

RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS INC

Form 10-Q

August 16, 2013

[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended July 14, 2013

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-34851

RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.

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(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

84-1573084

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**6312 S. Fiddler s Green Circle, Suite 200N
Greenwood Village, CO**

(Address of principal executive offices)

80111

(Zip Code)

(303) 846-6000

(Registrant s telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class

Outstanding at August 12, 2013

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Common Stock, \$0.001 par value per share

14,318,550 shares

Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	2
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	2
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets</u>	2
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations</u>	3
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income</u>	4
	<u>Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
<u>Item 3.</u>	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	20
<u>Item 4.</u>	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	21
	<u>PART II OTHER INFORMATION</u>	21
<u>Item 1.</u>	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	21
<u>Item 1A.</u>	<u>Risk Factors</u>	22
<u>Item 2.</u>	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	22
<u>Item 5.</u>	<u>Other Information</u>	22
<u>Item 6.</u>	<u>Exhibits</u>	22

[Table of Contents](#)**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	July 14, 2013	December 30, 2012
Assets:		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 16,545	\$ 22,440
Accounts receivable, net	13,011	16,386
Inventories	19,885	18,371
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	9,651	13,439
Deferred tax asset and other	3,222	3,868
Total current assets	62,314	74,504
Property and equipment, net	418,582	413,258
Goodwill	62,525	62,525
Intangible assets, net	36,066	37,203
Other assets, net	9,699	9,642
Total assets	\$ 589,186	\$ 597,132
Liabilities and Stockholders Equity:		
Current Liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 18,447	\$ 14,241
Construction related payables	6,894	4,694
Accrued payroll and payroll related liabilities	37,419	31,476
Unearned revenue, net	20,529	28,187
Accrued liabilities and other	28,986	23,685
Total current liabilities	112,275	102,283
Deferred rent	49,456	44,801
Long-term portion of credit facility	72,500	125,000
Long-term portion of capital lease obligations	8,830	9,211
Other non-current liabilities	9,243	8,918
Total liabilities	252,304	290,213
Stockholders Equity:		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value: 30,000 shares authorized; 17,781 and 17,499 shares issued; 14,281 and 13,999 shares outstanding	18	17
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value: 3,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding		

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Treasury stock, 3,500 shares, at cost	(107,589)	(107,589)
Paid-in capital	195,267	185,974
Accumulated other comprehensive gain, net of tax	55	5
Retained earnings	249,131	228,512
Total stockholders' equity	336,882	306,919
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 589,186	\$ 597,132

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)****(Unaudited)**

	Twelve Weeks Ended		Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Revenues:				
Restaurant revenue	\$ 234,490	\$ 219,932	\$ 535,803	\$ 514,574
Franchise royalties, fees and other revenues	3,809	3,745	8,845	8,562
Total revenues	238,299	223,677	544,648	523,136
Costs and expenses:				
Restaurant operating costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below):				
Cost of sales	58,024	55,804	133,006	130,879
Labor (includes \$34, \$85, \$103 and \$228 of stock-based compensation, respectively)	76,648	73,075	178,530	171,681
Other operating	28,463	28,877	65,553	66,282
Occupancy	16,779	15,790	39,352	36,904
Depreciation and amortization	13,319	12,532	31,153	29,184
Selling, general and administrative (includes \$1,016, \$983, \$2,139 and \$2,042 of stock-based compensation, respectively)	28,386	25,574	65,994	59,451
Pre-opening costs	1,291	602	2,125	1,585
Total costs and expenses	222,910	212,254	515,713	495,966
Income from operations	15,389	11,423	28,935	27,170
Other expense:				
Interest expense, net and other	674	1,267	1,763	3,100
Income before income taxes	14,715	10,156	27,172	24,070
Provision for income taxes	3,576	2,408	6,553	5,764
Net income	\$ 11,139	\$ 7,748	\$ 20,619	\$ 18,306
Earnings per share:				
Basic	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.53	\$ 1.46	\$ 1.25
Diluted	\$ 0.77	\$ 0.52	\$ 1.43	\$ 1.23
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic	14,209	14,607	14,134	14,609
Diluted	14,475	14,859	14,415	14,879

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

	Twelve Weeks Ended		Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Net income	\$ 11,139	\$ 7,748	\$ 20,619	\$ 18,306
Cash Flow Hedges:				
Increase (decrease) in fair value of interest rate swap	148	(272)	88	(763)
Net loss reclassified into interest expense		110		241
Total change in unrealized income (loss) related to cash flow hedges	148	(162)	88	(522)
Income tax benefit (expense) related to items of other comprehensive income	(62)	63	(38)	204
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	86	(99)	50	(318)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 11,225	\$ 7,649	\$ 20,669	\$ 17,988

