training by a market partner, managing partner, product coach and service coach.

We have designated a number of our restaurants to be certified as training centers by our training department. These stores are utilized to train our new and existing managers to ensure compliance with all operating procedures and guidelines. Additionally, most restaurants are staffed with training coordinators responsible for ongoing daily training needs.

For new restaurant openings, a full team of designated trainers, each specializing in a specific restaurant position, is deployed to the restaurant at least ten days before opening. Formal employee training begins seven days before opening and follows a uniform, comprehensive training course as directed by a service coach.

Marketing

Our marketing strategy aims to promote our brands while retaining a localized focus. We strive to increase comparable restaurant sales by increasing the frequency of visits by our current guests and attracting new guests to our restaurants and also by communicating and promoting our concepts' food quality, the guest experience and value. We accomplish these objectives through three major initiatives.

Local Restaurant Marketing. Given our strategy to be a neighborhood destination, local restaurant marketing is integral in developing brand awareness in each market. Managing partners are encouraged to participate in creative community-based marketing. We also engage in a variety of promotional activities, such as contributing time, money and complimentary meals to charitable, civic and cultural programs. We employ marketing coordinators at the restaurant and market level to develop and execute the majority of the local marketing strategies.

In-restaurant Marketing. A significant portion of our marketing fund is spent communicating with our guests inside our restaurants through point of purchase materials. We believe special promotions such as Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Veterans Day drive notable repeat business. Our eight-week holiday gift card campaign is one of our most impactful promotions.

Advertising. Our restaurants do not rely on national television or print advertising to promote our brands. Earned local media is a critical part of our strategy that features our products and people. Our restaurants use a permission-based email loyalty program, as well as social media and digital marketing, to promote the brand and engage with our guests. Our approach to media aligns with our focus on local store marketing and community involvement. Additionally, we continue to look for ways through various strategic initiatives to drive awareness and guest engagement with our brands. This includes the introduction of branded food and retail products that are available for purchase online or in select retailers. These products include non-royalty based food and accessories as well licensing arrangements for certain alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Restaurant Franchise Arrangements

Franchise Restaurants. As of December 27, 2022, we had 22 franchisees that operated 100 Texas Roadhouse restaurants in 21 states and ten foreign countries. Domestically, franchise rights for our Texas Roadhouse restaurants are granted for specific restaurants only, as we have not granted any rights to develop a territory. We are currently not

accepting new domestic Texas Roadhouse franchisees. Approximately 80% of our franchise restaurants are operated by ten franchisees and no franchisee operates more than 16 restaurants.

Our standard Texas Roadhouse domestic franchise agreement has a term of ten years with two renewal options for an additional five years each if certain conditions are satisfied. Our current form of domestic franchise agreement generally requires the franchisee to pay a royalty fee based on a percentage of gross sales. In addition, domestic Texas Roadhouse franchisees are required to pay a percentage of gross sales to a national marketing fund for system-wide promotions and related efforts.

Our standard Texas Roadhouse domestic franchise agreement gives us the right, but not the obligation, to compel a franchisee to transfer its assets to us in exchange for shares of our stock, or to convert its equity interests into shares of our stock. The amount of shares that a franchisee would receive is based on a formula that is included in the franchise agreement.

We have entered into area development and franchise agreements for the development and operation of Texas Roadhouse restaurants in several foreign countries and one U.S. territory. For the existing international agreements, the franchisee is generally required to pay us a development fee for our grant of development rights in the named countries, a franchise fee for each restaurant to be opened and royalties on the sales of each restaurant.

In 2021, we entered into our first two area development agreements for Jagers, our fast-casual concept. These agreements allow for the development and operation of restaurants in specific territories in Texas, Oklahoma, and North Carolina. As part of these agreements, the franchisees are required to pay us a development fee for our grant of development rights in the named territories, a franchise fee for each restaurant to be opened and royalties on the sales of each restaurant. We expect our first Jagers franchise restaurant to open in 2023.

Any of our area development or franchise agreements, whether domestic or international, may be terminated if the franchisee defaults in the performance of any of its obligations under the development or franchise agreement, including its obligations to develop the territory or operate its restaurants in accordance with our standards and specifications. A franchise agreement may also be terminated if a franchisee becomes insolvent, fails to make its required payments, creates a threat to the public health or safety, ceases to operate the restaurant, or misuses our trademarks.

Franchise Compliance Assurance. We have various systems in place to promote compliance with our systems and standards, both during the development and operation of franchise restaurants. We actively work with our franchisees to support successful franchise operations as well as compliance with our standards and procedures. During the restaurant development phase, we consent to the selection of restaurant sites and make available copies of our prototype building plans to franchisees. In addition, we ensure that the building design is in compliance with our standards. We provide training to the managing partner and up to three other managers of a franchisee's first restaurant. We also provide trainers to assist in the opening of every domestic franchise restaurant and we provide trainers to assist our international franchisees in the opening of their restaurants until such time as they develop an approved restaurant opening training program. Finally, on an ongoing basis, we conduct reviews on all franchise restaurants to determine their level of effectiveness in executing our concept at a variety of operational levels. Our franchisees are required to follow the same standards and procedures regarding equipment and food purchases, preparation and safety procedures as we maintain in our company restaurants. Reviews are conducted by seasoned operations teams and focus on key areas including health, safety and execution proficiency.

Management Services. We provide management services to certain domestic franchise restaurants, some of which we have an ownership interest and others in which we have no ownership interest. Such management services may include accounting, operational supervision, human resources, training, and food, beverage and equipment consulting for which we receive monthly fees. We also make available to these restaurants certain legal services, restaurant employees and employee benefits on a pass-through cost basis.

Information Technology

All of our company restaurants utilize computerized management information systems, which are designed to improve operating efficiencies, provide restaurant and Support Center management with timely access to financial and operating data and reduce administrative time and expense. With our current information systems, we have the ability to query, report and analyze this intelligent data on a daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly and year-to-date basis and beyond, on a company-wide, concept, regional, market or individual restaurant basis. Together, this enables us to closely monitor sales, food and beverage costs and labor and operating expenses at each of our restaurants. We have a number

of systems and reports that provide comparative information that enables both restaurant and Support Center management to supervise the financial and operational performance of our restaurants and to recognize and understand trends in the business.

Restaurant hardware and software support for all of our restaurants is provided and coordinated from the restaurant Support Center in Louisville, Kentucky. We guard against business interruption by maintaining a disaster recovery plan, which includes, among other things, storing critical business information off-site, maintaining a redundant data center, testing the disaster recovery plan and providing on-site power backup.

We accept credit cards, debit cards and gift cards as payment at our restaurants. We have systems and processes in place that focus on the protection of our guests' credit and debit card information and other private information that we are required to protect, such as our employees' personal information. Our systems have been carefully designed and configured to safeguard against data loss or compromise. We submit our systems to regular audit and review, ensuring compliance with the requirements of Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards and to assess vulnerability in our systems. See Risk Factors in Item 1A of this Form 10-K for a discussion of risks associated with breaches of security related to confidential guest and/or employee information.

We have made several digital enhancements to improve the guest experience and better support increased volumes at our restaurants. These enhancements include a new, fully customized digital experience that allows our guests to get on the waitlist or place an order for pickup or curbside service. The new digital experience also has added gift card and payment functionality. We have also implemented texting systems which allow our dine-in guests to wait outside or in their cars and improved the to-go experience. In addition, we have implemented systems that enable touchless menus and contactless payments, providing a smoother guest checkout experience and enhanced turnaround times.

We believe that our current systems and practice of implementing regular updates will position us well to support our current needs and future growth. Information systems projects are prioritized based on strategic, financial, regulatory and other business advantage criteria.

Competition

Competition in the restaurant industry is intense. We compete with well-established food service companies on the basis of taste, quality and price of the food offered, service, atmosphere, location, take-out and delivery options as well as the overall dining experience. Our competitors include a large and diverse group of restaurant chains and individual restaurants that range from independent local operators that have opened restaurants in various markets to well-capitalized national restaurant chains. We also face competition from meal kit delivery services as well as the supermarket industry. In addition, improving product offerings of fast casual and quick-service restaurants and better execution of to-go sales, together with negative economic conditions could cause consumers to choose less expensive alternatives. Although we believe that we compete favorably with respect to each of the above channels, other restaurants and retail establishments compete for the same casual dining guests, quality site locations and restaurant-level employees as we do. We expect intense competition to continue across all aspects of the restaurant industry.

Trademarks

Our registered trademarks and service marks include, among others, our trade names and our logo and proprietary rights related to certain core menu offerings. We have registered all of our significant marks for our restaurants with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. We have registered or have registrations pending for our most significant trademarks and service marks in multiple foreign jurisdictions. To better protect our brands, we have also registered various Internet domain names. We believe that our trademarks, service marks and other proprietary rights have significant value and are important to our brand-building efforts and the marketing of our restaurant concepts.

Government Regulation

We are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and international laws affecting our business. For a discussion of the risks and potential impact on our business of a failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations, see Item 1A, Risk Factors.

Each of our restaurants is subject to permitting and licensing requirements and regulations by a number of government authorities, which may include, among others, alcoholic beverage control, health and safety, sanitation,

labor, zoning and public safety agencies in the state and/or municipality in which each restaurant is located. The development and operation of restaurants depends on selecting and acquiring suitable sites that satisfy our financial targets, which are subject to zoning, land use, environmental, traffic and other regulations.

In addition to domestic regulations, our international business exposes us to additional regulations, including antitrust and tax requirements, anti-boycott legislation, import/export and customs regulations and other international trade regulations, the USA Patriot Act and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. We are also subject to laws and regulations relating to the preparation and sale of food, including regulations regarding product safety, nutritional content and menu labeling.

In order to serve alcoholic beverages in our restaurants, we must comply with alcoholic beverage control regulations which require each of our restaurants to apply to a state authority, and, in certain locations, county or municipal authorities, for a license or permit to sell alcoholic beverages on the premises. These licenses or permits must be renewed annually and may be revoked or suspended for cause at any time. We are also subject in certain states to "dram shop" statutes, which generally provide a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment that served alcoholic beverages to the intoxicated person. Consistent with industry standards, we focus on responsible alcohol service training and carry liquor liability coverage as part of our existing comprehensive general liability insurance as well as excess umbrella coverage.

Our restaurant operations are also subject to federal and state labor laws governing such matters as minimum and tipped wage requirements, overtime pay, health benefits, unemployment taxes, workers' compensation, work eligibility requirements, working conditions, safety standards, and hiring and employment practices. A significant number of our hourly restaurant personnel receive tips as part of their compensation and are paid at or above a minimum wage rate after giving effect to applicable tips. We rely on our employees to accurately disclose the full amount of their tip income. We base our FICA tax reporting on the disclosures provided to us by our tipped employees.

Our facilities must comply with the applicable requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 ("ADA") and related state accessibility statutes. Under the ADA and related state laws, we must provide equivalent service to disabled persons and make reasonable accommodation for their employment. In addition, when constructing or undertaking remodeling of our restaurants, we must make those facilities accessible.

We are subject to laws relating to information security, privacy, cashless payments and consumer credit protection and fraud. An increasing number of governments and industry groups worldwide have established data privacy laws and standards for the protection of personal information, including social security numbers, financial information (including credit and debit card numbers) and health information.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, sales in most of our restaurants have been higher during the winter months of each year. Holidays, changes in weather, severe weather and similar conditions may impact sales volumes seasonally in some operating regions. As a result, our quarterly operating results and comparable restaurant sales may fluctuate due to seasonality. Accordingly, results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any other quarter or for any year and comparable restaurant sales for any particular future period may decrease.

Human Capital Management

As of December 27, 2022, we employed approximately 82,000 people. These employees included 784 executive and administrative personnel and 3,080 restaurant management personnel, while the remainder were hourly restaurant personnel. Many of our hourly restaurant employees work part-time. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement and we consider our employee relations to be good.

Our business relies on our ability to attract and retain talented employees. To attract and retain talent, we strive to maintain our culture through shared core values, a performance-based compensation program supported by competitive benefits and health programs, and a diverse, inclusive and supportive workplace, with opportunities for our employees to grow and develop in their careers.

Maintaining our Culture and Core Values. In our restaurants and at our Support Center, we are committed to our shared "Core Values of Passion, Partnership, Integrity, and Fun...all with Purpose". These Core Values form the foundation of who we are as a company and how we interact with respect, appreciation, and fairness towards one another every day. We also believe that diversity and inclusion are vital parts of our culture. We value and welcome employees of all walks of life to share their gifts and strengths while working in our restaurants and the Support Center, as we strive to reflect the communities we are proud to serve. As a result, we are committed to attracting, retaining, engaging and developing a workforce that mirrors the diversity of our guests and is committed to upholding our shared values.

Performance-based Compensation and Benefits. We support our employees by offering competitive wages and benefits for eligible employees. We also offer a performance-based compensation program to our managing partners and market partners. Each of these positions earn a base salary plus a performance bonus, which represents a percentage of each of their respective restaurant's pre-tax income. By providing our partners with a significant stake in the success of our restaurants, we believe that we are able to attract and retain talented, experienced and highly motivated managing and market partners. In addition to salaries, these programs (which vary by employee level) include, among other items, bonuses, stock awards, retirement savings plans with employer matching contributions, healthcare and insurance benefits, health savings and flexible spending accounts, tuition reimbursement, paid time off, paid parental leave and various employee assistance programs.

Personal Development. We motivate and develop our employees by providing them with opportunities for increased responsibilities and advancement. We provide numerous training opportunities for our employees, with a focus on continuous learning and development. With thousands of leadership positions across our restaurants, we provide a pathway and training for thousands of individuals across the country to advance from entry-level jobs into management roles. In addition, our geographic footprint often allows us to offer our restaurant team members relocation options at similar roles when personal circumstances require it.

Health and Safety. The health and safety of our employees is a top priority and we are committed to providing a safe workplace, ensuring the safety and well-being of all team members while also ensuring that we are in compliance with all laws and regulations as well as internal policies. This commitment includes the deployment of specific sanitary protocols and safety standards to our restaurants that focus on maintaining the health and safety of our employees.

Website Access to Reports

We make our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, available, free of charge on or through our Internet website, www.texasroadhouse.com, as soon as reasonably practical after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The SEC maintains an internet site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Information about our Executive Officers

Set forth below are the name, age, position and a brief account of the business experience of each of our executive officers. Executive officers are appointed by our Board of Directors and serve until their successors are appointed or until resignation or removal, in accordance with their employment agreements, if applicable. There are no family relationships among any of our executive officers.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Position</u>
Gerald L. Morgan	62	Chief Executive Officer
Regina A. Tobin	59	President
S. Chris Jacobsen.	57	Chief Marketing Officer
Christopher C. Colson.	46	Chief Legal and Administrative Officer
Hernan E. Mujica	61	Chief Technology Officer
Keith V. Humpich	53	Interim Chief Financial Officer

Gerald L. Morgan. Mr. Morgan was appointed Chief Executive Officer in March 2021. Mr. Morgan joined Texas Roadhouse in 1997, during which time he has held the positions of Managing Partner, Market Partner and Regional Market Partner. Mr. Morgan also served as President from December 2020 to January 2023. Mr. Morgan has more than 35 years of restaurant management experience with Texas Roadhouse, Bennigan's Restaurants and Burger King.

Regina A. Tobin. Ms. Tobin was appointed President in January 2023. Ms. Tobin joined Texas Roadhouse in 1996, during which time she has held the positions of Managing Partner, Market Partner, Vice President of Training and served as Chief Learning and Culture Officer from June 2021 through her appointment as President. Ms. Tobin has more than 30 years of restaurant management experience.

S. Chris Jacobsen. Mr. Jacobsen was appointed Chief Marketing Officer in February 2016. Mr. Jacobsen joined Texas Roadhouse in January 2003 where he served as Vice President of Marketing until his appointment as Chief Marketing Officer. Mr. Jacobsen has more than 30 years of restaurant marketing experience with Texas Roadhouse, Papa John's International and Waffle House, Inc.

Christopher C. Colson. Mr. Colson was appointed Chief Legal and Administrative Officer in January 2023 and Corporate Secretary in August 2019. Mr. Colson joined Texas Roadhouse in 2005, during which time he has held the positions of Senior Counsel, Associate General Counsel, Executive Director of the Global Development Group and General Counsel, a position he held from March 2021 through his appointment as Chief Legal and Administrative Officer. Mr. Colson has over 20 years of restaurant industry experience with Texas Roadhouse, Frost Brown Todd LLC (serving as outside counsel to Texas Roadhouse), YUM! Brands, Inc. and as assurance staff at KPMG LLP.

Hernan E. Mujica. Mr. Mujica was appointed Chief Technology Officer in January 2023. Mr. Mujica joined Texas Roadhouse in January 2012 as Vice President of Information Technology and then Chief Information Officer, a position he held from March 2021 through his appointment as Chief Technology Officer. Prior to joining Texas Roadhouse, Mr. Mujica held senior management positions at The Home Depot and Arthur Andersen. Mr. Mujica has over 30 years of experience in both industry and consulting roles.

Keith V. Humpich. Mr. Humpich was appointed Interim Chief Financial Officer in January 2023. Mr. Humpich joined Texas Roadhouse in 2005, during which time he has held the positions of Director of Internal Audit, Senior Director of Internal Audit and Vice President of Finance. Prior to joining Texas Roadhouse, Mr. Humpich held several accounting, finance and audit positions at Lexmark International and Ernst & Young, LLP. Mr. Humpich has over 30 years of accounting and finance experience.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Careful consideration should be given to the risks described below. If any of the risks and uncertainties described in the cautionary factors described below actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations, and the trading price of our common stock could be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible to predict the impact of all these factors on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to our Growth and Operating Strategy

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly and could fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors due to a number of factors, many of which are beyond our control, resulting in a decline in our stock price.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly because of several factors, including:

- the timing of new restaurant openings and related expenses;
- restaurant operating costs for our newly-opened restaurants, which are often significantly higher during the first several months of operation than thereafter;
- labor availability and costs for hourly and management personnel including increases relating to unionization and mandated changes in federal and/or state minimum and tipped wage rates, overtime regulations, state unemployment taxes, sick pay or health benefits and other regulatory changes relating to any of the foregoing;

- fluctuations in commodity prices and utility and energy costs;
- profitability of our restaurants, particularly in new markets;
- the impact of litigation, including negative publicity;
- decreases in average unit volume and comparable restaurant sales, including to-go sales;
- impairment of long-lived assets, including goodwill, and any loss on restaurant relocations or closures;
- general economic conditions, including an economic recession, which can affect restaurant traffic, local labor costs, and prices we pay for the food products and other supplies we use;
- negative publicity regarding food safety and other food and beverage related matters, including the integrity of our, and/or our suppliers' food processing;
- negative publicity relating to the consumption of beef or other products we serve;
- negative publicity regarding health concerns and/or global pandemics;
- closures and/or dining rooms operating at limited capacity due to government mandated restaurant closures and/or limited availability of staff to meet our business standards;
- changes in consumer preferences and competitive conditions including changes related to environmental, social and/or governance ("ESG") pressures;
- expansion to new domestic and/or international markets;
- the impact of inclement weather, natural disasters and other calamities which impact guest traffic or product availability at our restaurants;
- increases in infrastructure costs;
- changes in interest rates;
- adoption of new, or changes in existing, accounting policies or practices;
- changes in and/or interpretations of federal and state tax laws;
- actual self-insurance claims varying from actuarial estimates; and
- competitive actions.

Our business is also subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, sales in most of our restaurants have been higher during the winter months of each year. Holidays, changes in weather, severe weather and similar conditions may impact sales volumes seasonally in some operating regions. As a result, our quarterly operating results and comparable restaurant sales may fluctuate as a result of seasonality. Accordingly, results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any other quarter or for any year and comparable, restaurant sales for any particular future period may decrease. In the future, operating results may fall below the expectations of securities analysts and investors. In that event, the price of our common stock could decrease.

Our growth strategy, which primarily depends on our ability to open new restaurants that are profitable, is subject to many factors, some of which are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to open new restaurants that are profitable in accordance with our expansion plans. We have experienced delays in opening some of our restaurants in the past and may experience delays in the future. Delays or failures in opening new restaurants could adversely affect our growth strategy. One of our biggest challenges in executing our growth strategy may be locating and securing an adequate supply of suitable new

restaurant sites that satisfy our financial targets. Competition for suitable restaurant sites in our target markets may be intense.

Once opened, we anticipate that our new restaurants will generally take several months to reach planned operating levels due to start-up inefficiencies typically associated with new restaurants. We cannot assure you that any restaurant we open will be profitable or obtain operating results similar to those of our existing restaurants. Some of our new restaurants will be located in areas where we have little or no meaningful experience. Those new markets may have smaller trade areas and different competitive conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns than our traditional, existing markets, which may cause our new store locations to be less successful than restaurants in our existing market areas. Restaurants opened in new markets may open at lower average weekly sales volume than restaurants opened in existing markets and may have higher restaurant-level operating expense ratios than in existing markets. Sales at restaurants opened in new markets may take longer to reach average unit volume, if at all, thereby affecting our overall profitability. Additionally, the opening of a new restaurant could negatively impact sales at one or more of our existing nearby restaurants, which could adversely affect our financial performance.

Our ability to open new restaurants that are profitable will also depend on numerous other factors, many of which are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the following:

- our ability to hire, train and retain qualified operating personnel, especially market partners, managing partners, and/or other restaurant management personnel who can execute our business strategy and maintain our culture and brand standards;
- our ability to negotiate suitable purchase or lease terms to execute our business strategy;
- the availability of construction materials, equipment and labor;
- our ability to control construction and development costs of new restaurants (including increased site, supply chain and distribution costs);
- our ability to secure required governmental approvals and permits in a timely manner, or at all;
- road construction and other factors limiting access to the restaurant;
- delays by our landlord or other developers in constructing other parts of a development adjacent to our premises in a timely manner;
- redevelopment of other parts of a development adjacent to our premises that affect the parking available for our restaurant;
- our ability to secure liquor licenses, or at all;
- general economic conditions, including an economic recession;
- changes in federal, state and/or local tax laws;
- the cost and availability of capital to fund construction costs and pre-opening expenses; and
- the impact of inclement weather, natural disasters and other calamities.

You should not rely on past changes in our average unit volume or our comparable restaurant sales as an indication of our future results of operations because they may fluctuate significantly.

A number of factors have historically affected, and will continue to affect, our average unit volume and comparable restaurant sales, including, among other factors:

- consumer awareness and understanding of our concepts;
- our ability to execute our business strategy effectively;

- our ability to maintain and manage the increased levels of to-go sales at our restaurants;
- competition, from our competitors in the restaurant industry, our own restaurants, and/or other food service providers (such as delivery services and grocery stores);
- the impact of permanent changes in weather patterns that can cause inclement weather, natural disasters and other calamities;
- consumer trends and seasonality;
- our ability to increase menu prices without adversely impacting guest traffic counts or per person average check growth;
- introduction of new menu items;
- loss of parking and/or access rights due to government action (such as eminent domain actions) or through private transactions;
- government mandated dining room closures and/or dining rooms operating at limited capacity due to health epidemics or pandemics;
- negative publicity regarding food safety, health concerns, quality of service, and other food or beverage related matters, including the integrity of our or our suppliers' food processing;
- general economic conditions, including an economic recession, which can affect restaurant traffic, local labor costs and prices we pay for the food and beverage products and other supplies we use;
- legislation that impacts our suppliers' ability to maintain compliance with laws and regulations and impacts our ability to source product; and
- effects of actual or threatened terrorist attacks (including cyber and/or ransomware attacks).

Our average unit volume and comparable restaurant sales may not increase at rates achieved in the past, which may affect our sales growth and will continue to be a critical factor affecting our profitability. In addition, changes in our average unit volume and comparable restaurant sales could cause the price of our common stock to significantly fluctuate.

The development and/or acquisition of new restaurant concepts may not contribute to our growth.

The development of new restaurant concepts, including Bubba's 33 and Jagers, created internally or acquired as a part of our other strategic initiatives may not be as successful as our experience in the development of the Texas Roadhouse concept. These concepts may have lower brand awareness and less operating experience than most Texas Roadhouse restaurants. In addition, they may have a higher initial investment cost and/or a lower per person average check amount. As a result, the development and/or acquisition of new restaurant concepts may not contribute to our average unit volume growth and/or profitability in an incremental way. We can provide no assurance that new units will be accepted in the markets targeted for expansion and/or that we or our franchisees will be able to achieve our targeted returns when opening new locations. In the future, we may determine not to move forward with any further expansion and/or acquisition of new restaurant concepts. These decisions could limit or delay our overall long-term growth. Additionally, expansion and/or acquisition of new restaurant concepts might divert our management's attention from other business concerns or initiatives and could have an adverse impact on our core Texas Roadhouse business.

Our expansion into international markets presents increased economic, political, regulatory and other risks.

As of December 27, 2022, our operations include 38 Texas Roadhouse franchise restaurants in ten countries outside the United States, and we expect to have further international expansion in the future with one or more of our concepts. The entrance into international markets may not be as successful as our experience in the development of the Texas Roadhouse concept domestically or any success we have had with the Texas Roadhouse concept in other international markets. In addition, operating in international markets may require significant resources and management attention and will subject us to economic, political and regulatory risks that are different from and incremental to those in the United States. In addition to the risks that we face in the United States, our international operations involve risks that could adversely affect our business, including:

- the need to adapt our concepts for specific cultural and language differences;
- new and different sources of competition;
- the ability to identify appropriate business partners;
- difficulties and costs associated with staffing and managing foreign operations;
- difficulties in adapting and sourcing product specifications for international restaurant locations;
- fluctuations in currency exchange rates, which could impact royalties, revenue and expenses of our international operations and expose us to foreign currency exchange rate risk;
- difficulties in complying with local laws, regulations, and customs in foreign jurisdictions;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements or tariffs on goods needed to construct and/or operate our restaurants;
- political or social unrest, economic instability and destabilization of a region;
- effects of actual or threatened terrorist attacks;
- health concerns from global pandemics;
- compliance with U.S. laws such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and similar laws in foreign jurisdictions;
- differences in the registration and/or enforceability of intellectual property and contract rights;
- adverse tax consequences;
- profit repatriation and other restrictions on the transfer of funds; and
- different and more stringent user protection, data protection, privacy and other laws.

Our failure to manage any of these risks successfully could harm our future international operations and our overall business and results of our operations.

We are also subject to governmental regulations throughout the world impacting the way we do business with our international franchisees. These include antitrust and tax requirements, anti-boycott regulations, import/export/customs, tariffs and other international trade regulations, the USA Patriot Act and the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Failure to comply with any such legal requirements could subject us to monetary liabilities and other sanctions, which could adversely impact our business and financial performance.

Acquisition of existing restaurants from our domestic franchisees and other strategic initiatives may have unanticipated consequences that could harm our business and our financial condition.

We plan to continue to opportunistically acquire existing restaurants from our domestic franchisees over time. Additionally, from time to time, we evaluate potential mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures or other strategic initiatives

(including retail initiatives utilizing our intellectual property or other brand extensions) to acquire or develop additional business channels or concepts, and/or change the business strategy regarding an existing concept. To successfully execute any acquisition or development strategy, we will need to identify suitable acquisition or development candidates, negotiate acceptable acquisition or development terms and possibly obtain appropriate financing.

Any acquisition or future development that we pursue, including the on-going development of new concepts or retail initiatives utilizing our intellectual property, whether or not successfully completed, may involve risks, including:

- material adverse effects on our operating results, particularly in the fiscal quarters immediately following the acquisition or development as the restaurants are integrated into our operations;
- risks associated with entering into new domestic markets or conducting operations where we have no or limited prior experience;
- risks associated with successfully integrating new employees, processes and systems while also maintaining our culture and brand standards;
- risks inherent in accurately assessing the value, future growth potential, strengths, weaknesses, contingent and other liabilities and potential profitability of acquisition candidates, and our ability to achieve projected economic and operating synergies, without impacting our underlying business; and
- the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns.

Future acquisitions of existing restaurants from our franchisees or other strategic partners, which may be accomplished through a cash purchase transaction, the issuance of shares of common stock or a combination of both, could have a dilutive impact on holders of our common stock, and result in the incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities and impairment charges related to goodwill and other tangible and intangible assets, any of which could harm our business and financial condition. Additionally, following a franchise acquisition, we may be required to incur substantial capital improvement costs to meet company standards, which could impact our return on such acquisition.

Additionally, we may evaluate other means to leverage our competitive strengths, including the expansion of our products across other strategic initiatives or business opportunities (including retail initiatives utilizing our intellectual property). The expansion of our products may damage our reputation if products bearing our brands are not of the same quality or value that guests associate with our concepts. In addition, we may experience dilution of the goodwill associated with our concepts as they become more common and increasingly accessible.

We are subject to all of the risks associated with leasing space subject to long-term non-cancelable leases, as well as risks related to renewal.

The majority of our company restaurants are located on leased premises. Additional sites that we lease are likely to be subject to similar long-term non-cancelable leases. In connection with the relocation, other operational changes, or closure of any restaurant, we may nonetheless be committed to perform on our obligations under the applicable lease including, among other things, paying the base rent and real estate taxes for the balance of the lease term. We also are subject to landlord actions that could negatively impact our business or operations.

In addition, as each of our leases expires, there can be no assurance we will be able to renew our expiring leases after the expiration of all remaining renewal options, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all. As a result, at the end of the lease term and expiration of all renewal periods, we may be unable to renew the lease without substantial additional cost, if at all. As a result, we may be required to relocate or close a restaurant, which could subject us to construction and other costs and risks, and may have an adverse effect on our operating performance.

Approximately 21% of our company restaurants are located in Texas and Florida and, as a result, we are sensitive to economic and other trends and developments in those states.

As of December 27, 2022, we operated a total of 81 company restaurants in Texas and 44 company restaurants in Florida. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse trends and economic conditions in those states, including any state mandated changes in minimum and tipped wage rates and economic pressures that may result in lower sales and profits at our restaurants. In addition, given our geographic concentration in these states, negative publicity regarding any of our restaurants in either Texas or Florida could have a material adverse effect on our business and

operations, as could other occurrences in either Texas or Florida such as health epidemics or pandemics, local strikes, energy shortages or extreme fluctuations in energy prices, droughts, earthquakes, hurricanes, fires or other natural disasters.

Changes in consumer preferences and discretionary spending could adversely affect our business.

Our success depends, in part, upon the popularity of our food products. Continued social concerns or shifts in consumer preferences away from our restaurants or food offerings, particularly beef, could harm our business. Also, our success depends to a significant extent on discretionary consumer spending, which is influenced by general economic conditions and the availability of discretionary income. Accordingly, we may experience declines in sales during economic downturns, pandemics or other periods of uncertainty. Any material decline in the amount of discretionary spending could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

We may not be able to obtain and maintain licenses and permits necessary to operate our restaurants and compliance with governmental laws and regulations could adversely affect our operating results.

The restaurant industry is subject to various federal, state and local government regulations, including those relating to the sale of food and alcoholic beverages. Such regulations are subject to change from time to time, sometimes without notice to us. The failure to obtain and maintain these licenses, permits and approvals, including liquor licenses, could adversely affect our operating results. Difficulties or failure to obtain the required licenses and approvals could delay or result in our decision to cancel the opening of new restaurants. Local authorities may revoke, suspend or deny renewal of our liquor licenses if they determine that our conduct violates applicable regulations.

In addition to our having to comply with these licensing requirements, various federal and state labor laws govern our relationship with our employees and affect operating costs. These laws include minimum and tipped wage requirements, overtime pay, health benefits, unemployment taxes, workers' compensation, work eligibility requirements and working conditions. A number of factors could adversely affect our operating results, including:

- additional government-imposed increases in minimum and/or tipped wages, hourly and overtime pay, paid leaves of absence, sick leave, and mandated health benefits;
- increased tax reporting and tax payment requirements for employees who receive gratuities;
- any failure of our employees to comply with laws and regulations governing work authorization or residency requirements resulting in disruption of our work force and adverse publicity;
- a reduction in the number of states that allow gratuities to be credited toward minimum wage requirements, or a federal mandate prohibiting such credits; and
- increased litigation including claims under federal and/or state wage and hour laws.

The federal Americans with Disabilities Act prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability in public accommodations and employment. Although our restaurants and other places of accommodation are designed to be accessible to the disabled, we could be required to make unexpected modifications to provide service to, or make reasonable accommodations, for disabled persons.

Our failure or inability to enforce our trademarks or other proprietary rights could adversely affect our competitive position or the value of our brand.

We own certain common law trademark rights and a number of federal and international trademark and service mark registrations, including our trade names and logos, and proprietary rights relating to certain of our core menu offerings. We believe that our trademarks and other proprietary rights are important to our success and our competitive position. Therefore, we devote appropriate resources to the protection of our trademarks and proprietary rights. However, the protective actions that we take may not be enough to prevent unauthorized usage or imitation by others, which could harm our image, brand or competitive position and, if we commence litigation to enforce our rights, cause us to incur significant legal fees. Our inability to register or protect our marks and other proprietary rights in foreign jurisdictions could adversely affect our competitive position in international markets.

We cannot assure you that third parties will not claim that our trademarks or menu offerings infringe upon their proprietary rights. Any such claim, whether or not it has merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause delays in introducing new menu items in the future or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Issues relating to ESG topics could adversely affect our operating results.

Entities across all industries are facing increased interest related to their ESG compliance and practices. Evolving consumer and investor interest and preferences as well as governmental regulation may result in additional transparency, due diligence, reporting and specific target-setting with regard to our business and supply chain that could result in additional costs to comply with such demands. Failure to comply with the increased demands could result in public or investor scrutiny and/or litigation and could have an adverse effect on our business. Establishing targets or making other public commitments due to these demands, without a full or complete understanding of the cost or operational impact of changes in our supply chain or operating model, could also adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We are subject to increasing legal complexity and could be party to litigation that could adversely affect us.

Increasing legal complexity will continue to affect our operations and results. We could be subject to legal proceedings that may adversely affect our business, including class actions, administrative proceedings, government investigations, employment and personal injury claims, claims alleging violations of federal and state laws regarding consumer, workplace and employment matters, wage and hour claims, discrimination and similar matters, landlord/tenant disputes, disputes with current and former suppliers, claims by current and former franchisees, data privacy claims and intellectual property claims (including claims that we infringed upon another party's trademarks, copyrights or patents). Inconsistent standards imposed by governmental authorities can adversely affect our business and increase our exposure to litigation which could result in significant judgments, including punitive and liquidated damages, and injunctive relief.

Occasionally, our guests file complaints or lawsuits against us alleging that we are responsible for an illness or injury they suffered as a result of a visit to our restaurants, or that we have problems with food quality or operations. As a Company, we take responsible alcohol service seriously. However, we are subject to "dram shop" statutes. These statutes generally allow a person injured by an intoxicated person to recover damages from an establishment that served alcoholic beverages to the intoxicated person. Some litigation against restaurant chains has resulted in significant judgments, including punitive damages, under dram shop statutes. Because a plaintiff may seek punitive damages, which may not be covered by insurance, this type of action could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Litigation involving our relationship with franchisees and the legal distinction between our franchisees and us for employment law purposes, if determined adversely, could increase costs, negatively impact the business prospects of our franchisees and subject us to incremental liability for their actions.

Our operating results could also be affected by the following:

- The relative level of our defense costs and nature and procedural status of pending proceedings;
- The cost and other effects of settlements, judgments or consent decrees, which may require us to make disclosures or to take other actions that may affect perceptions of our brands and products;
- Adverse results of pending or future litigation, including litigation challenging the composition and preparation of our products, or the appropriateness or accuracy of our marketing or other communication practices; and
- The scope and terms of insurance or indemnification protections that we may have (if any).

Regardless of whether any claims against us are valid or whether we are liable, claims may be expensive to defend and may divert time, attention and money away from our operations and hurt our performance. A judgment significantly in excess of any applicable insurance coverage could have significant adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations. Further, adverse publicity resulting from these claims may hurt our business.

Our current insurance may not provide adequate levels of coverage against claims.

We currently maintain insurance customary for businesses of our size and type. However, there are types of losses we may incur that cannot be insured against or that we believe are not economically reasonable to insure. Such damages could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and/or liquidity. In addition, we self-insure a significant portion of expected losses under our health, workers' compensation, general liability, employment practices liability, cybersecurity and property insurance programs. Unanticipated changes in the actuarial assumptions and management estimates underlying our reserves for these losses could result in significantly different amounts of expense under these programs, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Decreased cash flow from operations, or an inability to access credit, could negatively affect our business initiatives or may result in our inability to execute our revenue, expense, and capital allocation strategies.

Our ability to fund our operating plans and to implement our capital allocation strategies depends on sufficient cash flow from operations and/or other financing, including the use of funding under our amended revolving credit facility. We also may seek access to the debt and/or equity capital markets. There can be no assurance, however, that these sources of financing will be available on terms favorable to us, or at all. Our capital allocation strategies include, but are not limited to, new restaurant development, payment of dividends, refurbishment or relocation of existing restaurants, repurchases of our common stock and franchise acquisitions. If we experience decreased cash flow from operations, our ability to fund our operations and planned initiatives, and to take advantage of growth opportunities, may be delayed or negatively affected. In addition, these disruptions or a negative effect on our revenue could affect our ability to borrow or comply with our covenants under our amended revolving credit facility. If we are unable to raise additional capital, our growth could be impeded.

Our existing credit facility limits our ability to incur additional debt.

The lenders' obligation to extend credit under our amended revolving credit facility depends on our maintaining certain financial covenants. If we are unable to maintain these covenants, we would be unable to obtain additional financing under this amended revolving credit facility. The amended revolving credit facility permits us to incur additional secured or unsecured indebtedness outside the revolving credit facility, except for the incurrence of secured indebtedness that in the aggregate is equal to or greater than \$125.0 million and 20% of our consolidated tangible net worth or circumstances where the incurrence of secured or unsecured indebtedness would prevent us from complying with our financial covenants. If we are unable to borrow additional capital or have sufficient liquidity to either repay or refinance the then outstanding balance at the expiration of our amended revolving credit facility, or upon violation of the covenants, our growth could be impeded and our financial performance could be significantly adversely affected.

Changes in tax laws and unanticipated tax liabilities could adversely affect our financial results.

We are primarily subject to income and other taxes in the United States. Our effective income tax rate and other taxes in the future could be affected by a number of factors, including changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in tax laws or other legislative changes and the outcome of income tax audits. Any significant increases in income tax rates, changes in income tax laws or unfavorable resolution of tax matters could have a material adverse impact on our financial results.

We may be required to record additional impairment charges in the future.

In accordance with accounting guidance as it relates to the impairment of long-lived assets, we make certain estimates and projections with regard to company restaurant operations, as well as our overall performance in connection with our impairment analysis for long-lived assets. When impairment triggers are deemed to exist for any company restaurant, the estimated undiscounted future cash flows for the restaurant are compared to its carrying value. If the carrying value exceeds the undiscounted cash flows, an impairment charge would be recorded equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value.

We review the value of our goodwill on an annual basis and also when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of goodwill or other intangible assets may exceed the fair value of such assets. The estimates of fair value are based upon the best information available as of the date of the assessment and incorporate management assumptions about expected future cash flows and contemplate other valuation measurements and techniques.

The estimates of fair value used in these analyses require the use of judgment, certain assumptions and estimates of future operating results. If actual results differ from our estimates or assumptions, additional impairment charges may be required in the future. If impairment charges are significant, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

Failure to retain the services of our key management personnel, or to successfully execute succession planning and attract additional qualified personnel could harm our business.

Our future success depends on the continued services and performance of our key management personnel and our ability to develop future successors of such personnel as a part of our succession planning. Our future performance will depend on our ability to motivate and retain these and other key officers, employees and managers, particularly regional market partners, market partners and managing partners. Competition for these employees is intense. The loss of the services of members of our senior management team or other key officers or managers or the inability to attract additional qualified personnel as needed could significantly harm our business. In addition, our business could suffer from any actual or alleged misconduct of any of our key personnel.

Our franchisees could take actions that could harm our business.

Both our domestic and international franchisees are contractually obligated to operate their restaurants in accordance with our applicable restaurant operating standards. We also provide training and support to franchisees. However, most franchisees are independent third parties that we do not control, and these franchisees own, operate and oversee the daily operations of their restaurants. As a result, the ultimate success and quality of any franchise restaurant rests with the franchisee. If franchisees do not successfully operate restaurants in a manner consistent with our standards, our image and reputation could be harmed, which in turn could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Risks Related to Information Technology and Privacy

We rely heavily on information technology, and any material failure, weakness, ransomware or interruption could prevent us from effectively operating our business.

We rely heavily on information systems in all aspects of our operations, including point-of-sale systems, digital apps, financial systems, marketing programs, e-commerce and various other processes and transactions. This reliance has significantly increased in recent years as we have had to rely to a greater extent on systems such as online ordering, contactless payments, online waitlists, and systems supporting a more remote workforce as our guests are increasingly using our website and digital applications to place and pay for their orders. Our point-of-sale processing in our restaurants includes collection of cash, credit cards, debit cards, gift cards and other processes and procedures. Our ability to efficiently and effectively manage our business depends significantly on the reliability, security and capacity of these systems. As our business needs continue to evolve, these systems will require upgrading and maintenance over time, consequently requiring significant future commitments of resources and capital. Additionally, as we become increasingly reliant on digital ordering and payment as a sales channel, our business could be negatively impacted if we are unable to successfully implement, execute or maintain our consumer-facing digital initiatives.

The failure of these systems to operate effectively, maintenance problems, upgrading or transitioning to new platforms or a material breach in the security of these systems could result in delays or errors to guest service and reduce efficiency in our operations. In addition, as we implement new technology platforms to improve the overall guest experience, there can be no guarantees that these platforms will operate as reliably or be as operationally impactful as intended.

We have disaster recovery procedures and business continuity plans in place to address events of a crisis nature, including tornadoes and other natural disasters, and back up off-site locations for recovery of electronic and other forms of data information. However, if we are unable to fully implement our disaster recovery plans, we may experience delays in recovery of data, inability to perform vital corporate functions, tardiness in required reporting and compliance, failures to adequately support field operations and other breakdowns in normal communication and operating procedures that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and exposure to administrative and other legal claims.

We outsource certain business processes to third-party vendors that subject us to risks, including disruptions in business and increased costs.

Some business processes are currently outsourced to third parties, including such processes as information technology, gift card tracking, credit and debit card authorization and processing, insurance claims processing, unemployment claims processing, payroll tax filings, vendor payment processing and other accounting processes. We continually evaluate our other business processes to determine if additional outsourcing is a viable, and the most appropriate, option to accomplish our goals. We make a diligent effort to validate that all providers of outsourced services maintain customary internal controls, such as redundant processing facilities and adequate security frameworks to guard against breaches or data loss; however, there are no guarantees that failures will not occur. Failure of third parties to provide adequate services or internal controls over their processes could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition or ability to accomplish our financial and management reporting.

We may incur increased costs to comply with privacy and data protection laws and, if we fail to comply or our systems are compromised by a security breach, we could be subject to government enforcement actions, private litigation and adverse publicity.

New, modified and existing privacy and data protection laws and regulations may result in significant costs and compliance challenges and adversely affect our business and financial condition. These privacy laws and regulations, which are constantly evolving, may be interpreted by regulatory authorities in new and differing manners and such interpretations may be inconsistent among jurisdictions. We may incur increased costs to comply with increasingly demanding privacy laws and regulations. We could also be subject to government enforcement actions, private litigation and adverse publicity including reputational damage and loss of guest confidence.

We receive and maintain certain personal, financial or other information about our guests, vendors and employees. In 2022, approximately 85% of our transactions were by credit or debit cards. In addition, certain of our vendors receive and/or maintain certain personal, financial and other information about our employees and guests on our behalf. The use and handling, including security, of this information is regulated by privacy and data protection laws and regulations in various jurisdictions, as well as by certain third-party contracts, frameworks and industry standards, such as the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard. Hardware, software or other applications we develop and procure from third parties may contain defects in design or manufacture or other problems that could unexpectedly compromise information security. Unauthorized parties may also attempt to gain access to our systems and facilities through fraud, trickery or other forms of deceiving our employees or vendors.

In addition, if our security and information systems are compromised as a result of data corruption or loss, cyber-attack or a network security incident, or if our employees or vendors (or other persons or entities with which we do business with) fail to comply with such laws and regulations or fail to meet industry standards and this information is obtained by unauthorized persons or used inappropriately, it could result in liabilities and penalties and could damage our reputation, cause interruption of normal business performance, cause us to incur substantial costs and result in a loss of guest confidence, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, we could be subject to litigation and government enforcement actions as a result of any such failure. Any such claim or proceeding could cause us to incur significant unplanned expenses in excess of our insurance coverage, which could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if there are malfunctions or other problems with our processing vendors, billing software or payment processing systems, it may cause interruption of normal business performance.

Risks Related to the Restaurant Industry

Changes in food and supply costs and/or availability of products could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our profitability depends in part on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in food and supply costs and/or the availability of products necessary to operate our business, including increased costs arising from federal and/or state mandated requirements. Any increase in food prices or loss of supply, particularly proteins, could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, we are susceptible to increases in food costs as a result of factors beyond our control, such as food supply constrictions, weather conditions, food safety concerns, global pandemics, product recalls, global market and trade conditions, and government regulations. We cannot predict whether we will be able to anticipate and react to changing food costs and/or loss of supply by adjusting our purchasing practices, menu prices or menu offerings, and a failure to do so could adversely affect our operating results. Extreme and/or long term increases in commodity prices

could adversely affect our future results, especially if we are unable, primarily due to competitive reasons, to increase menu prices. Additionally, if there is a time lag between the increasing commodity prices and our ability to increase menu prices or if we believe the commodity price increase to be short in duration and we choose not to pass on the cost increases, our short-term results could be negatively affected. Also, if we adjust pricing there is no assurance that we will realize the full benefit of any adjustment due to changes in our guests' menu item selections and guest traffic.

We currently purchase the majority of our beef from four beef suppliers with all of our beef coming from the United States or Canada. While we maintain relationships with additional suppliers, if any of these vendors were unable to fulfill its obligations under its contracts, we could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs to secure adequate supplies, either of which would harm our business.

Our business could be adversely affected by increased labor costs or labor shortages.

Labor is a primary component in the cost of operating our business. We devote significant resources to recruiting and training our restaurant managers and hourly employees. Increased labor costs due to competition, unionization, increased minimum and tipped wages, changes in hourly and overtime pay, state unemployment rates, sick pay or other employee benefits costs (including workers' compensation and health insurance), company staffing initiatives or otherwise any regulatory changes resulting from any of the foregoing would adversely impact our operating expenses. In addition, failure to adequately monitor and proactively respond to employee dissatisfaction could lead to poor guest satisfaction, higher turnover, litigation and unionization efforts, which could negatively impact our financial results.

Increased competition for qualified employees caused by a shortage in the labor pool exerts upward pressure on wages paid to attract and retain such personnel, resulting in higher labor costs, together with greater recruitment and training expense. We could suffer from significant indirect costs, including restaurant disruptions due to management or hourly labor turnover and potential delays in new restaurant openings. A shortage in the labor pool could also cause our restaurants to be required to operate with reduced staff which could negatively impact our ability to provide adequate service levels to our guests resulting in adverse guest reactions and a possible reduction in guest traffic counts. Additionally, personal or public health concerns might make some existing personnel or potential candidates reluctant to work in enclosed restaurant environments.

We have many restaurants located in states or municipalities where the minimum and/or tipped wage is greater than the federal minimum and/or tipped wage. We anticipate that additional legislation significantly increasing minimum and/or tipped wage standards will be enacted in future periods and in other jurisdictions. In addition, regulatory actions which result in changes to healthcare eligibility, design and cost structure could occur. Any increases in minimum and/or tipped wages or increases in employee benefits costs will result in higher labor costs.

Our operating margin will be adversely affected to the extent that we are unable or are unwilling to offset any increase in these labor costs through higher prices on our products. Our distributors and suppliers also may be affected by higher minimum wage and benefit standards which could result in higher costs for goods and services supplied to us. Our success depends on our ability to attract, motivate and retain qualified employees to keep pace with our growth strategy. If we are unable to do so, our results of operations may also be adversely affected.

Our objective to increase sales and profits at existing restaurants could be adversely affected by macroeconomic conditions.

In future periods, the U.S. and global economies could further suffer from a downturn in economic activity. Recessionary economic cycles, higher interest rates, higher fuel and other energy costs, inflation, increases in commodity prices, higher levels of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, higher tax rates and other changes in tax laws, financial market volatility, social unrest, government spending, a low or stagnant pace of economic recovery and growth, or other economic factors that may affect consumer spending or buying habits could adversely affect the demand for our products. In addition, there is no assurance that any governmental plans to stimulate the economy will foster growth in consumer spending or buying habits. As in the past, we could experience reduced guest traffic or we may be unable or unwilling to increase the prices we charge for our products to offset higher costs or fewer transactions, either of which could reduce our sales and profit margins. Also, landlords or other tenants in the shopping centers in which some of our restaurants are located may experience difficulty as a result of macroeconomic trends or cease to operate, which could in turn negatively affect guest traffic at our restaurants. All of these factors could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition or liquidity.

Our success depends on our ability to compete with many food service businesses.

The restaurant industry is intensely competitive. We compete with many well-established food service companies on the basis of taste, quality and price of products offered, guest service, atmosphere, location, take-out and delivery options and overall guest experience. Our competitors include a large and diverse group of restaurant chains and individual restaurants that range from independent local operators that have opened restaurants in various markets to well-capitalized national restaurant chains. We also face competition from meal kit delivery services as well as the supermarket industry. In addition, improving product offerings of fast casual and quick-service restaurants, together with negative economic conditions could cause consumers to choose less expensive alternatives. As our competitors expand their operations, we expect competition to intensify. We also compete with other restaurant chains and other retail establishments for quality site locations and employees. Additionally, our competitors may generate or better implement business strategies that improve the value and the relevance of their brands and reputation, relative to ours. This could include the testing of delivery via internal or third-party methods or better execution around guests' to-go experience.

The food service industry is affected by litigation and publicity concerning food quality, health and other issues, which can cause guests to avoid our restaurants and result in significant liabilities or litigation costs.

Food service businesses can be adversely affected by litigation and complaints from guests, consumer groups or government authorities resulting from food quality, illness, injury or other health concerns or operating issues stemming from one restaurant or a limited number of restaurants. Adverse publicity about these allegations may negatively affect us, regardless of whether the allegations are true, by discouraging guests from eating at our restaurants. We could also incur significant liabilities if a lawsuit or claim results in a decision against us or litigation costs regardless of the result.

Our business could be adversely affected by our inability to respond to or effectively manage social media.

As part of our marketing strategy, we utilize social media platforms to promote our concepts and attract and retain guests. Our strategy may not be successful, resulting in expenses incurred without improvement in guest traffic or brand relevance. In addition, a variety of risks are associated with the use of social media, including improper disclosure of proprietary information, negative comments about us, exposure of personally identifiable information, fraud, or dissemination of false information. The inappropriate use of social media vehicles by our guests or employees could increase our costs, lead to litigation or result in negative publicity that could damage our reputation and adversely affect our results of operations.

Given the marked increase in the use of social media platforms, individuals have access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons. The availability of information on social media platforms is virtually immediate as is its impact. Many social media platforms immediately publish the content their subscribers and participants post, often without filters or checks on the accuracy of the content posted. Information concerning our Company may be posted on such platforms at any time. Additionally, social media has increasingly been utilized to target specific companies or brands as a result of a variety of actions or inactions, or perceived actions or inactions, that are disfavored by interest groups and such campaigns can rapidly accelerate and impact consumer behavior. If we are unable to quickly and effectively respond to such reports, we may suffer declines in guest traffic. The impact may be immediate without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction. These factors could have a material adverse impact on our business.

Health, social and environmental concerns relating to the consumption or sourcing of beef or other food products could affect consumer preferences and could negatively impact our results of operations.

Like other restaurant chains, consumer preferences could be affected by concerns about the consumption or sourcing of beef, the key ingredient in many of our menu items, or negative publicity concerning food quality and food safety, including food-borne illnesses. In addition, consumer preferences may be impacted by current and future menu-labeling requirements or social and environmental concerns about the sourcing of food products throughout our supply chain. Future regulatory action may occur which could result in further changes in the nutritional and environmental disclosure requirements. We cannot make any assurances regarding our ability to effectively respond to changes in consumer perceptions and to adapt our menu offerings to prevailing trends. The imposition of menu-labeling and food sourcing laws or regulations could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position, as well as the restaurant industry in general. The labeling and sourcing requirements and any negative publicity concerning any of the food products we serve may adversely affect demand for our food and could result in a decrease in guest traffic to

our restaurants. If we react to labeling or sourcing requirements or negative publicity by changing our concepts or our menu offerings or their ingredients, we may lose guests who do not prefer the new concept or products, and we may not be able to attract sufficient new guests to produce the revenue needed to make our restaurants profitable. In addition, we may have different or additional competitors for our intended guests as a result of a change in our concept and may not be able to compete successfully against those competitors. A decrease in guest traffic to our restaurants as a result of these health, social and environmental concerns or negative publicity or as a result of a change in our menu or concept could significantly harm our business.

Food safety and sanitation, food-borne illness and health concerns may have an adverse effect on our business by reducing demand and increasing costs.

Food safety and sanitation is a top priority, and we dedicate substantial resources to help our guests enjoy safe, quality food products. However, food-borne illnesses and food safety issues occur in the food industry from time to time. Any report or publicity, whether true or not, linking us to instances of food-borne illness or other food safety issues, including food tampering or contamination, could adversely affect our concepts and reputation as well as our revenue and profits. In addition, instances of food-borne illness, food tampering or food contamination occurring solely at restaurants of our competitors could result in negative publicity about the food service industry generally and adversely impact our revenue and profits.

Furthermore, our reliance on third-party food suppliers and distributors increases the risk that food-borne illness incidents could be caused by factors outside of our control and that multiple locations would be affected rather than a single restaurant. While we attempt to minimize the risk, we cannot assure that all food items are properly maintained during transport throughout the supply chain and that our employees will identify all products that may be spoiled and should not be used in our restaurants. If our guests become ill from food-borne illnesses, we could be forced to temporarily close some restaurants. Furthermore, any instances of food contamination, whether or not at our restaurants, could subject us or our suppliers to a food recall.

In addition to the novel coronavirus that causes COVID-19, the United States and other countries have experienced, or may experience in the future, outbreaks of viruses, such as Hepatitis A, Norovirus, Ebola, Avian Flu, SARS and H1N1. To the extent that a virus is food-borne, future outbreaks may adversely affect the price and availability of certain food products and cause our guests to eat less of a product which may have a significant adverse effect on our business.

Risks Related to Our Corporate Structure

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may delay or prevent our acquisition by a third party.

Our certificate of incorporation and by-laws contain several provisions that may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us without the approval of our Board of Directors (the "Board"). These provisions include, among other things, advance notice for raising business or making nominations at meetings and "blank check" preferred stock. Blank check preferred stock enables our Board, without approval of the shareholders, to designate and issue additional series of preferred stock with such dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights, including the right to issue convertible securities with no limitations on conversion, as our Board may determine. The issuance of blank check preferred stock may adversely affect the voting and other rights of the holders of our common stock as our Board may designate and issue preferred stock with terms that are senior to our common stock. These provisions may make it more difficult or expensive for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding common stock. These provisions also may delay, prevent or deter a merger, acquisition, tender offer, proxy contest or other transaction that might otherwise result in our stockholders receiving a premium over the market price for their common stock. If we issue preferred shares in the future that have a preference over our common stock with respect to dividends or upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, or if we issue preferred shares with voting rights that dilute the voting power of our common stock, the rights of our common stockholders or the market price of our common stock may be adversely affected.

The Delaware General Corporation Law prohibits us from engaging in "business combinations" with "interested shareholders" (with some exceptions) unless such transaction is approved in a prescribed manner. The existence of this provision could have an anti-takeover effect with respect to transactions not approved in advance by the Board, including discouraging attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for our common stock.

There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends on our common stock or repurchase our common stock up to the maximum amounts permitted under our previously announced repurchase program.

Payment of cash dividends on our common stock or repurchases of our common stock are subject to compliance with applicable laws and depends on, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, level of indebtedness, capital requirements, business prospects, macro-economic conditions and other factors that our Board may deem relevant. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay dividends or repurchase our common stock at the same levels we have historically (if at all).

Our business could be negatively affected as a result of actions of activist shareholders, and such activism could impact the trading value of our common stock.

We value constructive input from our shareholders and the investment community. Our Board and management team are committed to acting in the best interests of all of our shareholders. There is no assurance that the actions taken by our Board and management in seeking to maintain constructive engagement with our shareholders will be successful.

Responding to actions by activist shareholders can be costly and time-consuming, disrupting our operations and diverting the attention of management and our employees. Such activities could interfere with our ability to execute our strategic plan. The perceived uncertainties as to our future direction also resulting from activist strategies could also affect the market price and volatility of our common stock.

Failure to achieve and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting may negatively impact our business and our financial results.

The Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting. Despite its inherent limitations, effective internal control over financial reporting helps provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting for external purposes. A significant accounting error correction, financial reporting failure or material weakness in internal control over financial reporting could cause results in our consolidated financial statements that do not accurately reflect our financial condition, a loss of investor confidence and subsequent decline in the market price of our common stock, increase our costs and regulatory scrutiny, and lead to litigation or result in negative publicity that could damage our reputation.

ITEM 1B—UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2—PROPERTIES

Properties

Our Support Center is located in Louisville, Kentucky. We occupy this facility under a master lease with Paragon Centre Holdings, LLC, a limited liability company in which we have a minority ownership position. As of December 27, 2022, we leased 133,023 square feet. Our lease expires on October 31, 2048, including all applicable extensions.

Of the 597 company restaurants in operation as of December 27, 2022, we owned 150 locations and leased 447 locations, as shown in the following table.

<u>State</u>	<u>Owned</u>	<u>Leased</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alabama	3	6	9
Alaska	—	2	2
Arizona	5	15	20
Arkansas	1	7	8
California	1	5	6
Colorado	7	10	17
Connecticut	—	5	5
Delaware	1	2	3
Florida	7	37	44
Georgia	4	12	16
Idaho	1	5	6
Illinois	3	16	19
Indiana	13	12	25
Iowa	3	8	11
Kansas	2	4	6
Kentucky	4	13	17
Louisiana	2	8	10
Maine	—	3	3
Maryland	—	8	8
Massachusetts	1	9	10
Michigan	5	13	18
Minnesota	1	6	7
Mississippi	1	2	3
Missouri	3	15	18
Nebraska	1	3	4
Nevada	—	4	4
New Hampshire	2	1	3
New Jersey	—	10	10
New Mexico	1	6	7
New York	3	18	21
North Carolina	4	17	21
North Dakota	—	2	2
Ohio	12	23	35
Oklahoma	2	6	8
Oregon	—	2	2
Pennsylvania	3	23	26
Rhode Island	—	3	3
South Carolina	—	9	9
South Dakota	1	1	2
Tennessee	—	17	17
Texas	39	42	81
Utah	1	9	10
Vermont	—	1	1
Virginia	6	15	21
Washington	—	2	2
West Virginia	1	3	4
Wisconsin	4	7	11
Wyoming	2	—	2
Total	<u>150</u>	<u>447</u>	<u>597</u>

Additional information concerning our properties and leasing arrangements is included in Note 2(h), Note 2(i) and Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 3—LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Information regarding legal proceedings is included in Note 13 to the Consolidated Financial Statements appearing in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 4—MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5—MARKET FOR THE REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol TXRH.

The number of holders of record of our common stock as of February 15, 2023 was 159.

On February 14, 2023, our Board of Directors (the "Board") declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.55 per share of common stock which will be distributed on March 24, 2023 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 8, 2023. The declaration and payment of cash dividends on our common stock is at the discretion of our Board, and any decision to declare a dividend will be based on a number of factors including, but not limited to, earnings, financial condition, applicable covenants under our amended credit facility and other contractual restrictions, or other factors deemed relevant.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

There were no equity securities sold by the Company during the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Issuer Repurchases of Securities

In 2008, our Board approved our first stock repurchase program. From inception through December 27, 2022, we have paid \$633.5 million through our authorized stock repurchase programs to repurchase 21,041,442 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$30.11. On March 17, 2022, the Board approved a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock. This stock repurchase program has no expiration date and replaced a previous stock repurchase program which was approved on May 31, 2019 that authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock. All repurchases to date have been made through open market transactions. In 2022, we paid \$212.9 million to repurchase 2,734,005 shares of our common stock. This includes \$133.1 million repurchased under our current authorized stock repurchase program and \$79.7 million repurchased under our prior authorization. For the 13 week period ended December 27, 2022, we did not repurchase any shares of our common stock. As of December 27, 2022, \$166.9 million remains authorized for stock repurchases.

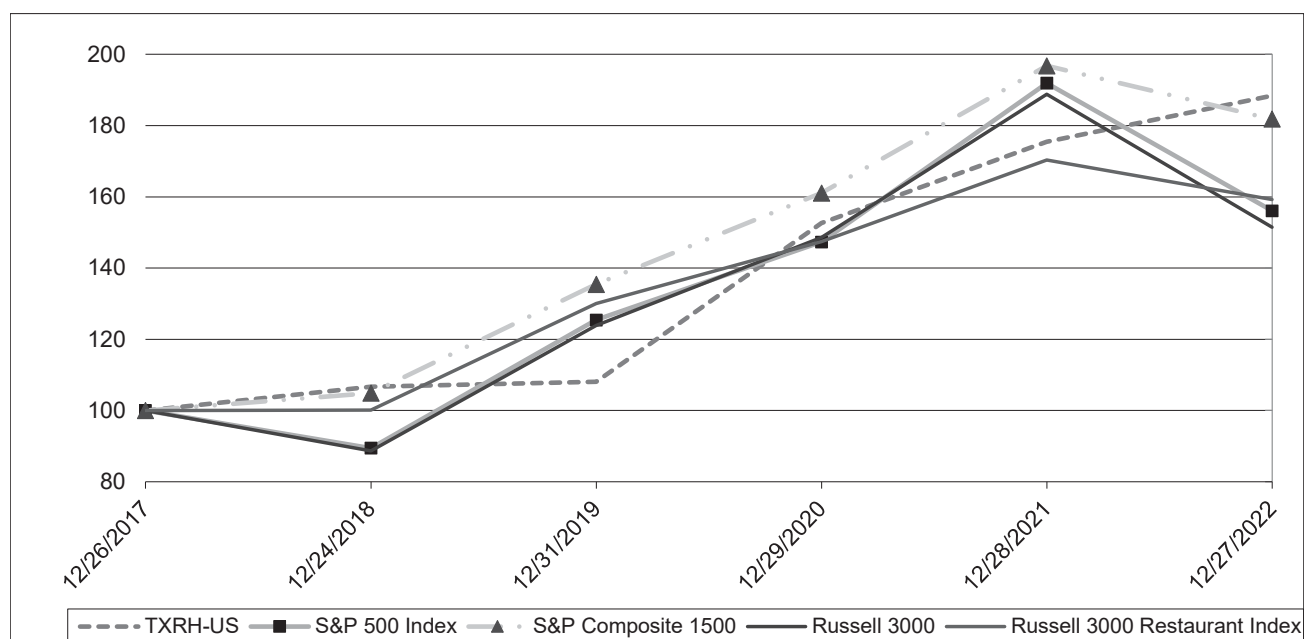
Stock Performance Graph

The following graph sets forth the cumulative total shareholder return experienced by holders of the Company's common stock compared to the cumulative total return of the broad market indices of the S&P 500 Index and Russell 3000 Index as well as the industry specific indices of the S&P Composite 1500 Restaurant Sub-Index and Russell 3000 Restaurant Index for the five year period ended December 27, 2022, the last trading day of our fiscal year. The graph assumes the values of the investment in our common stock and each index was \$100 on December 26, 2017 and the reinvestment of all dividends paid during the period of the securities comprising the indices.

Historically, we have presented the performance graph by comparing our cumulative total shareholder return against the Russell 3000 Index and Russell 3000 Restaurant Index. In 2022, we transitioned to the S&P 500 Index and S&P Composite 1500 Restaurant Sub-Index as these are more widely utilized industry indices. The performance graph below presents all the indices used for this transition year.

Note: The stock price performance shown on the graph below does not indicate future performance.

Comparison of Cumulative Total Return Since December 26, 2017



	<u>12/26/2017</u>	<u>12/24/2018</u>	<u>12/31/2019</u>	<u>12/29/2020</u>	<u>12/28/2021</u>	<u>12/27/2022</u>
Texas Roadhouse, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 106.69	\$ 108.05	\$ 152.59	\$ 175.44	\$ 188.43
S&P 500.....	\$ 100.00	\$ 89.44	\$ 125.44	\$ 147.34	\$ 191.93	\$ 156.08
S&P Composite 1500 Restaurant Sub-Index ..	\$ 100.00	\$ 104.87	\$ 135.44	\$ 161.06	\$ 196.79	\$ 181.84
Russell 3000	\$ 100.00	\$ 88.62	\$ 123.87	\$ 148.62	\$ 188.83	\$ 151.48
Russell 3000 Restaurant Index.....	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.16	\$ 130.00	\$ 147.41	\$ 170.36	\$ 159.21

ITEM 6—RESERVED

ITEM 7—MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion and analysis below of the financial condition and results of operations for Texas Roadhouse, Inc. (collectively, the "Company," "we," "our" and/or "us") should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and the notes to such financial statements (pages F-1 to F-28), "Forward-looking Statements" (page 3) and Risk Factors set forth in Item 1A. For discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal year 2021 compared to fiscal year 2020, see Part II, Item 7 of our 2021 Form 10-K.

Our Company

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. is a growing restaurant company operating predominately in the casual dining segment. Our late founder, W. Kent Taylor, started the business in 1993 with the opening of the first Texas Roadhouse restaurant in Clarksville, Indiana. Since then, we have grown to three concepts with 697 restaurants in 49 states and ten foreign countries. As of December 27, 2022, our 697 restaurants included:

- 597 "company restaurants," of which 577 were wholly-owned and 20 were majority-owned. Of the 597 restaurants we owned and operated at the end of 2022, we operated 552 as Texas Roadhouse restaurants, 40 as Bubba’s 33 restaurants and five as Jagers restaurants. The results of operations of company restaurants are included in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. The portion of income attributable to noncontrolling interests in company restaurants that are majority-owned is reflected in the line item entitled "Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests" in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.
- 100 "franchise restaurants," 23 of which we have a 5.0% to 10.0% ownership interest. All of the franchise restaurants operated as Texas Roadhouse restaurants. The income derived from our minority interests in these franchise restaurants is reported in the line item entitled "Equity income from investments in unconsolidated affiliates" in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Additionally, we provide various management services to these 23 franchise restaurants, as well as five additional franchise restaurants in which we have no ownership interest. Of the 100 franchise restaurants, 62 were domestic restaurants and 38 were international restaurants.

We have contractual arrangements that grant us the right to acquire at pre-determined formulas the remaining equity interests in 18 of the 20 majority-owned company restaurants and 58 of the 62 domestic franchise restaurants.

Throughout this report, we use the term "restaurants" to include Texas Roadhouse and Bubba’s 33, unless otherwise noted.

Presentation of Financial and Operating Data

We operate on a fiscal year that ends on the last Tuesday in December. Fiscal year 2022 and fiscal year 2021 were both 52 weeks in length, and the fourth quarters were both 13 weeks in length.

COVID-19 and Related Impacts

The Company has been subject to risks and uncertainties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (the "pandemic"). These include federal, state and local restrictions on restaurants, some of which limited capacity or seating in dining rooms while others allowed to-go or curbside service only. In 2022, all of our domestic company and franchise locations operated without restriction. We also experienced and expect to continue to experience commodity inflation and certain food and supply shortages as well as a more competitive labor market. To the extent these challenges persist, we will continue to experience increased costs.

Long-term Strategies to Grow Earnings Per Share and Create Shareholder Value

Our long-term strategies with respect to increasing net income and earnings per share, along with creating shareholder value, include the following:

- *Expanding Our Restaurant Base.* We continue to evaluate opportunities to develop restaurants in existing markets and in new domestic and international markets. Domestically, we remain focused primarily on markets

where we believe a significant demand for our restaurants exists because of population size, income levels, the presence of shopping and entertainment centers and a significant employment base. In addition, we continue to pursue opportunities to acquire domestic franchise locations to expand our company restaurant base.

We have entered into area development and franchise agreements for the development and operation of Texas Roadhouse restaurants in numerous foreign countries and one U.S. territory. We have also entered into area development agreements for Jagers, our fast-casual concept. We expect our first Jagers franchise restaurant to open in 2023.

In 2022, we opened 23 company restaurants while our franchise partners opened seven restaurants internationally. The company restaurants included 18 Texas Roadhouse restaurants, four Bubba's 33 restaurants, and one Jagers restaurant. In 2023, we plan to open approximately 25 to 30 Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 company restaurants and three Jagers company restaurants. In addition, we expect as many as nine Texas Roadhouse international and domestic franchise openings and three Jagers domestic franchise openings in 2023.

In 2022, we completed the acquisition of eight domestic franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurants for an aggregate purchase price of \$33.1 million. On our first day of fiscal year 2023, we completed the acquisition of eight domestic franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurants for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$39.0 million.

- *Maintaining and/or Improving Restaurant Level Profitability.* We continue to focus on driving comparable restaurant sales to maintain or improve store level profitability. This includes a pricing strategy that balances the impacts of inflationary pressures with our long-term value positioning. In terms of driving traffic at our restaurants, we remain focused on encouraging repeat visits by our guests and attracting new guests through our continued commitment to operational standards relating to food and service quality. To attract new guests and increase the frequency of visits of our existing guests, we continue to drive various localized marketing programs, focus on speed of service, increase throughput by adding seats and parking at certain restaurants and continue to enhance the guest digital experience.

At our high volume restaurants, we continue to look for opportunities to increase our dining room capacity by adding on to our existing building and/or to increase our parking capacity by leasing or purchasing property that adjoins our site. We also continue to make a number of building modifications and/or expansions to existing restaurants in order to better accommodate our increased dine-in and to-go sales. These modifications include room expansions which add additional guest seating, the addition of to-go areas, and cooler expansions to accommodate higher inventory levels.

In recent years, we have relocated several existing Texas Roadhouse locations at or near the end of their associated lease or as a result of eminent domain which allowed us to move to a better site, update them to a current prototypical design, construct a larger building with more seats and greater number of available parking spaces, accommodate increased to-go sales and/or obtain more favorable lease terms. We continue to evaluate these opportunities particularly as it relates to older locations with strong sales.

- *Leveraging Our Scalable Infrastructure.* To support our growth, we have made investments in our infrastructure across all critical functions, including the development of new strategic initiatives. Whether we are able to leverage our infrastructure in future years by growing our general and administrative costs at a slower rate than our revenue will depend, in part, on our new restaurant openings, our comparable restaurant sales growth rate going forward and the level of investment we continue to make in our infrastructure.
- *Returning Capital to Shareholders.* We continue to evaluate opportunities to return capital to our shareholders, including the payment of dividends and repurchase of common stock. In 2011, our Board of Directors (the "Board") declared our first quarterly dividend of \$0.08 per share of common stock which has consistently grown over time. In 2022, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.46 per share of common stock. On February 14, 2023, the Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.55 per share of common stock, representing a 20% increase compared to the quarterly dividend declared in the prior year period.

In 2008, the Board approved our first stock repurchase program. From inception through December 27, 2022, we have paid \$633.5 million through our authorized stock repurchase programs to repurchase 21,041,442 shares of our common stock at an average price per share of \$30.11. On March 17, 2022, the Board approved a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock. In 2022, we paid \$212.9 million to repurchase 2,734,005 shares of our common stock. This includes \$133.1 million repurchased under our current authorized stock repurchase program and \$79.7 million repurchased under our prior authorization. As of December 27, 2022, \$166.9 million remains authorized for stock repurchases.

Key Measures We Use To Evaluate Our Company

Key measures we use to evaluate and assess our business include the following:

- *Comparable Restaurant Sales.* Comparable restaurant sales reflects the change in sales for all company restaurants over the same period of the prior year for the comparable restaurant base. We define the comparable restaurant base to include those restaurants open for a full 18 months before the beginning of the period measured excluding restaurants permanently closed during the period. Comparable restaurant sales can be impacted by changes in guest traffic counts or by changes in the per person average check amount. Menu price changes, the mix of menu items sold and the mix of dine-in versus to-go sales can affect the per person average check amount.
- *Average Unit Volume.* Average unit volume represents the average annual restaurant sales for Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 restaurants open for a full six months before the beginning of the period measured excluding sales of restaurants permanently closed during the period. Historically, average unit volume growth is less than comparable restaurant sales growth which indicates that newer restaurants are operating with sales levels lower than company average. At times, average unit volume growth may be more than comparable restaurant sales growth which indicates that newer restaurants are operating with sales levels higher than company average.
- *Store Weeks and New Restaurant Openings.* Store weeks represent the number of weeks that all company restaurants, unless otherwise noted, were open during the reporting period. Store weeks include weeks in which a restaurant is temporarily closed. Store week growth is driven by new restaurant openings and franchise acquisitions. New restaurant openings reflect the number of restaurants opened during a particular fiscal period, excluding store relocations. We consider store openings that occur simultaneous with a store closure in the same trade area to be a relocation.
- *Restaurant Margin.* Restaurant margin (in dollars and as a percentage of restaurant and other sales) represents restaurant and other sales less restaurant-level operating costs, including food and beverage costs, labor, rent and other operating costs. Restaurant margin is not a measurement determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") and should not be considered in isolation, or as an alternative, to income from operations. This non-GAAP measure is not indicative of overall company performance and profitability in that this measure does not accrue directly to the benefit of shareholders due to the nature of the costs excluded. Restaurant margin is widely regarded as a useful metric by which to evaluate core restaurant-level operating efficiency and performance over various reporting periods on a consistent basis.

In calculating restaurant margin, we exclude certain non-restaurant-level costs that support operations, including general and administrative expenses, but do not have a direct impact on core restaurant-level operational efficiency and performance. We also exclude pre-opening expense as it occurs at irregular intervals and would impact comparability to prior period results. We also exclude depreciation and amortization expense, substantially all of which relates to restaurant-level assets, as it represents a non-cash charge for the investment in our restaurants. We also exclude impairment and closure expense as we believe this provides a clearer perspective of the Company's ongoing operating performance and a more useful comparison to prior period results. Restaurant margin as presented may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies in our industry. A reconciliation of income from operations to restaurant margin is included in the Results of Operations section below.

Other Key Definitions

Restaurant and Other Sales. Restaurant sales include gross food and beverage sales, net of promotions and discounts, for all company restaurants. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from restaurant sales in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Other sales include the amortization of fees associated with our third-party gift card sales net of the amortization of gift card breakage income.

Franchise Royalties and Fees. Franchise royalties consist of royalties, as defined in our franchise agreement, paid to us by our domestic and international franchisees. Domestic and international franchisees also typically pay an initial franchise fee and/or development fee for each new restaurant or territory.

Food and Beverage Costs. Food and beverage costs consists of the costs of raw materials and ingredients used in the preparation of food and beverage products sold in our company restaurants. Approximately half of our food and beverage costs relates to beef.

Restaurant Labor Expenses. Restaurant labor expenses include all direct and indirect labor costs incurred in operations except for profit sharing incentive compensation expenses earned by our restaurant managing partners and market partners. These profit sharing expenses are reflected in restaurant other operating expenses. Restaurant labor expenses also include share-based compensation expense related to restaurant-level employees.

Restaurant Rent Expense. Restaurant rent expense includes all rent, except pre-opening rent, associated with the leasing of real estate and includes base, percentage and straight-line rent expense.

Restaurant Other Operating Expenses. Restaurant other operating expenses consist of all other restaurant-level operating costs, the major components of which are credit card fees, utilities, supplies, repairs and maintenance, equipment rent, property taxes, profit sharing incentive compensation for our restaurant managing partners and market partners and general liability insurance.

Pre-opening Expenses. Pre-opening expenses, which are charged to operations as incurred, consist of expenses incurred before the opening of a new or relocated restaurant and are comprised principally of opening and training team compensation and benefits, travel expenses, rent, food, beverage and other initial supplies and expenses. On average, approximately 70% of total pre-opening costs incurred per restaurant opening relate to the hiring and training of employees. Pre-opening costs vary by location depending on a number of factors, including the size and physical layout of each location; the number of management and hourly employees required to operate each restaurant; the availability of qualified restaurant staff members; the cost of travel and lodging for different geographic areas; the timing of the restaurant opening; and the extent of unexpected delays, if any, in obtaining final licenses and permits to open the restaurants.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses. Depreciation and amortization expenses include the depreciation of fixed assets and amortization of intangibles with definite lives, substantially all of which relates to restaurant-level assets.

Impairment and Closure Costs, Net. Impairment and closure costs, net include any impairment of long-lived assets, including property and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets and goodwill, and expenses associated with the closure of a restaurant. Closure costs also include any gains or losses associated with a relocated restaurant or the sale of a closed restaurant and/or assets held for sale as well as lease costs associated with closed or relocated restaurants.

General and Administrative Expenses. General and administrative expenses are comprised of expenses associated with corporate and administrative functions that support development and restaurant operations and provide an infrastructure to support future growth. This includes software hosting fees, professional fees, group insurance, advertising expense, salary and share-based compensation expense related to executive officers, Support Center employees and market partners and the realized and unrealized holding gains and losses related to the investments in our deferred compensation plan.

Interest Expense, Net. Interest expense, net includes interest expense on our debt or financing obligations including the amortization of loan fees reduced by earnings on cash and cash equivalents and capitalized interest.

Equity Income (loss) from Unconsolidated Affiliates. Equity income (loss) includes our percentage share of net income earned by unconsolidated affiliates and our share of any gain on the acquisition of these affiliates. As of

December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we owned a 5.0% to 10.0% equity interest in 23 and 24 domestic franchise restaurants, respectively. Additionally, we had a 40% equity interest in four non-Texas Roadhouse restaurants as part of a joint venture agreement with a casual dining restaurant operator in China that we fully impaired in 2021.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests represents the portion of income attributable to the other owners of the majority-owned restaurants. Our consolidated subsidiaries include 20 majority-owned restaurants for all periods presented.

2022 Financial Highlights

Total revenue increased \$551.0 million or 15.9% to \$4.0 billion in 2022 compared to \$3.5 billion in 2021 primarily due to an increase in store weeks and an increase in comparable restaurant sales. Store weeks and comparable restaurant sales increased 6.1% and 9.7%, respectively, at company restaurants in 2022. The increase in store weeks was due to new store openings and the acquisition of franchise restaurants. The increase in comparable restaurant sales was due to an increase in per person average check and an increase in guest traffic.

Net income increased \$24.5 million or 10.0% to \$269.8 million in 2022 compared to \$245.3 million in 2021 primarily due to higher restaurant margin dollars, as described below, partially offset by higher general and administrative expenses and higher depreciation and amortization expense. Diluted earnings per share increased 13.5% to \$3.97 from \$3.50 in the prior year due to the increase in net income and the benefit of share repurchases.

Restaurant margin dollars increased \$45.8 million or 7.9% to \$627.5 million in 2022 compared to \$581.7 million in 2021 primarily due to higher sales. Restaurant margin, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, decreased to 15.7% in 2022 compared to 16.9% in 2021. The decrease in restaurant margin, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, was due to commodity and wage and other labor inflation partially offset by higher sales.

	Results of Operations			
	Fiscal Year Ended			
	2022		2021	
	\$	%	\$	%
(In thousands)				
Consolidated Statements of Income:				
Revenue:				
Restaurant and other sales	3,988,791	99.3	3,439,176	99.3
Franchise royalties and fees	26,128	0.7	24,770	0.7
Total revenue	<u>4,014,919</u>	100.0	<u>3,463,946</u>	100.0
Costs and expenses:				
<i>(As a percentage of restaurant and other sales)</i>				
Restaurant operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below):				
Food and beverage	1,378,192	34.6	1,156,628	33.6
Labor	1,319,959	33.1	1,123,003	32.7
Rent	66,834	1.7	60,005	1.7
Other operating	596,305	14.9	517,808	15.1
<i>(As a percentage of total revenue)</i>				
Pre-opening	21,883	0.5	24,335	0.7
Depreciation and amortization	137,237	3.4	126,761	3.7
Impairment and closure, net	1,600	NM	734	NM
General and administrative	172,712	4.3	157,480	4.5
Total costs and expenses	<u>3,694,722</u>	92.0	<u>3,166,754</u>	91.4
Income from operations	320,197	8.0	297,192	8.6
Interest expense, net	124	NM	3,663	0.1
Equity income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated affiliates	1,239	NM	(637)	NM
Income before taxes	<u>321,312</u>	8.0	<u>292,892</u>	8.5
Income tax expense	43,715	1.1	39,578	1.1
Net income including noncontrolling interests	<u>277,597</u>	6.9	<u>253,314</u>	7.3
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	<u>7,779</u>	0.2	<u>8,020</u>	0.2
Net income attributable to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries	<u>269,818</u>	6.7	<u>245,294</u>	7.1

NM – Not meaningful

	Reconciliation of Income from Operations to Restaurant Margin	
	Fiscal Year Ended	
	2022	2021
(In thousands, except per store week)		
Income from operations	\$ 320,197	\$ 297,192
Less:		
Franchise royalties and fees	26,128	24,770
Add:		
Pre-opening	21,883	24,335
Depreciation and amortization	137,237	126,761
Impairment and closure, net	1,600	734
General and administrative	172,712	157,480
Restaurant margin	<u>\$ 627,501</u>	<u>\$ 581,732</u>
Restaurant margin \$/store week	\$ 20,721	\$ 20,389
Restaurant margin <i>(as a percentage of restaurant and other sales)</i>	15.7%	16.9%

Restaurant Unit Activity

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Texas Roadhouse</u>	<u>Bubba's 33</u>	<u>Jaggers</u>
Balance at December 28, 2021	667	627	36	4
Company openings	23	18	4	1
Company closings	—	—	—	—
Franchise openings - Domestic	—	—	—	—
Franchise openings - International	7	7	—	—
Franchise closings	—	—	—	—
Balance at December 27, 2022	<u>697</u>	<u>652</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>5</u>

	<u>December 27, 2022</u>	<u>December 28, 2021</u>
Company - Texas Roadhouse	552	526
Company - Bubba's 33	40	36
Company - Jaggers	5	4
Franchise - Texas Roadhouse - U.S.	62	70
Franchise - Texas Roadhouse - International	38	31
Total	<u>697</u>	<u>667</u>

Restaurant and Other Sales

Restaurant and other sales increased 16.0% in 2022 compared to 2021. The following table summarizes certain key drivers and/or attributes of restaurant sales at company restaurants for the periods presented. Company restaurant count activity is shown in the restaurant unit activity table above.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Company Restaurants:		
Increase in store weeks	6.1 %	5.0 %
Increase in average unit volume	9.4 %	36.7 %
Other(1)	<u>0.4 %</u>	<u>2.6 %</u>
Total increase in restaurant sales	15.9 %	44.3 %
Other sales	<u>0.1 %</u>	<u>0.2 %</u>
Total increase in restaurant and other sales	<u>16.0 %</u>	<u>44.5 %</u>
Store weeks	30,284	28,531
Comparable restaurant sales	9.7 %	37.8 %
Texas Roadhouse restaurants:		
Store weeks	28,127	26,622
Comparable restaurant sales	9.7 %	37.6 %
Average unit volume (in thousands)	\$ 6,962	\$ 6,358
Weekly sales by group:		
Comparable restaurants (499 and 473 units)	\$ 134,085	\$ 123,064
Average unit volume restaurants (20 and 18 units)(2)	\$ 128,665	\$ 104,545
Restaurants less than six months old (33 and 35 units)	\$ 135,401	\$ 124,142
Bubba's 33 restaurants:		
Store weeks	1,936	1,747
Comparable restaurant sales	10.5 %	43.0 %
Average unit volume (in thousands)	\$ 5,620	\$ 5,090
Weekly sales by group:		
Comparable restaurants (30 and 25 units)	\$ 108,132	\$ 101,097
Average unit volume restaurants (4 and 5 units)(2)	\$ 107,636	\$ 81,813
Restaurants less than six months old (6 and 6 units)	\$ 121,791	\$ 115,554

(1) Includes the impact of the year-over-year change in sales volume of all Jagers restaurants, along with Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 restaurants open less than six months before the beginning of the period measured and, if applicable, the impact of restaurants permanently closed or acquired during the period.

(2) Average unit volume restaurants include restaurants open a full six to 18 months before the beginning of the period measured, excluding sales from restaurants permanently closed during the period, if applicable.

The increase in restaurant sales for 2022 was primarily attributable to an increase in store weeks and an increase in comparable restaurant sales. The increase in store weeks was driven by the opening of new restaurants and the acquisition of franchise restaurants. The increase in comparable restaurant sales growth was driven primarily by increases in our per person average check as shown in the table below.

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
Guest traffic counts	1.9 %	27.6 %
Per person average check	<u>7.8 %</u>	<u>10.2 %</u>
Comparable restaurant sales growth	<u>9.7 %</u>	<u>37.8 %</u>

The increase in 2022 guest traffic counts was due to an increase in dining room traffic partially offset by a decrease in to-go traffic. The increase in dining room traffic counts was primarily driven by all of our company locations operating without capacity restrictions for the entire 2022 period. To-go sales as a percentage of total restaurant sales were 13.3% in 2022 compared to 17.1% in 2021.

Per person average check includes the benefit of menu price increases of approximately 3.2% and 2.9% implemented in Q2 2022 and Q4 2022, respectively, as well as increases of 1.8% and 4.2% implemented in Q2 2021 and Q4 2021, respectively.

In 2022, we opened 23 company restaurants, which included 18 Texas Roadhouse restaurants, four Bubba's 33 restaurants and one Jagers restaurant. We also completed the acquisition of eight franchise restaurants.

In 2023, we plan to open approximately 25 to 30 Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 company restaurants and three Jagers company restaurants. On December 28, 2022, the first day of our 2023 fiscal year, we completed the acquisition of eight domestic franchise restaurants for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$39.0 million. In total, we expect store week growth of at least 6% in 2023, including the impact of the franchise restaurants acquired.

Other sales primarily represents the net impact of amortization of third-party gift card fees and gift card breakage income. The net impact was (\$6.4) million and (\$6.1) million for 2022 and 2021, respectively. The change was driven primarily by favorable adjustments of \$6.6 million and \$4.8 million recorded in 2022 and 2021, respectively. These adjustments related to a change in our estimate of breakage due to a shift in our historic redemption pattern which indicated that the percentage of gift cards sold that are not expected to be redeemed had increased. This shift in redemption patterns was primarily due to the increase in sales through our third-party gift card program. As a result, we adjusted our expected breakage assumptions on unredeemed gift cards. The adjustments were partially offset by an increase in amortization of third-party fees due to an increase in sales through our third-party gift card program.

Franchise Royalties and Fees

Franchise royalties and fees increased by \$1.4 million or 5.5% compared to 2021 due to comparable restaurant sales growth and new store openings partially offset by decreased royalties related to the eight franchise acquisitions in 2022. Franchise comparable restaurant sales increased 10.3% in 2022.

In 2022, our franchise partners opened seven Texas Roadhouse international restaurants. In 2023, we expect as many as nine Texas Roadhouse international and domestic franchise openings and three Jagers domestic franchise openings.

Food and Beverage Costs

Food and beverage costs, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, increased to 34.6% in 2022 from 33.6% in 2021 primarily due to commodity inflation partially offset by the benefit of a higher guest check. Commodity inflation was 10.8% in 2022, with higher costs across the basket.

For 2023, we currently expect commodity cost inflation of 5% to 6% for the year with prices locked for approximately 40% of our forecasted costs and the remainder subject to floating market prices.

Restaurant Labor Expenses

Restaurant labor expense, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, increased to 33.1% in 2022 compared to 32.7% in 2021. This increase was primarily due to wage and other labor inflation of 8.3% in 2022. Wage and other labor inflation was primarily due to higher wage and benefit expense driven by labor market pressures along with increases in state-mandated minimum and tipped wage rates and increased investment in our people. In addition, a higher mix of dining room sales versus to-go sales also contributed to the increase. The increase was partially offset by the benefit of a higher guest check as well as a decrease in group insurance and workers' compensation expense due to favorable claims experience of \$7.2 million as compared to the prior year.

In 2023, we anticipate our labor costs will continue to be pressured by wage and other labor inflation of 5% to 6% driven by labor market pressures, increases in state-mandated minimum and tipped wages and increased investment in our people.

Restaurant Rent Expense

Restaurant rent expense, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, remained flat at 1.7% in both periods presented. The increase in average unit volume was offset by higher rent expense, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, at our newer restaurants.

Restaurant Other Operating Expenses

Restaurant other operating expenses, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, decreased to 14.9% in 2022 compared to 15.1% in 2021. The decrease was primarily due to the increase in average unit volume and lower supplies and bonus expense partially offset by higher credit card charges and repair and maintenance costs.

Restaurant Pre-opening Expenses

Pre-opening expenses were \$21.9 million in 2022 compared to \$24.3 million in 2021. Pre-opening costs will fluctuate from period to period based on the specific pre-opening costs incurred for each restaurant, the number and timing of restaurant openings and the number and timing of restaurant managers hired.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses

Depreciation and amortization expenses, as a percentage of revenue, decreased to 3.4% in 2022 compared to 3.7% in 2021. The decrease was primarily due to the increase in average unit volume partially offset by higher depreciation at new restaurants and increased amortization of intangible assets generated from franchise restaurant acquisitions.

Impairment and Closure Costs, Net

Impairment and closure costs, net were \$1.6 million and \$0.7 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. In 2022, impairment and closure costs, net included \$1.7 million related to the impairment of land, building and operating lease right-of-use assets at three restaurants, two of which have relocated and \$0.6 million related to ongoing closure costs. This was partially offset by a \$0.7 million gain on the sale of land and building that was previously classified as assets held for sale. In 2021, impairment and closure costs, net included the impairment of the fixed assets and operating lease right-of-use assets at two restaurants, both of which have relocated.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses, as a percentage of total revenue, decreased to 4.3% in 2022 compared to 4.5% in 2021. The decrease was primarily driven by the increase in average unit volume and lower legal settlement expense partially offset by increased managing partner conference expense of \$2.5 million.

Interest Expense, Net

Interest expense was \$0.1 million in 2022 compared to \$3.7 million in 2021. The decrease was primarily driven by increased earnings on our cash and cash equivalents and decreased borrowings on our amended revolving credit facility.

Income Taxes

Our effective tax rate increased to 13.6% in 2022 compared to 13.5% in 2021. The increase was primarily due to lower excess tax benefits related to our share-based compensation program partially offset by an increase in the FICA tip tax credit. For 2023, we expect our effective tax rate to be approximately 14% based on forecasted operating results, excluding the impact of any legislative changes enacted.

Segment Information

We manage our restaurant and franchising operations by concept and as a result have identified Texas Roadhouse, Bubba's 33, Jagers and our retail initiatives as separate operating segments. Our reportable segments are Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33. The Texas Roadhouse reportable segment includes the results of our domestic company Texas Roadhouse restaurants and domestic and international franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurants. The Bubba's 33 reportable segment includes the results of our domestic company Bubba's 33 restaurants. Our remaining operating segments, which include the results of our domestic company Jagers restaurants and the results of our retail initiatives, are included in Other.

Management uses restaurant margin as the measure for assessing performance of our segments. Restaurant margin (in dollars and as a percentage of restaurant and other sales) represents restaurant and other sales less restaurant-level operating costs, including food and beverage costs, labor, rent and other operating costs. Restaurant margin also includes sales and operating costs related to our non-royalty based retail initiatives. Restaurant margin is used by our chief operating decision maker ("CODM") to evaluate restaurant-level operating efficiency and performance. A reconciliation of income from operations to restaurant margin is included in the Results of Operations section above.

The following table presents a summary of restaurant margin by segment (in thousands):

	52 Weeks Ended			
	December 27, 2022		December 28, 2021	
Texas Roadhouse.....	\$ 600,197	16.0 %	\$ 552,039	16.9 %
Bubba's 33	26,934	12.7	28,862	16.6
Other.....	370	2.6	831	7.6
Total.....	<u>\$ 627,501</u>	<u>15.7 %</u>	<u>\$ 581,732</u>	<u>16.9 %</u>

In our Texas Roadhouse reportable segment, restaurant margin dollars increased \$48.2 million or 8.7% in 2022. The increase was primarily due to higher sales which were partially offset by commodity and wage and other labor inflation. In addition, restaurant margin, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, decreased to 16.0% in 2022 from 16.9% in 2021. Restaurant margin was negatively impacted by commodity and wage and other labor inflation which was partially offset by the benefit of an increase in comparable restaurant sales.

In our Bubba's 33 reportable segment, restaurant margin dollars decreased \$1.9 million or 6.7% in 2022. In addition, restaurant margin, as a percentage of restaurant and other sales, decreased to 12.7% in 2022 from 16.6% in 2021. These decreases were primarily driven by commodity and wage and other labor inflation which was partially offset by the benefit of an increase in comparable restaurant sales.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following table presents a summary of our net cash provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	2022	2021
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 511,725	\$ 468,826
Net cash used in investing activities	(263,734)	(195,104)
Net cash used in financing activities	(409,775)	(301,232)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>\$ (161,784)</u>	<u>\$ (27,510)</u>

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$511.7 million in 2022 compared to \$468.8 million in 2021. This increase was primarily due to an increase in net income, an increase in non-cash items such as depreciation and amortization and a favorable increase in working capital. The favorable increase in working capital was partially offset by the final remittance of our deferred payroll tax liability of \$23.0 million related to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act.

Our operations have not required significant working capital and, like many restaurant companies, we have been able to operate with negative working capital. Sales are primarily for cash, and restaurant operations do not require significant inventories or receivables. In addition, we receive trade credit for the purchase of food, beverages and supplies, thereby reducing the need for incremental working capital to support growth.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$263.7 million in 2022 compared to \$195.1 million in 2021. The increase was due to the acquisition of eight franchise restaurants for a net purchase price of \$33.1 million as well as an increase in capital expenditures, primarily driven by an increase in new company restaurant construction and refurbishments and relocations of existing restaurants.

We require capital principally for the development of new company restaurants, the refurbishment or relocation of existing restaurants and the acquisition of franchise restaurants, if any. We either lease our restaurant site locations under operating leases for periods generally of five to 30 years (including renewal periods) or purchase the land when appropriate. As of December 27, 2022, 150 of the 597 company restaurants have been developed on land which we own.

The following table presents a summary of capital expenditures (in thousands):

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
New company restaurants	\$ 139,210	\$ 123,044
Refurbishment or expansion of existing restaurants	84,414	64,146
Relocation of existing restaurants	18,478	8,374
Capital expenditures related to Support Center office	4,019	5,128
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ 246,121</u>	<u>\$ 200,692</u>

Our future capital requirements will primarily depend on the number and mix of new restaurants we open, the timing of those openings and the restaurant prototype developed in a given fiscal year. These requirements will include costs directly related to new restaurant construction costs or relocating existing restaurants and may also include costs necessary to ensure that our infrastructure is able to support a larger restaurant base. In 2023, we expect our capital expenditures to be approximately \$265 million as we currently plan to open approximately 25 to 30 Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 company restaurants. We also expect to have as many as four relocations in 2023. In addition, on the first day of our 2023 fiscal year, we completed the acquisition of eight domestic franchise restaurants for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$39.0 million. We intend to satisfy our capital requirements over the next 12 months with cash on hand, net cash provided by operating activities, and if needed, funds available under our amended credit facility.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$409.8 million in 2022 compared to \$301.2 million in 2021. The increase is primarily due to the significant increases in share repurchases and our dividend payment. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in repayments made on our amended revolving credit facility.

On March 17, 2022, the Board approved a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock. This stock repurchase program has no expiration date and replaced a previous stock repurchase program which was approved on May 31, 2019. All repurchases to date under our stock repurchase programs have been made through open market transactions. The timing and amount of any repurchases will be determined by management under parameters established by the Board, based on an evaluation of our stock price, market conditions and other corporate considerations.

In 2022, we paid \$212.9 million to repurchase 2,734,005 shares of our common stock. This includes \$133.1 million repurchased under our current authorized stock repurchase program and \$79.7 million repurchased under our prior authorization. In 2021, we paid \$51.6 million to repurchase 584,932 shares of our common stock. As of December 27, 2022, \$166.9 million remained under our authorized stock repurchase program.

On February 17, 2022, our Board authorized the payment of a quarterly dividend of \$0.46 per share of common stock. The payment of dividends totaled \$124.1 million and \$83.7 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively. On February 14, 2023, our Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.55 per share of common stock.

We paid distributions of \$7.8 million and \$8.2 million in 2022 and 2021, respectively, to equity holders of our majority-owned company restaurants.

On May 4, 2021, we entered into an agreement to amend our revolving credit facility with a syndicate of commercial lenders led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and PNC Bank, N.A. The amended revolving credit facility remains an unsecured, revolving credit agreement and has a borrowing capacity of up to \$300.0 million with the option to increase by an additional \$200.0 million subject to certain limitations, including approval by the syndicate of lenders. The amendment also extended the maturity date to May 1, 2026.

The terms of the amendment require us to pay interest on outstanding borrowings at the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin of 0.875% to 1.875% and pay a commitment fee of 0.125% to 0.30% per year on any unused portion of the amended revolving credit facility, in each case depending on our leverage ratio. The agreement also provides an Alternate Base Rate that may be substituted for LIBOR.

As of December 27, 2022, we had \$50.0 million outstanding on the amended revolving credit facility and \$233.5 million of availability, net of \$16.5 million of outstanding letters of credit. As of December 28, 2021, we had \$100.0 million outstanding on the amended revolving credit facility and \$189.1 million of availability, net of \$10.9 million of outstanding letters of credit. These outstanding amounts are included as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheets.

The interest rate for the \$50.0 million outstanding as of December 27, 2022 was 5.21%. The interest rate for the \$100.0 million outstanding as of December 28, 2021 was 0.98%.

The lenders' obligation to extend credit pursuant to the amended revolving credit facility depends on us maintaining certain financial covenants. We were in compliance with all financial covenants as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes the amount of payments due under specified contractual obligations as of December 27, 2022 (in thousands):

	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	More than 5 years
Long-term debt obligation, including current maturities	\$ 50,000	\$ —	—	\$ 50,000	\$ —
Obligations under finance leases	2,750	—	—	—	2,750
Interest(1)	13,208	2,919	5,840	1,484	2,965
Real estate operating lease obligations	1,191,064	66,675	132,401	130,574	861,414
Capital obligations	205,663	205,663	—	—	—
Total contractual obligations(2)	<u>\$ 1,462,685</u>	<u>\$ 275,257</u>	<u>\$ 138,241</u>	<u>\$ 182,058</u>	<u>\$ 867,129</u>

(1) Includes interest on our revolving credit facility and interest on our financing leases. We used the interest rate on our amended revolving credit facility as of December 27, 2022 for our variable rate debt and assumed \$50.0 million remains outstanding on our amended revolving credit facility through the respective maturity for all borrowings. We assumed a constant interest rate until maturity on our financing leases.

(2) Unrecognized tax benefits under Accounting Standards Codification 740, *Income Taxes*, are not significant and excluded from this amount.

We have no material minimum purchase commitments with our vendors that extend beyond a year. Refer to Notes 5, 8 and 13 to the consolidated financial statements for details of contractual obligations.

Guarantees

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we were contingently liable for \$11.3 million and \$12.2 million, respectively, for seven lease guarantees. These amounts represent the maximum potential liability of future payments under the guarantees. In the event of default, the indemnity and default clauses in our assignment agreements govern our ability to pursue and recover damages incurred. No liabilities have been recorded as of December 27, 2022 as the likelihood of default was deemed to be less than probable and the fair value of the guarantees is not considered significant.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The above discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities. Our significant accounting policies are described in Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Critical accounting policies are those that we believe are most important to portraying our financial condition and results of operations and also require the greatest amount of subjective or complex judgments by management. Judgments or uncertainties regarding the application of these policies may result in significantly different amounts being reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. We consider the following policies to be the most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment of Long-lived Assets. We evaluate long-lived assets related to each restaurant to be held and used in the business, such as property and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets and intangible assets subject to amortization, for impairment whenever events and circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a restaurant may not be recoverable. For the purposes of this evaluation, we define the asset group at the individual restaurant level. When we evaluate the restaurants, cash flows are the primary indicator of impairment. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by comparison of the carrying amount of the restaurant to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the restaurant. Under our policies, trailing 12-month cash flow results under a predetermined amount at the individual restaurant level signals a potential impairment. In our evaluation of restaurants that do not meet the cash flow threshold, we estimate future undiscounted cash flows from operating the restaurant over its estimated useful life, which is usually a period of 25 years. In the estimation of future cash flows, we consider the period of time the restaurant has been open, the trend of operations over such period and future periods and expectations for future sales growth. We limit assumptions about important factors such as trend of future operations and sales growth to those that are supportable based upon our plans for the restaurant and actual results at comparable restaurants. Both qualitative and quantitative information are considered when evaluating for potential impairments. As we assess the ongoing expected cash flows and carrying amounts of our long-lived assets, these factors could cause us to realize a material impairment charge.

If assets are determined to be impaired, we measure the impairment charge by calculating the amount by which the asset carrying amount exceeds its estimated fair value. The determination of asset fair value is also subject to significant judgment. We generally measure estimated fair value by discounting estimated future cash flows. When fair value is measured by discounting estimated future cash flows, the assumptions used are consistent with what we believe hypothetical market participants would use. We also use a discount rate that is commensurate with the risk inherent in the projected cash flows. If these assumptions change in the future, we may be required to record impairment charges for these assets.

In 2022, we recorded impairment and closure costs, net of \$1.6 million. This included \$1.7 million related to the impairment of land, building and operating lease right-of-use assets at three restaurants, two of which have relocated and \$0.6 million related to ongoing closure costs. This was partially offset by a gain of \$0.7 million associated with the sale of land and building that was previously classified as assets held for sale. Refer to Note 17 in the consolidated financial statements for further discussion regarding closures and impairments recorded in 2022, 2021 and 2020.

Goodwill. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and is tested more frequently if events and circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit. Goodwill is required to be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, or the level of internal reporting that reflects the way in which an entity manages its businesses. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment, or one level below an operating segment. An entity may first assess qualitative factors

in order to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The entity may also elect to bypass the qualitative assessment and determine the fair value of the reporting unit and compare it to its carrying amount. The fair value of the reporting unit may be based on several valuation approaches including capitalization of earnings, discounted cash flows, comparable public company market multiples and comparable acquisition market multiples. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for any excess of the carrying amount of the reporting unit's goodwill over the fair value of the reporting unit.

At December 27, 2022, our Texas Roadhouse reporting unit had allocated goodwill of \$148.7 million. No other reporting units had goodwill balances. In 2021, due to a change in our management reporting structure, we changed the designation of our operating segment and reporting unit to be at the concept level from the restaurant level. As a result of this change, in 2021, we performed the goodwill impairment analysis at both the individual restaurant and concept level to substantiate that our goodwill was not impaired under either reporting unit definition. In 2022, we performed the goodwill impairment analysis at the concept level.

In performing the qualitative assessment, we reviewed factors such as macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, changes in management or key personnel, sustained decreases in share price and the overall financial performance of the Company's reporting units at the concept level. As a result of the qualitative assessment, no indicators of impairment were identified, and no additional indicators of impairment were identified through the end of the fourth quarter that would require additional testing. Changes in circumstances existing at the measurement date or at other times in the future could result in an impairment loss. Refer to Note 17 in the consolidated financial statements for further discussion regarding closures and impairments recorded, if any.

Effects of Inflation

We are currently operating in a period of high inflation, led primarily by commodity cost and wage and other labor inflation. Commodity cost inflation is due to increased costs incurred by our vendors related to increased labor, transportation, packaging, and raw materials costs. Wage and other labor inflation is driven by higher wage and benefit expense due to by labor market pressures along with increases in state-mandated minimum and tipped wage rates and increased investment in our people. Some of the impacts of inflation have been offset by menu price increases and other adjustments made during the year. Whether we are able and/or choose to continue to offset the effects of inflation will determine to what extent, if any, inflation affects our restaurant profitability in future periods.

ITEM 7A—QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on variable rate debt and changes in commodity prices. Our exposure to interest rate fluctuations is limited to our outstanding bank debt. The terms of the amended revolving credit facility require us to pay interest on outstanding borrowings at London Interbank Offering Rate ("LIBOR") plus a margin of 0.875% to 1.875% and pay a commitment fee of 0.125% to 0.30% per year on any unused portion of the amended revolving credit facility, in each case depending on our leverage ratio. The amended revolving credit facility also provides an Alternate Base Rate that may be substituted for LIBOR. As of December 27, 2022, we had \$50.0 million outstanding on our amended credit agreement. This outstanding amount is included as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheets.

The interest rate for the \$50.0 million outstanding on our amended revolving credit facility as of December 27, 2022 was 5.21%. Should interest rates based on these variable rate borrowings increase by one percentage point, our estimated annual interest expense would increase by \$0.5 million.

In an effort to secure high quality, low-cost ingredients used in the products sold in our restaurants, we employ various purchasing and pricing contract techniques. When purchasing certain types of commodities, we may be subject to prevailing market conditions resulting in unpredictable price volatility. For certain commodities, we may also enter into contracts for terms of one year or less that are either fixed price agreements or fixed volume agreements where the price is negotiated with reference to fluctuating market prices. We currently do not use financial instruments to hedge commodity prices, but we will continue to evaluate their effectiveness. Extreme and/or long-term increases in commodity prices could adversely affect our future results, especially if we are unable, primarily due to competitive reasons, to increase menu prices. Additionally, if there is a time lag between the increasing commodity prices and our ability to increase menu prices or if we believe the commodity price increase to be short in duration and we choose not to pass on the cost increases, our short-term financial results could be negatively affected.

We are subject to business risk as our beef supply is highly dependent upon four vendors. To date, we have been able to properly manage any supply shortages but have experienced increased costs. If these vendors are unable to fulfill their obligations under their contracts, we may encounter further supply shortages and/or higher costs to secure adequate supply and a possible loss of sales, any of which would harm our business.

ITEM 8—FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL DATA

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 15.

ITEM 9—CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A—CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

We have evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to, and as defined in, Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the evaluation, performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer (the "CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer (the "CFO"), our management, including the CEO and CFO, concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 27, 2022.

Changes in internal control

There were no significant changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 27, 2022 that materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our management is required to assess the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of each fiscal year and report, based on that assessment, whether the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. As defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Therefore, internal control over financial reporting determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and may not prevent or detect all misstatements.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our CEO and CFO, we assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this report. In this assessment, the Company applied criteria based on the "Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)" issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. These criteria are in the areas of control environment, risk assessment, control activities, information and communication, and monitoring. The Company's assessment included documenting, evaluating and testing the design and operating effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Based upon this evaluation, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 27, 2022.

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited our Consolidated Financial Statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K, has also audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 27, 2022 as stated in their report at F-3.

ITEM 9B—OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 9C—DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

None.

PART III

ITEM 10—DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding our directors is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth under "Election of Directors" in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

Information regarding our executive officers has been included in Part I of this Annual Report under the caption "Executive Officers of the Company."

Information regarding our corporate governance is incorporated herein by reference to the information set forth in our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

ITEM 11—EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

ITEM 12—SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

As of December 27, 2022, shares of common stock authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans are summarized in the following table. Refer to Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of the plans.

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Shares to Be Issued Upon Vest Date (1)</u>	<u>Shares Available for Future Grants</u>
Plans approved by stockholders	524,439	6,598,721
Plans not approved by stockholders	—	—
Total	<u>524,439</u>	<u>6,598,721</u>

(1) Total number of shares consist of 494,839 restricted stock units and 29,600 performance stock units. Shares in this column are excluded from the Shares Available for Future Grants column. No stock options were outstanding as of December 27, 2022.

ITEM 13—CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

ITEM 14—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Incorporated by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement to be dated on or about March 31, 2023.

PART IV

ITEM 15—EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

Description	Page Number in Report
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (PCAOB ID: 185)	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020	F-8
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Omitted due to inapplicability or because required information is shown in our Consolidated Financial Statements or Notes thereto.

3. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 28, 2016) (File No. 000-50972)
3.2	Bylaws of Registrant (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Registrant (File No. 333-115259))
4.1	Description of Securities (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 000-50972))
10.1*	Form of Indemnification Agreement for Director and Executive Officer
10.2	Form of Limited Partnership Agreement and Operating Agreement for certain company-managed Texas Roadhouse restaurants, including schedule of the owners of such restaurants and the aggregate interests held by directors, executive officers and 5% stockholders who are parties to such an agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Registrant (File No. 333-115259))
10.3	Form of Franchise Agreement and Preliminary Agreement for a Texas Roadhouse restaurant franchise, including schedule of directors, executive officers and 5% stockholders which have entered into either agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 of Registrant (File No. 333-115259))
10.4	Schedule of the owners of company-managed Texas Roadhouse restaurants and the aggregate interests held by directors, executive officers and 5% stockholders who are parties to Limited Partnership Agreements and Operating Agreements as of December 27, 2022 the form of which is set forth in Exhibit 10.2 of this Form 10-K
10.5	Schedule of the directors, executive officers and 5% stockholders which have entered into Franchise Agreements or Preliminary Agreements for a Texas Roadhouse Franchise as of December 27, 2022 the form of which is set forth in Exhibit 10.3 of this Form 10-K
10.6*	Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference from Appendix A to the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 5, 2013 (File No. 000-50972))
10.7*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award under the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 25, 2013 (File No. 000-50972))

Exhibit No.	Description
10.8*	Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Cash Bonus Plan for cash incentive awards granted pursuant to the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 25, 2013 (File No. 000-50972))
10.9*	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2015 (File No. 000-50972))
10.10*	Amended and Restated Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan for officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2014 (File No. 000-50972))
10.11*	Amended and Restated Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan for non-officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2014 (File No. 000-50972))
10.12*	Second Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan of Texas Roadhouse Management Corp., as amended December 19, 2007 and December 31, 2008 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2014 (File No. 000-50972))
10.13*	Third Amended and Restated Deferred Compensation Plan of Texas Roadhouse Management Corp., effective January 1, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 30, 2014 (File No. 000-50972))
10.14*	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Agreement under Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.47 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2015 (File No. 000-50972))
10.15	Master Lease Agreement dated October 26, 2018 between Paragon Centre Holdings, LLC and Texas Roadhouse Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 25, 2018 (File No. 000-50972))
10.16	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of August 7, 2017, by and among Texas Roadhouse Inc., and the lenders named therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 7, 2017 (File No. 000-50972))
10.17	Assignment and Assumption Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Holdings LLC and Texas Roadhouse, Inc. dated October 26, 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 000-50972))
10.18	First Amendment to Paragon Centre Master Lease Agreement between Paragon Centre Holdings, LLC and Texas Roadhouse, Inc. dated December 13, 2019 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2019 (File No. 000-50972))
10.19	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of May 11, 2020, by and among Texas Roadhouse, Inc., and the lenders named therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on 8-K dated May 11, 2020 (File No. 000-50972))
10.20*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and Gerald L. Morgan entered into as of December 17, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2020 (File No. 000-50972))
10.21*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and S. Chris Jacobsen entered into as of December 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.36 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2020 (File No. 000-50972))
10.22*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and Tonya Robinson entered into as of December 30, 2020 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 29, 2020 (File No. 000-50972))
10.23*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and Christopher C. Colson entered into as of March 31, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 30, 2021 (File No. 000- 50972))

Exhibit No.	Description
10.24*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. and Gerald L. Morgan dated March 31, 2021, with a retroactive effective date of March 18, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.25*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and Regina A. Tobin entered into as of June 15, 2021 with an effective date of June 30, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 29, 2021 (File No. 000- 50972))
10.26*	Employment Agreement between Registrant and Hernan E. Mujica entered into as of June 15, 2021 with an effective date of June 30, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 29, 2021 (File No. 000- 50972))
10.27	Second Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of May 4, 2021 by and among Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and the lenders named therein and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as Administrative Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 4, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.28*	Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference from Appendix A to the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 2, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.29*	Form of Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.30*	Form of Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Officers) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.31*	Form of Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Member of Board of Directors) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 2021 (File No. 000-50972))
10.32*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. and Gerald L. Morgan dated January 9, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2023 (File No. 000-50972))
10.33*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. and Regina A. Tobin dated January 9, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2023 (File No. 000-50972))
10.34*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. and Hernan E. Mujica dated January 9, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2023 (File No. 000-50972))
10.35*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement between Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. and Christopher C. Colson dated January 9, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 6, 2023 (File No. 000-50972))
10.36*	Separation Agreement and Release of Claims dated January 5, 2023 by and between Tonya R. Robinson and Texas Roadhouse Management Corp. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 4, 2023 (File No. 000-50972))
21.1	List of Subsidiaries
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Exhibit No.	Description
101	The following financial statements from the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2022, filed February 24, 2023, formatted in inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language (iXBRL): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
104	Cover page, formatted in iXBRL and contained in Exhibit 101.

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to Form 10-K.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

TEXAS ROADHOUSE, INC.

By: /s/ GERALD L. MORGAN

Chief Executive Officer, Director

Date: February 24, 2023

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ GERALD L. MORGAN</u> W. Gerald L. Morgan	Chief Executive Officer, Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ KEITH V. HUMPICH</u> Keith V. Humpich	Interim Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer) (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ GREGORY N. MOORE</u> Gregory N. Moore	Chairman of the Board, Director	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ MICHAEL A. CRAWFORD</u> Michael A. Crawford	Director	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ DONNA E. EPPS</u> Donna E. Epps	Director	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ CURTIS A. WARFIELD</u> Curtis A. Warfield	Director	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ KATHLEEN M. WIDMER</u> Kathleen M. Widmer	Director	February 24, 2023
<u>/s/ JAMES R. ZARLEY</u> James R. Zarley	Director	February 24, 2023

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Texas Roadhouse, Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 27, 2022, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 27, 2022, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 27, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated February 24, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of a critical audit matter does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Potential indicators of impairment of long-lived assets

As discussed in Notes 2 and 17 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company assesses long-lived assets, primarily related to restaurants held and used in the business, including property and equipment and right-of-use assets, for potential impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a restaurant, or asset group, may not be recoverable. Trailing 12-month cash flows under predetermined amounts at the individual restaurant level are the Company's primary indicator that the carrying amount of a restaurant may not be recoverable. Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation, and the operating lease right-of-use asset, net as of December 27, 2022 were \$1,270.3 million and \$630.3 million, respectively.

We identified the assessment of the Company's determination of potential indicators of impairment of long-lived assets as a critical audit matter. Subjective auditor judgement was required to evaluate the events or circumstances indicating the carrying amount of an asset group may not be recoverable, including the determination of the cash flow thresholds and the utilization of the trailing 12-month cash flows to identify a potential impairment trigger.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls over the Company's long-lived asset impairment process, including controls relating to determination and identification of potential indicators of impairment. We evaluated the Company's methodology of using trailing 12-month cash flow results under predetermined thresholds at the individual restaurant level as a potential indicator of impairment. Specifically, we evaluated the Company's assessment of the factors considered, including the cash flows at the individual restaurant level and the cash flow thresholds used in the Company's analysis. We tested that those restaurants with trailing 12-month cash flows were evaluated for potential impairment triggers and we compared the trailing 12-month cash flows to historical financial data. We also assessed other events and circumstances that could have been indicative of a potential impairment trigger by reviewing management's development reports and related meeting minutes and the board of directors meeting minutes.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1998.

Louisville, Kentucky

February 24, 2023

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Texas Roadhouse, Inc.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of December 27, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 27, 2022, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 27, 2022, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated February 24, 2023 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become

inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Louisville, Kentucky

February 24, 2023

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share and per share data)

	<u>December 27, 2022</u>	<u>December 28, 2021</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 173,861	\$ 335,645
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$50 at December 27, 2022 and \$17 at December 28, 2021	150,264	161,358
Inventories, net	38,015	31,595
Prepaid income taxes	5,097	10,701
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	29,604	24,226
Total current assets	<u>396,841</u>	<u>563,525</u>
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$968,036 at December 27, 2022 and \$869,375 at December 28, 2021	1,270,349	1,162,441
Operating lease right-of-use assets, net	630,258	578,413
Goodwill	148,732	127,001
Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$17,905 at December 27, 2022 and \$15,092 at December 28, 2021	5,607	1,520
Other assets	73,878	79,052
Total assets	<u>\$ 2,525,665</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,952</u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	\$ 25,490	\$ 21,952
Accounts payable	105,560	95,234
Deferred revenue-gift cards	335,403	300,657
Accrued wages and payroll taxes	54,544	64,716
Income taxes payable	434	85
Accrued taxes and licenses	35,264	33,375
Other accrued liabilities	95,315	86,125
Total current liabilities	<u>652,010</u>	<u>602,144</u>
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	677,874	622,892
Long-term debt	50,000	100,000
Restricted stock and other deposits	7,979	8,027
Deferred tax liabilities, net	20,979	11,734
Other liabilities	89,161	93,671
Total liabilities	<u>1,498,003</u>	<u>1,438,468</u>
Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock (\$0.001 par value, 1,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued or outstanding)	—	—
Common stock (\$0.001 par value, 100,000,000 shares authorized, 66,973,311 and 69,382,418 shares issued and outstanding at December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, respectively)	67	69
Additional paid-in-capital	13,139	114,504
Retained earnings	999,432	943,551
Total Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries stockholders' equity	<u>1,012,638</u>	<u>1,058,124</u>
Noncontrolling interests	15,024	15,360
Total equity	<u>1,027,662</u>	<u>1,073,484</u>
Total liabilities and equity	<u>\$ 2,525,665</u>	<u>\$ 2,511,952</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Revenue:			
Restaurant and other sales	\$ 3,988,791	\$ 3,439,176	\$ 2,380,177
Franchise royalties and fees	26,128	24,770	17,946
Total revenue	<u>4,014,919</u>	<u>3,463,946</u>	<u>2,398,123</u>
Costs and expenses:			
Restaurant operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization shown separately below):			
Food and beverage	1,378,192	1,156,628	780,646
Labor	1,319,959	1,123,003	875,764
Rent	66,834	60,005	54,401
Other operating	596,305	517,808	403,726
Pre-opening	21,883	24,335	20,099
Depreciation and amortization	137,237	126,761	117,877
Impairment and closure, net	1,600	734	2,263
General and administrative	172,712	157,480	119,503
Total costs and expenses	<u>3,694,722</u>	<u>3,166,754</u>	<u>2,374,279</u>
Income from operations	320,197	297,192	23,844
Interest expense, net	124	3,663	4,091
Equity income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated affiliates	1,239	(637)	(500)
Income before taxes	321,312	292,892	19,253
Income tax expense (benefit)	43,715	39,578	(15,672)
Net income including noncontrolling interests	277,597	253,314	34,925
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	7,779	8,020	3,670
Net income attributable to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries	<u>\$ 269,818</u>	<u>\$ 245,294</u>	<u>\$ 31,255</u>
Other comprehensive income, net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax of \$—, (\$36) and (\$40), respectively	—	106	119
Total comprehensive income	<u>\$ 269,818</u>	<u>\$ 245,400</u>	<u>\$ 31,374</u>
Net income per common share attributable to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries:			
Basic	<u>\$ 3.99</u>	<u>\$ 3.52</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 3.97</u>	<u>\$ 3.50</u>	<u>\$ 0.45</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	<u>67,643</u>	<u>69,709</u>	<u>69,438</u>
Diluted	<u>67,920</u>	<u>70,098</u>	<u>69,893</u>
Cash dividends declared per share	<u>\$ 1.84</u>	<u>\$ 1.20</u>	<u>\$ 0.36</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(tabular amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Shares	Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance, December 31, 2019	69,400,252	\$ 69	\$ 140,501	\$ 775,649	\$ (225)	\$ 915,994	\$ 15,175	\$ 931,169
Net income	—	—	—	31,255	—	31,255	3,670	34,925
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	119	119	—	119
Noncontrolling interest contribution	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	133
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3,432)	(3,432)
Dividends declared (\$0.36 per share)	—	—	—	(24,989)	—	(24,989)	—	(24,989)
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans including tax effects	615,181	1	(1)	—	—	—	—	—
Indirect repurchase of shares for minimum tax withholdings	(201,163)	—	(11,684)	—	—	(11,684)	—	(11,684)
Repurchase of shares of common stock	(252,409)	—	(12,621)	—	—	(12,621)	—	(12,621)
Share-based compensation	—	—	29,431	—	—	29,431	—	29,431
Balance, December 29, 2020	<u>69,561,861</u>	<u>\$ 70</u>	<u>\$ 145,626</u>	<u>\$ 781,915</u>	<u>\$ (106)</u>	<u>\$ 927,505</u>	<u>\$ 15,546</u>	<u>\$ 943,051</u>
Net income	—	—	—	245,294	—	245,294	8,020	253,314
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	106	106	—	106
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,206)	(8,206)
Dividends declared (\$1.20 per share)	—	—	—	(83,658)	—	(83,658)	—	(83,658)
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans including tax effects	595,534	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indirect repurchase of shares for minimum tax withholdings	(190,045)	—	(17,628)	—	—	(17,628)	—	(17,628)
Repurchase of shares of common stock	(584,932)	(1)	(51,633)	—	—	(51,634)	—	(51,634)
Share-based compensation	—	—	38,139	—	—	38,139	—	38,139
Balance, December 28, 2021	<u>69,382,418</u>	<u>\$ 69</u>	<u>\$ 114,504</u>	<u>\$ 943,551</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,058,124</u>	<u>\$ 15,360</u>	<u>\$ 1,073,484</u>
Net income	—	—	—	269,818	—	269,818	7,779	277,597
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,775)	(7,775)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	—	—	(1,395)	—	—	(1,395)	(340)	(1,735)
Dividends declared (\$1.84 per share)	—	—	—	(124,137)	—	(124,137)	—	(124,137)
Shares issued under share-based compensation plans including tax effects	474,771	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indirect repurchase of shares for minimum tax withholdings	(149,873)	—	(13,576)	—	—	(13,576)	—	(13,576)
Repurchase of shares of common stock	(2,734,005)	(2)	(123,057)	(89,800)	—	(212,859)	—	(212,859)
Share-based compensation	—	—	36,663	—	—	36,663	—	36,663
Balance, December 27, 2022	<u>66,973,311</u>	<u>\$ 67</u>	<u>\$ 13,139</u>	<u>\$ 999,432</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,012,638</u>	<u>\$ 15,024</u>	<u>\$ 1,027,662</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income including noncontrolling interests	\$ 277,597	\$ 253,314	\$ 34,925
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	137,237	126,761	117,877
Deferred income taxes	9,456	8,896	(19,932)
Loss on disposition of assets	5,206	3,167	3,144
Impairment and closure costs	1,770	673	2,290
Equity (income) loss from investments in unconsolidated affiliates	(1,239)	637	500
Distributions of income received from investments in unconsolidated affiliates	1,022	1,071	329
Provision for doubtful accounts	33	7	(1)
Share-based compensation expense	36,663	38,139	29,431
Changes in operating working capital:			
Receivables	11,062	(62,399)	1,058
Inventories	(6,099)	(9,231)	(2,017)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(6,540)	(2,485)	(2,133)
Other assets	5,775	(13,918)	(12,698)
Accounts payable	5,408	27,730	490
Deferred revenue—gift cards	33,799	67,845	23,458
Accrued wages and payroll taxes	(10,172)	12,734	12,283
Prepaid income taxes and income taxes payable	5,953	(8,973)	372
Accrued taxes and licenses	1,889	8,624	(5,700)
Other accrued liabilities	2,147	20,352	4,099
Operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	5,268	5,553	4,635
Other liabilities	(4,510)	(9,671)	38,028
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>511,725</u>	<u>468,826</u>	<u>230,438</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures—property and equipment	(246,121)	(200,692)	(154,401)
Acquisition of franchise restaurants, net of cash acquired	(33,069)	—	(10,580)
Proceeds from sale of investment in unconsolidated affiliate	316	—	—
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	2,269	—	1,709
Proceeds from sale leaseback transactions	12,871	5,588	2,167
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(263,734)</u>	<u>(195,104)</u>	<u>(161,105)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
(Payments on) proceeds from revolving credit facility, net	(50,000)	(140,000)	240,000
Debt issuance costs	—	(708)	(641)
Proceeds from noncontrolling interest contribution	—	—	133
Distributions to noncontrolling interest holders	(7,775)	(8,206)	(3,432)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest	(1,735)	—	—
Proceeds from (payments on) restricted stock and other deposits, net	307	602	(823)
Indirect repurchase of shares for minimum tax withholdings	(13,576)	(17,628)	(11,684)
Repurchase of shares of common stock	(212,859)	(51,634)	(12,621)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(124,137)	(83,658)	(24,989)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(409,775)</u>	<u>(301,232)</u>	<u>185,943</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(161,784)	(27,510)	255,276
Cash and cash equivalents—beginning of period	335,645	363,155	107,879
Cash and cash equivalents—end of period	<u>\$ 173,861</u>	<u>\$ 335,645</u>	<u>\$ 363,155</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	\$ 1,547	\$ 3,186	\$ 3,890
Income taxes paid	\$ 25,910	\$ 39,789	\$ 3,776
Capital expenditures included in current liabilities	\$ 34,689	\$ 23,087	\$ 14,808

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(1) Description of Business

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. (collectively, the "Company," "we," "our" and/or "us"), is a growing restaurant company operating predominately in the casual dining segment. Our late founder, W. Kent Taylor, started the business in 1993 with the opening of the first Texas Roadhouse restaurant in Clarksville, Indiana.

As of December 27, 2022, we owned and operated 597 restaurants and franchised an additional 100 restaurants in 49 states and ten foreign countries. Of the 597 company restaurants that were operating at December 27, 2022, 577 were wholly-owned and 20 were majority-owned and we operated 552 as Texas Roadhouse restaurants, 40 as Bubba's 33 restaurants and five as Jagers restaurants. Of the 100 franchise restaurants, 62 were domestic and 38 were international restaurants, all of which were operated as Texas Roadhouse restaurants.

As of December 28, 2021, we owned and operated 566 restaurants and franchised an additional 101 restaurants in 49 states and ten foreign countries. Of the 566 company restaurants that were operating at December 28, 2021, 546 were wholly-owned and 20 were majority-owned and we operated 526 as Texas Roadhouse restaurants, 36 as Bubba's 33 restaurants and four as Jagers restaurants. Of the 101 franchise restaurants, 70 were domestic and 31 were international restaurants, all of which were operated as Texas Roadhouse restaurants.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company has been subject to risks and uncertainties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic (the "pandemic"). These include federal, state and local restrictions on restaurants, some of which limited capacity or seating in dining rooms while others allowed to-go or curbside service only. In 2022, all of our domestic company and franchise restaurants operated without restriction. In 2021 and 2020, all of our domestic company and franchise restaurants operated under various forms of capacity restrictions, which included outdoor and/or to-go or curbside service only.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements present the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company and its majority-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we had majority ownership in 20 restaurants. The portion of income attributable to noncontrolling interests in these restaurants is reflected in the line item entitled "Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests" in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we owned a 5.0% to 10.0% equity interest in 23 and 24 restaurants, respectively. Additionally, as of December 28, 2021, we owned a 40% interest in four non-Texas Roadhouse restaurants in China that was fully impaired in 2021. The unconsolidated restaurants are accounted for using the equity method. Our investments in these unconsolidated affiliates are included in other assets in our consolidated balance sheets, and we record our percentage share of net income earned by these unconsolidated affiliates in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income under equity income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated affiliates.

(b) Fiscal Year

We utilize a 52 or 53 week accounting period that typically ends on the last Tuesday in December. We utilize a 13 week accounting period for quarterly reporting purposes, except in years containing 53 weeks when the fourth quarter contains 14 weeks. Fiscal years 2022, 2021 and 2020 were 52 weeks in length.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(c) Use of Estimates

We have made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reporting of revenue and expenses during the period to prepare these consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amount of property and equipment, goodwill, obligations related to insurance reserves, leases and leasehold improvements, legal reserves, gift card breakage and third-party fees and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(d) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of a company that engage in business activities from which it may earn revenue and incur expenses, and for which separate financial information is available and is regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker ("CODM"), to assess the performance of the individual segments and make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments. The Company's operating segments have been identified in accordance with the provisions of Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") ASC 280, *Segment Reporting*.

We have identified Texas Roadhouse, Bubba's 33, Jagers and our retail initiatives as separate operating segments. In addition, we have identified Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33 as reportable segments. For further discussion of segment reporting, refer to Note 19.

(e) Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents also include receivables from credit card companies as these balances are highly liquid in nature and are settled within two to three business days. These amounted to \$22.0 million and \$26.4 million at December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, respectively.

(f) Receivables

Receivables consist principally of amounts due from retail gift card providers, certain franchise restaurants for reimbursement of labor costs, pre-opening and other expenses, and franchise restaurants for royalty fees.

Receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear interest. The allowance for doubtful accounts is our best estimate of the amount of probable credit losses in our existing accounts receivable. We determine the allowance based on historical collection experience and the age of receivables. We review our allowance for doubtful accounts quarterly. Past due balances over 120 days are reviewed individually for collectability. Account balances are charged off against the allowance after all means of collection have been exhausted and the potential for recovery is considered remote.

(g) Inventories

Inventories, consisting principally of food, beverages and supplies, are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out) or net realizable value.

(h) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is computed on property and equipment, including assets located on leased properties, over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the related assets or the underlying lease term using the straight-line method. In most cases, assets on

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

leased properties are depreciated over a period of time which includes both the initial term of the lease and one or more option periods. Refer to Note 2(i) for further discussion of leases.

The estimated useful lives are:

Land improvements	10 - 25 years
Buildings and leasehold improvements	10 - 25 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 - 10 years

The cost of purchasing transferable liquor licenses through open markets in jurisdictions with a limited number of authorized liquor licenses are capitalized as indefinite-lived assets and included in Property and equipment, net.

(i) Leases

We recognize operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities for real estate leases, including our restaurant leases and Support Center lease, as well as certain restaurant equipment leases based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. We estimate the present value based on our incremental borrowing rate which corresponds to the underlying lease term. In addition, operating lease right-of-use assets are reduced for accrued rent and increased for any initial direct costs recognized at lease inception. For real estate and restaurant equipment leases commencing in 2019 and later, we account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component.

Certain of our operating leases contain predetermined fixed escalations of the minimum rent over the lease term. For these leases, we recognize the related total rent expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We may receive rent concessions or leasehold improvement incentives upon opening a restaurant that is subject to a lease which we consider when determining straight-line rent expense. We also may receive rent holidays, which would begin on the possession date and end when the store opens, during which no cash rent payments are typically due under the terms of the lease. Rent holidays are included in the lease term when determining straight-line rent expense. In recognizing straight-line rent expense, we record the difference between amounts charged to operations and amounts paid as accrued rent.

Certain of our operating leases contain clauses that provide for additional contingent rent based on a percentage of sales greater than certain specified target amounts. We recognize contingent rent expense prior to the achievement of the specified target that triggers the contingent rent, provided achievement of the target is considered probable. In addition, certain of our operating leases have variable escalations of the minimum rent that depend on an index or rate. For these leases, we recognize operating lease right-of-use assets and operating lease liabilities based on the index or rate at the commencement date. Any subsequent changes to the index or rate are recognized as variable rent expense when the escalation is determinable.

Sale-leasebacks are transactions through which we sell previously acquired land at fair value and subsequently enter into a lease agreement on the same land. The resulting lease agreement is evaluated to determine classification as an operating or finance lease and is recorded based on the lease classification. Refer to Note 8 for further discussion of leases.

(j) Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of cost over fair value of assets of businesses acquired. In accordance with ASC 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other* ("ASC 350"), goodwill is not subject to amortization and is evaluated for impairment on an annual basis, or sooner if an event or other circumstance indicates that goodwill may be impaired. The annual assessment date is the first day of our fourth quarter.

ASC 350 requires that goodwill be tested for impairment at the reporting unit level, or the level of internal reporting that reflects the way in which an entity manages its businesses. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment, or one level below an operating segment. Historically, we designated our operating segment and reporting unit to be at the

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

same level which we defined to be the individual restaurant. In 2021, we changed the designation of our operating segment and reporting unit to be at the concept level. As a result of this change, in 2021, we performed the goodwill impairment analysis at both the individual restaurant and concept level to substantiate that our goodwill was not impaired under either reporting unit definition. In 2022, we performed the goodwill impairment analysis at the concept level.

As stated in ASC 350, an entity may first assess qualitative factors in order to determine if it is necessary to perform the quantitative test. In 2022 and 2021, we elected to perform a qualitative assessment for our annual review of goodwill. This review included evaluating factors such as macroeconomic conditions, industry and market considerations, cost factors, changes in management or key personnel, sustained decreases in share price and the overall financial performance of the Company's reporting units at the concept level. As a result of the qualitative assessment, no indicators of impairment were identified, and no additional indicators of impairment were identified through the end of the fourth quarter that would require additional testing.

In 2022 and 2021, we determined there was no goodwill impairment. In 2020, as a result of our annual goodwill impairment analysis, we recorded goodwill impairment of \$1.1 million. Refer to Note 7 for additional information related to goodwill and intangible assets.

(k) Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of deferred compensation plan assets, investments in unconsolidated affiliates and deposits. For further discussion of the deferred compensation plan, refer to Note 15 and Note 16.

(l) Impairment or Disposal of Long-lived Assets

In accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*, long-lived assets related to each restaurant to be held and used in the business, such as property and equipment, operating lease right-of-use assets and intangible assets subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of a restaurant may not be recoverable. For the purposes of this evaluation, we define the asset group at the individual restaurant level. When we evaluate the restaurants, cash flows are the primary indicator of impairment.

Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of the restaurant to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the restaurant. Under our policies, trailing 12-month cash flow results under a predetermined amount at the individual restaurant level signals potential impairment. In our evaluation of restaurants that do not meet the cash flow threshold, we estimate future undiscounted cash flows from operating the restaurant over its estimated useful life, which can be for a period of over 20 years. In the estimation of future cash flows, we consider the period of time the restaurant has been open, the trend of operations over such period and future periods and expectations of future sales growth. Assumptions about important factors such as the trend of future operations and sales growth are limited to those that are supportable based upon the plans for the restaurant and actual results at comparable restaurants.

If the carrying amount of the restaurant exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the estimated fair value of the assets. We generally measure fair value by discounting estimated future cash flows. When fair value is measured by discounting estimated future cash flows, the assumptions used are consistent with what we believe hypothetical market participants would use. We also use a discount rate that is commensurate with the risk inherent in the projected cash flows. The adjusted carrying amounts of assets to be held and used are depreciated over their remaining useful life. Refer to Note 17 for further discussion of amounts recorded as part of our impairment analysis.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(m) Insurance Reserves

We self-insure a significant portion of expected losses under our health, workers' compensation, general liability, employment practices liability, and property insurance programs. We purchase insurance for individual claims that exceed the retention amounts listed below:

	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Employment practices liability ("EPL")	\$500,000	\$500,000
EPL Class Action	\$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Workers' compensation.....	\$350,000	\$350,000
General liability.....	\$2,500,000	\$1,000,000
Property	\$250,000	\$250,000
Employee healthcare.....	\$400,000	\$400,000

We record a liability for unresolved claims and for an estimate of incurred but not reported claims based on historical experience. The estimated liability is based on a number of assumptions and factors regarding economic conditions, the frequency and severity of claims and claim development history and settlement practices. Our assumptions are reviewed, monitored, and adjusted when warranted by changing circumstances.

(n) Revenue Recognition

We recognize revenue in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, which requires an entity to allocate the transaction price received from customers to each separate and distinct performance obligation and recognize revenue as these performance obligations are satisfied. We recognize revenue from company restaurant sales when food and beverage products are sold. Restaurant sales include gross food and beverage sales, net of promotions and discounts, for all company restaurants. Sales taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are accounted for on a net basis and therefore are excluded from restaurant sales in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

We record deferred revenue for gift cards that have been sold but not yet redeemed. When the gift cards are redeemed, we recognize restaurant sales and reduce deferred revenue. For some of the gift cards that are sold we have determined that, based on our historic gift card redemption patterns, the likelihood of redemption is remote. For these gift cards, we record a breakage adjustment and reduce deferred revenue by the amount never expected to be redeemed. We use historic gift card redemption patterns to determine the breakage rate to utilize and recognize the expected breakage amount in a manner generally consistent with the actual redemption pattern of the associated gift card. We review the breakage rate on an annual basis, or sooner if circumstances indicate that the rate may have significantly changed and update the rate accordingly as needed. In addition, we incur fees on all gift cards that are sold through third-party retailers. These fees are also deferred and generally recorded consistent with the actual redemption pattern of the associated gift cards.

We also recognize revenue from our franchising of Texas Roadhouse restaurants. This includes franchise royalties and domestic marketing and advertising fees, initial and upfront franchise fees, domestic and international development agreements and supervisory and administrative service fees. We recognize franchise royalties and domestic marketing and advertising fees as franchise restaurant sales occur. For initial and upfront franchise fees and fees from development agreements, because the services we provide related to these fees do not contain separate and distinct performance obligations from the franchise right, these fees are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the associated franchise agreement. We recognize fees from supervision and administrative services as incurred.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(o) *Income Taxes*

We account for income taxes in accordance with ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, under which deferred assets and liabilities are recognized based upon anticipated future tax consequences attributable to differences between financial statement carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. We recognize both interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits as part of income tax expense. A valuation allowance is established to reduce the carrying value of deferred tax assets if it is considered more likely than not that such assets will not be realized. Any change in the valuation allowance would be charged to income in the period such determination was made. For all years presented, no valuation allowances have been recorded.

(p) *Advertising*

We have a domestic system-wide marketing and advertising fund. We maintain control of the marketing and advertising fund and, as such, have consolidated the fund's activity for all the years presented. Domestic company and franchise restaurants are required to remit a designated portion of sales to the advertising fund. Advertising contributions related to company restaurants are recorded as a component of other operating costs. Advertising contributions received from our franchisees are recorded as a component of franchise royalties and fees in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Other costs related to local restaurant area marketing initiatives are included in other operating costs in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. These costs and the company restaurant contribution amounted to \$25.0 million, \$21.1 million and \$13.8 million for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020, respectively.

(q) *Pre-opening Expenses*

Pre-opening expenses, which are charged to operations as incurred, consist of expenses incurred before the opening of a new or relocated restaurant and are comprised principally of opening team and training team compensation and benefits, travel expenses, rent, food, beverage and other initial supplies and expenses.

(r) *Comprehensive Income*

ASC 220, *Comprehensive Income*, establishes standards for reporting and the presentation of comprehensive income and its components in a full set of financial statements. Comprehensive income consists of net income and foreign currency translation adjustments which are excluded from net income under GAAP. Foreign currency translation adjustment represents the unrealized impact of translating the financial statements of our foreign investment.

(s) *Fair Value of Financial Instruments*

Fair value is defined as the price that we would receive to sell an asset or pay to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This includes a three-level hierarchy, which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs in measuring fair value. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability on the measurement date.

Level 1	Inputs based on quoted prices in active markets for identical assets.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the assets, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3	Inputs that are unobservable for the asset.

Fair value measurements are separately disclosed by level within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 16 for further discussion of fair value measurement.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(t) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Reference Rate Reform

In March 2020, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2020-04, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Facilitation of the Effects of Reference Rate Reform on Financial Reporting*, which provides temporary optional expedients and exceptions to the current guidance on contract modifications and hedge accounting. These changes are intended to simplify the market transition from the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") and other interbank offered rates to alternative reference rates. In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-06, *Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Deferral of the Sunset Date of Topic 848* which defers the sunset date of Topic 848 from December 31, 2022 to December 31, 2024. We do not anticipate that the adoption of this standard will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

(3) Revenue

The following table disaggregates our revenue by major source:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Restaurant and other sales	\$ 3,988,791	\$ 3,439,176	\$ 2,380,177
Franchise royalties	23,058	21,770	15,542
Franchise fees	3,070	3,000	2,404
Total revenue	<u>\$ 4,014,919</u>	<u>\$ 3,463,946</u>	<u>\$ 2,398,123</u>

The following table presents a rollforward of deferred revenue-gift cards:

	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Beginning balance	\$ 300,657	\$ 232,812
Gift card activations, net	366,606	319,698
Gift card redemptions and breakage	<u>(331,860)</u>	<u>(251,853)</u>
Ending balance	<u>335,403</u>	<u>300,657</u>

We recognized restaurant sales of \$190.5 million for the year ended December 27, 2022 related to the amount in deferred revenue as of December 28, 2021. We recognized restaurant sales of \$140.1 million for the year ended December 28, 2021 related to the amount in deferred revenue as of December 29, 2020.

(4) Acquisitions

On March 30, 2022, we completed the acquisition of one franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurant located in Nebraska in which we previously held a 5.49% equity interest. Pursuant to the terms of the acquisition agreement, we paid a total purchase price of \$6.6 million, net of cash acquired for 100% of the entity. The transaction was accounted for as a step acquisition and we recorded a gain of \$0.3 million on our previous investment in equity income from investments in unconsolidated affiliates in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Additionally, on December 29, 2021, we completed the acquisition of seven franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurants located in South Carolina and Georgia. Pursuant to the terms of the acquisition agreements, we paid a total purchase price of \$26.4 million, net of cash acquired.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

These transactions were accounted for using the acquisition method as defined in ASC 805, *Business Combinations*. These acquisitions are consistent with our long-term strategy to increase net income and earnings per share.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid (in thousands) for the acquisitions, and the estimated fair value of the assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date, which are adjusted for measurement-period adjustments through December 27, 2022.

Inventory	\$	321
Other assets		222
Property and equipment		4,841
Operating lease right-of-use assets		1,221
Goodwill		21,731
Intangible assets		6,900
Deferred revenue-gift cards		(947)
Current portion of operating lease liabilities		(47)
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion		(1,173)
	<u>\$</u>	<u>33,069</u>

The aggregate purchase prices are preliminary as the Company is finalizing working capital adjustments. Intangible assets represent reacquired franchise rights which will be amortized over a weighted-average useful life of 3.5 years. We expect all of the goodwill and intangible asset amortization will be deductible for tax purposes and believe the resulting amount of goodwill reflects the benefit of sales and unit growth opportunities as well as the benefit of the assembled workforce of the acquired restaurants.

Pro forma operating results for the year ended December 27, 2022 have not been presented as the results of the acquired restaurants are not material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

(5) Long-term Debt

On May 4, 2021, we entered into an agreement to amend our revolving credit facility with a syndicate of commercial lenders led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and PNC Bank, N.A. The amended revolving credit facility remains an unsecured, revolving credit agreement and has a borrowing capacity of up to \$300.0 million with the option to increase by an additional \$200.0 million subject to certain limitations, including approval by the syndicate of lenders. The amendment also extended the maturity date to May 1, 2026. Prior to the amendment, our original revolving credit facility had a borrowing capacity of up to \$200.0 million with the option to increase by an additional \$200.0 million subject to certain limitations, including approval by the syndicate of lenders.

The terms of the amendment require us to pay interest on outstanding borrowings at LIBOR plus a margin of 0.875% to 1.875% and pay a commitment fee of 0.125% to 0.30% per year on any unused portion of the amended revolving credit facility, in each case depending on our leverage ratio. The agreement also provides an Alternate Base Rate that may be substituted for LIBOR.

As of December 27, 2022, we had \$50.0 million outstanding on the amended revolving credit facility and \$233.5 million of availability, net of \$16.5 million of outstanding letters of credit. As of December 28, 2021, we had \$100.0 million outstanding on the amended revolving credit facility and \$189.1 million of availability, net of \$10.9 million of outstanding letters of credit. These outstanding amounts are included as long-term debt on our consolidated balance sheets.

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The interest rate for the \$50.0 million outstanding as of December 27, 2022 was 5.21%. The interest rate for the \$100.0 million outstanding as of December 28, 2021 was 0.98%.

The lenders' obligation to extend credit pursuant to the amended revolving credit facility depends on us maintaining certain financial covenants. We were in compliance with all financial covenants as of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021.

(6) Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment were as follows:

	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Land and improvements	\$ 148,220	\$ 144,182
Buildings and leasehold improvements	1,206,930	1,092,776
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	797,058	732,160
Construction in progress	73,639	50,809
Liquor licenses	12,538	11,889
	2,238,385	2,031,816
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(968,036)	(869,375)
	\$ 1,270,349	\$ 1,162,441

For the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020, the amount of interest capitalized in connection with restaurant construction was \$1.3 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

(7) Goodwill and Intangible Assets

All of our goodwill and intangible assets reside within the Texas Roadhouse reportable segment. The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill and intangible assets are as follows:

	Goodwill	Intangible Assets
Balance as of December 29, 2020 (1)	\$ 127,001	\$ 2,271
Additions	—	—
Amortization expense	—	(751)
Disposals and other, net	—	—
Impairment	—	—
Balance as of December 28, 2021	\$ 127,001	\$ 1,520
Additions	21,731	6,900
Amortization expense	—	(2,813)
Disposals and other, net	—	—
Impairment	—	—
Balance as of December 27, 2022	\$ 148,732	\$ 5,607

(1) Net of \$5.9 million of accumulated goodwill impairment losses.

Intangible assets consist of reacquired franchise rights. The gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the intangible assets at December 27, 2022 were \$23.5 million and \$17.9 million, respectively. As of December 28, 2021, the gross carrying amount and accumulated amortization of the intangible assets were \$16.6 million and \$15.1 million, respectively. We amortize reacquired franchise rights on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the franchise operating agreements, which varies by franchise agreement. Amortization expense for the next four years is expected to range from \$0.1 million to \$2.6 million. Refer to Note 4 for discussion of the acquisitions completed for the year ended December 27, 2022.

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(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

(8) Leases

We recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for both real estate and equipment leases that have a term in excess of one year. As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, these amounts were as follows:

	December 27, 2022		
	Real estate	Equipment	Total
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 625,164	\$ 5,094	\$ 630,258
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	23,803	1,687	25,490
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	674,468	3,406	677,874
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 698,271	\$ 5,093	\$ 703,364
	December 28, 2021		
	Real estate	Equipment	Total
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 574,356	\$ 4,057	\$ 578,413
Current portion of operating lease liabilities	20,577	1,375	21,952
Operating lease liabilities, net of current portion	620,210	2,682	622,892
Total operating lease liabilities	\$ 640,787	\$ 4,057	\$ 644,844

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Information related to our real estate operating leases as of and for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021 was as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Real estate costs		
Operating lease	\$ 68,742	\$ 62,430
Variable lease	4,393	3,767
Total lease costs.	<u>\$ 73,135</u>	<u>\$ 66,197</u>

	December 27, 2022
Real estate lease liabilities maturity analysis	
2023	\$ 66,675
2024	67,195
2025	65,206
2026	65,081
2027	65,493
Thereafter.	861,414
Total	<u>\$ 1,191,064</u>
Less interest	492,793
Total discounted operating lease liabilities	<u>\$ 698,271</u>

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Real estate leases other information		
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of operating lease liabilities	\$ 63,269	\$ 57,040
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 54,666	\$ 68,921
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years).	17.57	17.88
Weighted-average discount rate	6.34 %	6.46 %

Operating lease payments exclude \$7.9 million of future minimum lease payments for executed real estate leases of which we have not yet taken possession. In addition to the above operating leases, as of December 27, 2022, we had two finance leases with a right-of-use asset balance and lease liability balance of \$2.1 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. As of December 28, 2021, we had two finance leases with a right-of-use asset balance and lease liability balance of \$2.2 million and \$2.7 million, respectively. The right-of-use asset balance is included as a component of other assets and the lease liability balance as a component of other liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

In 2022, we entered into four sale leaseback transactions involving land that had recently been acquired. These sales generated proceeds of \$12.9 million and no gain or loss was recognized on the transactions. In 2021, we entered into three sale leaseback transactions involving land that had recently been acquired. These sales generated proceeds of \$5.6 million and no gain or loss was recognized on the transactions. The resulting operating leases are included in the operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities noted above.

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(9) Income Taxes

Components of our income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020 are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Current:			
Federal	\$ 15,549	\$ 16,700	\$ (648)
State	18,120	13,539	4,505
Foreign	590	443	403
Total current	<u>34,259</u>	<u>30,682</u>	<u>4,260</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	9,664	7,391	(16,859)
State	(208)	1,505	(3,073)
Total deferred	<u>9,456</u>	<u>8,896</u>	<u>(19,932)</u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 43,715</u>	<u>\$ 39,578</u>	<u>\$ (15,672)</u>

Our pre-tax income is substantially derived from domestic restaurants.

A reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to our effective tax rate for December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020 is as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Tax at statutory federal rate	21.0 %	21.0 %	21.0 %
State and local tax, net of federal benefit	3.7	3.8	3.6
FICA tip tax credit	(10.5)	(9.3)	(92.5)
Work opportunity tax credit	(1.3)	(1.2)	(12.4)
Stock compensation	(0.1)	(1.5)	(2.3)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(0.4)	(0.5)	(3.0)
Officers compensation	0.7	1.1	2.6
Other	0.5	0.1	1.6
Total	<u>13.6 %</u>	<u>13.5 %</u>	<u>(81.4)%</u>

Our effective tax rate increased to 13.6% in 2022 compared to 13.5% in 2021. The increase was primarily due to lower excess tax benefits related to our share-based compensation program partially offset by an increase in the FICA tip tax credit.

Our effective tax rate was 13.5% in 2021 compared to a tax benefit of 81.4% in 2020. The increase was primarily due to the significant increase in pre-tax income. In 2020, our FICA tip and Work opportunity tax credits exceeded our federal tax liability which resulted in a tax rate benefit.

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(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

Components of deferred tax liabilities, net are as follows:

	<u>December 27, 2022</u>	<u>December 28, 2021</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Deferred revenue—gift cards	\$ 29,889	\$ 24,056
Insurance reserves	6,506	6,407
Deferred payroll taxes	-	5,995
Other reserves	1,060	1,077
Share-based compensation	5,059	6,040
Operating lease liabilities	173,853	160,638
Deferred compensation	17,934	16,233
Tax credit carryforwards	2,740	3,618
Other assets	2,991	2,801
Total deferred tax asset	<u>240,032</u>	<u>226,865</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(82,832)	(75,022)
Goodwill and intangibles	(8,374)	(7,742)
Operating lease right-of-use asset	(155,837)	(144,153)
Other liabilities	(13,968)	(11,682)
Total deferred tax liability	<u>(261,011)</u>	<u>(238,599)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$ (20,979)</u>	<u>\$ (11,734)</u>

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we had tax credit carryforwards of \$2.7 million and \$3.6 million, respectively, primarily related to FICA tip and Work opportunity tax credit carryforwards that exceeded credit limitations. These federal carryforwards expire in 2042. We expect to generate sufficient earnings in future periods and/or may implement tax planning strategies that would allow us to fully utilize these credits. As such, we have not provided any valuation allowances for these credits, or any of our other deferred tax assets, as their realization is more likely than not.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending liability for unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

Balance at December 29, 2020	\$ 1,662
Additions to tax positions related to prior years	49
Additions to tax positions related to current year	413
Reductions due to statute expiration	(160)
Reductions due to exam settlement	<u>(436)</u>
Balance at December 28, 2021	1,528
Additions to tax positions related to prior years	1,545
Additions to tax positions related to current year	872
Reductions due to statute expiration	-
Reductions due to exam settlement	<u>(20)</u>
Balance at December 27, 2022	<u>\$ 3,925</u>

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the amount of unrecognized tax benefits that would impact the effective tax rate if recognized was \$2.1 million and \$1.5 million, respectively.

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the total amount of accrued penalties and interest related to uncertain tax provisions was recognized as a part of income tax expense and these amounts were not material.

All entities for which unrecognized tax benefits exist as of December 27, 2022 possess a December tax year-end. As a result, as of December 27, 2022, the tax years ended December 28, 2021, December 29, 2020 and December 31, 2019 remain subject to examination by all tax jurisdictions. As of December 27, 2022, no audits were in process by a

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tax jurisdiction that, if completed during the next twelve months, would be expected to result in a material change to our unrecognized tax benefits. Additionally, as of December 27, 2022, no event occurred that is likely to result in a significant increase or decrease in the unrecognized tax benefits through December 26, 2023.

(10) Preferred Stock

Our Board of Directors (the "Board") is authorized, without further vote or action by the holders of common stock, to issue from time to time up to an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. Each series of preferred stock will have the number of shares, designations, preferences, voting powers, qualifications and special or relative rights or privileges as shall be determined by the Board, which may include, but are not limited to, dividend rights, voting rights, redemption and sinking fund provisions, liquidation preferences, conversion rights and preemptive rights. There were no shares of preferred stock outstanding at December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021.

(11) Stock Repurchase Program

On March 17, 2022, our Board approved a stock repurchase program under which we may repurchase up to \$300.0 million of our common stock. This stock repurchase program has no expiration date and replaced a previous stock repurchase program which was approved on May 31, 2019 that authorized the Company to repurchase up to \$250.0 million of our common stock. All repurchases to date under our stock repurchase programs have been made through open market transactions. The timing and the amount of any repurchases are determined by management under parameters established by the Board, based on an evaluation of our stock price, market conditions and other corporate considerations.

For the year ended December 27, 2022, we paid \$212.9 million to repurchase 2,734,005 shares of our common stock. This includes \$133.1 million repurchased under our current authorized stock repurchase program and \$79.7 million repurchased under our prior authorization. For the year ended December 28, 2021, we paid \$51.6 million to repurchase 584,932 shares of our common stock. As of December 27, 2022, we had \$166.9 million remaining under our authorized stock repurchase program.

(12) Earnings Per Share

The share and net income per share data for all periods presented are based on the historical weighted-average shares outstanding. The diluted earnings per share calculations show the effect of the weighted-average restricted stock units outstanding from our equity incentive plans. Performance stock units are not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation until the performance-based criteria have been met. Refer to Note 14 for further discussion of our equity incentive plans. For the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021, and December 29, 2020, the shares of non-vested stock that were not included because they would have had an anti-dilutive effect were not significant.

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(Tabular amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)

The following table sets forth the calculation of earnings per share and weighted average shares outstanding as presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Net income attributable to Texas Roadhouse, Inc. and subsidiaries	\$ 269,818	\$ 245,294	\$ 31,255
Basic EPS:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding ..	67,643	69,709	69,438
Basic EPS	\$ 3.99	\$ 3.52	\$ 0.45
Diluted EPS:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding ..	67,643	69,709	69,438
Dilutive effect of nonvested stock	277	389	455
Shares-diluted	67,920	70,098	69,893
Diluted EPS	\$ 3.97	\$ 3.50	\$ 0.45

(13) Commitments and Contingencies

The estimated cost of completing capital project commitments at December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021 was \$205.7 million and \$135.0 million, respectively.

As of December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, we are contingently liable for \$11.3 million and \$12.2 million, respectively, for seven lease guarantees. These amounts represent the maximum potential liability of future payments under the guarantees. In the event of default, the indemnity and default clauses in our assignment agreements govern our ability to pursue and recover damages incurred. No liabilities have been recorded as of December 27, 2022 as the likelihood of default was deemed to be less than probable and the fair value of the guarantees is not considered significant.

During the year ended December 27, 2022, we bought most of our beef from four suppliers. Although there are a limited number of beef suppliers, we believe that other suppliers could provide a similar product on comparable terms. We have no material minimum purchase commitments with our vendors that extend beyond a year.

Occasionally, we are a defendant in litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, including "slip and fall" accidents, employment related claims, claims related to our service of alcohol, and claims from guests or employees alleging illness, injury or food quality, health or operational concerns. None of these types of litigation, most of which are covered by insurance, has had a material effect on us and, as of the date of this report, we are not party to any litigation that we believe could have a material adverse effect on our business.

(14) Share-based Compensation

On May 13, 2021, our stockholders approved the Texas Roadhouse, Inc. 2021 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides for the granting of various forms of equity awards including options, stock appreciation rights, full value awards, and performance-based awards. This plan replaced the 2013 Long-Term Incentive Plan and no subsequent awards will be granted under the 2013 plan.

The Company provides restricted stock units ("RSUs") to employees as a form of share-based compensation. A RSU is the conditional right to receive one share of common stock upon satisfaction of the vesting requirement. In addition to RSUs, the Company provides performance stock units ("PSUs") to executives as a form of share-based compensation. A PSU is the conditional right to receive one share of common stock upon meeting a performance obligation along with the satisfaction of the vesting requirement.

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The following table summarizes the share-based compensation recorded in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Labor expense	\$ 10,656	\$ 10,323	\$ 10,081
General and administrative expense	26,007	27,816	19,350
Total share-based compensation expense	\$ 36,663	\$ 38,139	\$ 29,431

Share-based compensation activity by type of grant as of December 27, 2022 and changes during the period then ended are presented below. We recognize expense for RSUs and PSUs over the vesting term based on the grant date fair value of the award. We do not estimate forfeitures as we record them as they occur.

Summary Details for RSUs

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 28, 2021	558,183	\$ 82.52		
Granted	395,859	88.40		
Forfeited	(45,207)	84.26		
Vested	(413,996)	85.37		
Outstanding at December 27, 2022	494,839	\$ 84.55	0.9	\$ 47,663

As of December 27, 2022, with respect to unvested RSUs, there was \$18.5 million of unrecognized compensation cost that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.9 years. The vesting terms of the RSUs range from 1.0 to 5.0 years. The total intrinsic value of RSUs vested during the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020 was \$37.1 million, \$54.7 million and \$30.5 million, respectively. The excess tax benefit associated with vested RSUs for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020 was \$0.4 million, \$4.3 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, which was recognized in the income tax provision.

Summary Details for PSUs

	Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 28, 2021	31,952	\$ 86.22		
Granted	29,600	86.41		
Performance shares adjustment (1)	28,074	84.96		
Forfeited	—	—		
Vested	(60,026)	86.22		
Outstanding at December 27, 2022	29,600	\$ 87.52	0.1	\$ 2,851

(1) Additional shares from the January 2021 PSU grant that vested in January 2022 due to exceeding the initial 100% target.

We grant PSUs to certain of our executives subject to a one-year vesting and the achievement of certain earnings targets, which determine the number of units to vest at the end of the vesting period. Share-based compensation expense is recognized for the number of units expected to vest at the end of the period and is expensed beginning on the grant date and through the performance period. For each grant, PSUs vest after meeting the performance and service conditions. The total intrinsic value of PSUs vested during the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020 was \$5.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$5.4 million, respectively.

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On January 8, 2023, 31,379 shares vested related to the January 2022 PSU grant and are expected to be distributed during the 13 weeks ending March 28, 2023. As of December 27, 2022, with respect to unvested PSUs, the amount of unrecognized compensation cost that is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.1 year was not significant. There was no allowable excess tax benefit associated with vested PSUs for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020.

(15) Employee Benefit Plans

We have a defined contribution benefit plan ("401(k) Plan") that is available to our Support Center employees and managers in our restaurants who meet certain compensation and eligibility requirements. The 401(k) Plan allows participating employees to defer the receipt of a portion of their compensation and contribute such amount to one or more investment options. Beginning in 2022, we implemented a company match of a certain percentage of the employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan. Company contributions totaling \$5.4 million and \$1.6 million were recorded in labor expense and general and administrative expense, respectively, within the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

We also have a deferred compensation plan which allows highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their compensation and contribute such amounts to one or more investment funds held in a rabbi trust. The Company did not provide any contributions into this plan for any period presented. Refer to Note 16 for further discussion on the fair value measurement of the deferred compensation plan assets and liabilities.

(16) Fair Value Measurement

At December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the fair values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximated their carrying values based on the short-term nature of these instruments. At December 27, 2022 and December 28, 2021, the fair value of our amended revolving credit facility approximated its carrying value since it is a variable rate credit facility (Level 2). There were no transfers among levels within the fair value hierarchy during the year ended December 27, 2022.

The following table presents the fair values for our financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis:

	Level	Fair Value Measurements	
		December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Deferred compensation plan—assets	1	\$ 61,835	\$ 67,512
Deferred compensation plan—liabilities	1	\$ (61,668)	\$ (67,431)

We report the accounts of the deferred compensation plan in other assets and the corresponding liability in other liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. These investments are considered trading securities and are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices. The realized and unrealized holding gains and losses related to these investments, as well as the offsetting compensation expense, are recorded in general and administrative expense in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

The following table presents the fair value of our assets measured on a nonrecurring basis:

	Level	Fair Value Measurements		Total gain (loss)	
		December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	Fiscal Year Ended	
		December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021
Long-lived assets held for sale	3	\$ —	\$ 1,175	\$ 690	\$ (470)
Long-lived assets held for use	3	\$ 2,000	\$ —	\$ (997)	\$ —
Operating lease right-of-use assets	3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (708)	\$ —
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	3	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ (1,531)

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Long-lived assets held for sale include land and building at a site that was relocated and had a carrying amount of \$1.2 million as of December 28, 2021. These assets were included in prepaid expenses and other current assets in our consolidated balance sheets and were valued using a Level 3 input. These assets were sold during the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022 and resulted in a gain of \$0.7 million which is included in impairment and closure, net in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. We recorded a loss of \$0.5 million related to these assets for the year ended December 28, 2021, which is included in impairment and closure, net in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Long-lived assets held for use include the land and building for one underperforming restaurant that was impaired down to fair value in 2022. These assets are valued using a Level 3 input. This impairment, which totaled \$1.0 million, is included in impairment and closure costs, net in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. For further discussion of impairment charges, refer to Note 17.

Operating lease right-of-use assets as of December 27, 2022 includes the lease related asset for two restaurants that were relocated in 2022. These assets were reduced to a fair value of zero in 2022. This resulted in a loss of \$0.7 million for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2022, which is included in impairment and closure, net in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Investments in unconsolidated affiliates included a 40% equity interest in a joint venture in China which was fully impaired in late 2021. This asset was valued using a Level 3 input, or the amount we expected to receive upon the sale of this investment. This resulted in a loss of \$1.5 million for the year ended December 28, 2021, which is included in equity income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated affiliates in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

(17) Impairment and Closure Costs

We recorded impairment and closure costs of \$1.6 million, \$0.7 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020, respectively.

Impairment and closure costs in 2022 included \$1.7 million related to the impairment of the land, building and operating lease right-of-use assets at three restaurants, two of which have relocated and \$0.6 million related to ongoing closure costs. This was partially offset by a \$0.7 million gain on the sale of land and building that was previously classified as assets held for sale.

Impairment and closure costs in 2021 included \$0.7 million related to the impairment of the fixed assets and operating lease right-of-use assets at two restaurants, both of which have relocated.

Impairment and closure costs in 2020 included \$1.2 million related to the impairment of the fixed assets and operating lease right-of-use assets at four restaurants, all of which have relocated. In addition, in 2020, we recorded goodwill impairment of \$1.1 million related to two restaurants.

(18) Related Party Transactions

As of December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021 and December 29, 2020, we had four franchise restaurants and one majority-owned company restaurant owned in part by a current officer of the Company. We recognized revenue of \$1.8 million, \$1.7 million and \$0.9 million for the years ended December 27, 2022, December 28, 2021, and December 29, 2020, respectively, related to these restaurants.

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(19) Segment Information

We manage our restaurant and franchising operations by concept and as a result have identified Texas Roadhouse, Bubba's 33, Jagers, and our retail initiatives as separate operating segments. Our reportable segments are Texas Roadhouse and Bubba's 33. The Texas Roadhouse reportable segment includes the results of our domestic company Texas Roadhouse restaurants and domestic and international franchise Texas Roadhouse restaurants. The Bubba's 33 reportable segment includes the results of our domestic company Bubba's 33 restaurants. Our remaining operating segments, which include the results of our domestic company Jagers restaurants and the results of our retail initiatives, are included in Other. In addition, Corporate-related segment assets, depreciation and amortization, and capital expenditures are also included in Other.

Management uses restaurant margin as the measure for assessing performance of our segments. Restaurant margin (in dollars and as a percentage of restaurant and other sales) represents restaurant and other sales less restaurant-level operating costs, including food and beverage costs, labor, rent and other operating costs. Restaurant margin also includes sales and operating costs related to our non-royalty based retail initiatives. Restaurant margin is used by our CODM to evaluate core restaurant-level operating efficiency and performance over various reporting periods on a consistent basis.

In calculating restaurant margin, we exclude certain non-restaurant-level costs that support operations, including general and administrative expenses, but do not have a direct impact on restaurant-level operational efficiency and performance. We exclude pre-opening expense as it occurs at irregular intervals and would impact comparability to prior period results. We exclude depreciation and amortization expense, substantially all of which relates to restaurant-level assets, as it represents a non-cash charge for the investment in our restaurants. We also exclude impairment and closure expense as we believe this provides a clearer perspective of the Company's ongoing operating performance and a more useful comparison to prior period results. Restaurant margin as presented may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies in our industry.

Restaurant and other sales for all operating segments are derived primarily from food and beverage sales. We do not rely on any major customer as a source of sales and the customers and assets of our reportable segments are located predominantly in the United States. There are no material transactions between reportable segments.

The following tables reconcile our segment results to our consolidated results reported in accordance with GAAP:

	Fiscal Year Ended December 27, 2022			
	Texas Roadhouse	Bubba's 33	Other	Total
Restaurant and other sales	\$ 3,762,884	\$ 211,690	\$ 14,217	\$ 3,988,791
Restaurant operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization)	<u>3,162,687</u>	<u>184,756</u>	<u>13,847</u>	<u>3,361,290</u>
Restaurant margin	<u>\$ 600,197</u>	<u>\$ 26,934</u>	<u>\$ 370</u>	<u>\$ 627,501</u>
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 112,546	\$ 13,012	\$ 11,679	\$ 137,237
Segment assets	2,015,173	201,503	308,989	2,525,665
Capital expenditures	204,662	30,625	10,834	246,121

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	Fiscal Year Ended December 28, 2021			
	Texas Roadhouse	Bubba's 33	Other	Total
Restaurant and other sales	\$ 3,253,889	\$ 174,355	\$ 10,932	\$ 3,439,176
Restaurant operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization)	2,701,850	145,493	10,101	2,857,444
Restaurant margin	\$ 552,039	\$ 28,862	\$ 831	\$ 581,732
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 105,079	\$ 12,700	\$ 8,982	\$ 126,761
Segment assets	1,874,620	179,856	457,476	2,511,952
Capital expenditures	167,746	23,408	9,538	200,692
	Fiscal Year Ended December 29, 2020			
	Texas Roadhouse	Bubba's 33	Other	Total
Restaurant and other sales	\$ 2,267,815	\$ 106,981	\$ 5,381	\$ 2,380,177
Restaurant operating costs (excluding depreciation and amortization)	2,011,517	98,565	4,455	2,114,537
Restaurant margin	\$ 256,298	\$ 8,416	\$ 926	\$ 265,640
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 98,485	\$ 12,036	\$ 7,356	\$ 117,877
Capital expenditures	127,162	13,833	13,406	154,401

A reconciliation of restaurant margin to income from operations is presented below. We do not allocate interest expense, net and equity income (loss) from investments in unconsolidated affiliates to reportable segments.

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 27, 2022	December 28, 2021	December 29, 2020
Restaurant margin	\$ 627,501	\$ 581,732	\$ 265,640
Add:			
Franchise royalties and fees	26,128	24,770	17,946
Less:			
Pre-opening	21,883	24,335	20,099
Depreciation and amortization	137,237	126,761	117,877
Impairment and closure, net	1,600	734	2,263
General and administrative	172,712	157,480	119,503
Income from operations	\$ 320,197	\$ 297,192	\$ 23,844

(20) Subsequent Events

On December 28, 2022, the first day of our 2023 fiscal year, we completed the acquisition of eight domestic franchise restaurants. Pursuant to the terms of the acquisition agreements, we paid an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$39.0 million. We expect to complete the preliminary purchase price allocations relating to these transactions in the first quarter of fiscal 2023.

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CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY

FOOD • COMMUNITY • EMPLOYEES • CONSERVATION

DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

Throughout 2022, we saw a return to normal seasonality on sales trends following the challenges of the pandemic in recent years. Although we felt the pressure of inflation, particularly on higher commodity costs, we remained consistent in our commitment to our corporate sustainability initiatives.

Our sustainability mission is to leave every community better than we found it through focusing on four pillars – food, community, employees, and conservation. As we test and roll out new programs, we continue to build champions who are invested in furthering our sustainability efforts. Ongoing initiatives such as our meat cutter program, support of non-profits, employee development, and focus on conservation, create steady progress for our overall corporate sustainability program and are integrated into our daily operations.

WE MAKE IT OUR MISSION TO LEAVE EVERY COMMUNITY BETTER THAN WE FOUND IT.

From our in-house bakers to our meat cutters, serving safe, made-from-scratch food is something we take great pride in. Our meat cutters, who hand-cut every steak we serve, receive ongoing expert-level training on providing the highest quality cuts and reducing waste. They are incentivized through bonuses and an annual Meat Cutter of the Year Competition with a grand prize of \$25,000. This program is a great example of celebrating our people while also making a positive impact on sustainability.

Partnering with local non-profits, causes, and schools is one of the ways we give back to our local communities. On average, each store hosts four local fundraisers per month, and we also proudly supported select partners on the national level in 2022. To honor our late founder, Kent Taylor, our stores across the country banded together to raise over \$730,000 for the American Tinnitus Association, which was the largest corporate donation in the organization's 50-year history. For the second year in a row, we raised awareness and funds for our partners at The Bee Conservancy and The Breast Cancer Research Foundation. We were also there for our employees and guests following Hurricane Ian. We donated meals, supplies, and over \$70,000 to hurricane relief efforts through fundraisers in our stores and a donation from our company. In addition, Andy's Outreach, our employee assistance fund, granted \$1,251,950 to 3,965 employees following the devastation.

We continued supporting and honoring our nation's military heroes through our partnership

with Homes for Our Troops and our annual Veterans Day celebration. In 2022, employees from our local stores participated in 10 Homes for Our Troops Community Kick-Offs and 10 Volunteer Days. As part of these volunteer opportunities, our employees provide meals and help with landscaping of the project. We also hosted fundraisers, motorcycle rides, and featured Homes for Our Troops as our fourth quarter gift card partner to support their mission of building specially adapted custom homes for severely injured post-9/11 veterans. For Veterans Day, we were proud to serve 681,047 free meals to veterans and active military across the country.

In 2022, employee development remained a priority through training and DE&I events. Over 400,000 trainings were completed covering a variety of subjects such as responsible alcohol service, food safety, harassment-free workplace

training, and anti-corruption practices. In addition to these courses, learning opportunities were offered throughout the year at our

Women's Leadership Summit, Hispanic Leaders Panel, and more. With the addition of our Human Rights Policy last year, we began partnering with Refuge for Women, a non-profit organization providing specialized long-term housing and emergency housing for women who have escaped human trafficking or sexual exploitation. Through monetary donations, we have supported the development of housing for the organization and are exploring additional ways we can help survivors.

At the Support Center, our Accounting Team is leveraging an electronic invoicing system, which not only reduces paper usage across our entire company, but ultimately saved a total emissions of 83,639 kgCO₂e. Another notable achievement in 2022 was the hands-on outreach efforts put into motion. Throughout the year, our Support Center Sustainability Committee coordinated and executed three trash pick-up events at local parks. The team's efforts were both by foot and by kayak to clean up in and around the waterways in Louisville, KY.

Since the roll out of our Vendor Partner Expectations, our cross-functional Corporate Sustainability Risk Committee continues to meet with our vendor partners to understand their commitments and how we can continue to partner on their sustainability efforts. For example, our distribution partners at SYGMA are committed to reducing their emissions and we are proud to partner with them on freight consolidation, which lessens the number of deliveries to our stores and ensures full trucks arrive at our stores.

Another major initiative of our committee during 2022 was partnering with an energy management firm to calculate our greenhouse gas emissions at both our stores and our Support Center. Now that we have collected the data, we are focused on confirming the accuracy before releasing the information. The goal is to determine a baseline based off the data, take a deeper dive into our equipment, and focus on ways to reduce our energy usage in the future.

Throughout 2023, we will continue to focus on our four pillars with ongoing initiatives and tests. In our stores, we have determined an opportunity to evaluate our equipment maintenance programs, which ultimately reduces energy usage and extends the life of equipment. In addition, we are interested in learning more about composting from our locations in California that are currently composting. As part of these learnings, we hope to find solutions to some of the obstacles we have heard in the past such as space and properly balancing the materials. On the national level, we renewed our agreement with the Arbor Day Foundation. We will donate \$50,000 each year to support the communities we serve and contribute to the Arbor Day Foundation's ambitious goal of planting 500 million trees in the next five years.

From an employee development perspective, Texas Roadhouse believes diversity, equity, and inclusion are vital parts of our culture and what truly makes us legendary. In 2023, we will be implementing our first English as a Second Language Program. The pilot program will be available to Hispanic/Latino operators who are interested in professional development and growth. The 90-day pilot will be available for 20 Roadies, with a full year program to follow. We will also launch a management/Managing Partner Mentorship Program with a focus on reaching African American Roadies interested in professional development. The purpose is to provide support through the knowledge of others, while increasing confidence and achieving career goals.

We are excited about the momentum we have going into 2023 while building champions, providing opportunities, testing initiatives, and learning more through our committees and teams. To review our full 2022 Sustainability Report, visit our website at texasroadhouse.com/sustainability.

Travis Doster
Vice President of Communications
and Public Affairs

PRESERVING
RESOURCES
THROUGH
Recycling



TREES SAVED
74,359



WATER SAVED
43.37M
GALLONS



ELECTRICITY SAVED
21.87M
KW-HR



GHG EMISSIONS
SAVED
36,688
MTCO2E



Our distribution partners at SYGMA are committed to reducing their emissions and we are proud to partner with them on freight consolidation, which lessens the number of deliveries to our stores and ensures full trucks arrive at our stores.



To honor our late founder, Kent Taylor, our stores across the country banded together to raise over \$700,000 for the American Tinnitus Association (ATA). The ATA helps individuals and families cope, funds research, advocates for better care, and provides trustworthy information to thousands of people every day.



Andy's Outreach, our employee assistance fund, granted \$1,251,950 to 3,965 employees following the devastation of Hurricane Ian. The funds were used to meet emergency needs of our employees, including food and shelter.



We were proud to partner with the Arbor Day Foundation to host tree distribution events at Texas Roadhouse locations in Cookeville, TN; Shreveport, LA; and Port Arthur, TX. Nearly 1,300 (1-5 gallon) trees were given out to members of these communities that were recently impacted by natural disasters.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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Chairman of the Board, Texas Roadhouse, Inc.
Former Senior Vice President and Contoller
Yum! Brands, Inc.

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North America and Latin America
Johnson & Johnson Consumer Health

JAMES R. ZARLEY

Former Chairman and CEO
Conversant, Inc.

SHAREHOLDER INFORMATION

SUPPORT CENTER

(Corporate Office)
6040 Dutchmans Lane, Louisville, KY 40205
(800) TEX-ROAD or (800) 839-7623

ANNUAL MEETING

Thursday, May 11, 2023- 9:00 AM EDT
Texas Roadhouse Support Center
6040 Dutchmans Lane
Louisville, KY 40205

TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare
P.O. Box 43078, Providence RI 02940-3078
Phone (877) 581-5548

FINANCIAL INQUIRIES

For additional financial documents and information,
please visit our website at texasroadhouse.com. Please
contact us by phone at (502) 426-9984 or by sending us
an email to investment@texasroadhouse.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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400 W. Market Street, Suite 2400, Louisville, KY 40202
Phone (502) 587-0535

MEDIA INQUIRIES

For all media requests, please contact
Travis Doster at (502) 638-5457

STOCK LISTING

Texas Roadhouse, Inc. Common Stock is listed on the
NASDAQ Stock Exchange under the symbol TXRH

RESTAURANT LOCATIONS

AS OF DECEMBER 27, 2022



DOMESTIC
614



INTERNATIONAL
38



BUBBA'S 33
40



JAGGERS
5



**MANAGING
PARTNER
OF THE YEAR**
CHAD NOBLE



**MEAT
CUTTER
OF THE YEAR**
HENRY BERDUGO



**ROADIE
OF THE YEAR**
SHELLY MCGOWEN



**SERVICE
MANAGER
OF THE YEAR**
KIANA BURKLUND



**KITCHEN
MANAGER
OF THE YEAR**
MANNY ALVARENGA