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)****(Unaudited)**

	Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		
Net income	\$ 20,619	\$ 18,306
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	31,153	29,184
Stock-based compensation expense	2,242	2,270
Other, net	(1,319)	1,055
Changes in operating assets and liabilities :		
Unearned revenue	(6,810)	(7,142)
Trade accounts payable and accrued liabilities	15,591	(2,816)
Other operating assets and liabilities, net	9,529	9,226
Cash provided by operating activities	71,005	50,083
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(31,689)	(24,590)
Acquisition of franchise restaurant, net of cash acquired		(3,247)
Changes in marketing fund restricted cash and other		(98)
Cash used in investing activities	(31,689)	(27,935)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities:		
Borrowings of long-term debt	78,500	
Payments of long-term debt and capital leases	(131,379)	(21,978)
Payments to acquire treasury stock		(7,711)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and employee stock purchase plan	6,333	2,443
Tax benefit from exercise of stock options	1,335	
Cash used in financing activities	(45,211)	(27,246)
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(5,895)	(5,098)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	22,440	35,036
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 16,545	\$ 29,938
Supplemental of Cash Flow Information:		
Income taxes paid	\$ 3,260	\$ 2,622
Interest paid, net of amounts capitalized	1,424	3,195

See notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

RED ROBIN GOURMET BURGERS, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries ("Red Robin" or the "Company"), develops and operates casual-dining restaurants. As of July 14, 2013, the Company owned and operated 344 restaurants located in 33 states. The Company also sells franchises, and there were 133 franchised restaurants, in 21 states and two Canadian provinces as of July 14, 2013. The Company operates its business as one operating and one reportable segment.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Red Robin and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates included in the preparation of these financial statements pertain to recoverability of long-lived assets, recoverability of goodwill, estimated useful lives of other intangible assets, variable compensation accruals, lease accounting, estimated fair value, self-insurance liabilities, stock-based compensation expense, estimated breakage on unredeemed gift cards and deferred revenue related to our customer loyalty program, legal contingencies, and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The results of operations for any interim period are not necessarily indicative of results for the full year.

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements of Red Robin have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the Company's annual consolidated financial statements on Form 10-K have been condensed or omitted. The condensed consolidated balance sheet as of December 30, 2012, has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements as of that date, but does not include all disclosures required by generally accepted accounting principles. For further information, please refer to and read these interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2013.

The Company's quarter which ended July 14, 2013, is referred to as second quarter 2013, or the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013; the first quarter ended April 21, 2013, is referred to as first quarter 2013, or the sixteen weeks ended April 21, 2013; and, together the first and second quarters of 2013 are referred to as the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013. The Company's quarter which ended July 8, 2012, is referred to as second quarter 2012, or the twelve weeks ended July 8, 2012; the first quarter ended April 15, 2012, is referred to as first quarter 2012, or the sixteen weeks ended April 15, 2012; and, together the first and second quarters of 2012 are referred to as the twenty-eight weeks ended July 8,

2012.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued *Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, which clarifies the scope of transactions that are subject to the disclosures about offsetting and will require disclosure of information about the effect or potential effect of financial instrument netting arrangements on financial position. Entities will be required to present both net (offset amounts) and gross information in the notes to the financial statements for relevant assets and liabilities that are offset. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of this guidance in fiscal 2014 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**2. Goodwill and Intangible Assets**

The following table presents goodwill as of July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Balance at December 25, 2011	\$	61,769
Acquisition		756
Balance at December 30, 2012	\$	62,525
Acquisitions/Dispositions		
Balance at July 14, 2013	\$	62,525

The Company has no historical goodwill impairment losses in periods prior to those presented in the above table. Refer to Note 5, *Acquisition of Red Robin Franchised Restaurant* for details of the acquisition.

The following table presents intangible assets subject to amortization as of July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	July 14, 2013			December 30, 2012		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Intangible assets subject to amortization:						
Franchise rights	\$ 43,603	\$ (16,661)	\$ 26,942	\$ 43,519	\$ (15,342)	\$ 28,177
Leasehold interests	12,744	(4,721)	8,023	12,744	(4,313)	8,431
Liquor licenses	10,206	(9,105)	1,101	9,095	(8,500)	595
Total	\$ 66,553	\$ (30,487)	\$ 36,066	\$ 65,358	\$ (28,155)	\$ 37,203

There were no impairments to intangible assets during the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012. The amortization expense reflected in the consolidated statements of operations totaled \$1.0 million and \$1.0 million for the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012, respectively and \$2.3 million and \$2.4 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012, respectively.

The aggregate future amortization expense as of July 14, 2013 is as follows (in thousands):

Remainder of 2013	\$	1,462
2014		3,304
2015		3,398
2016		3,231
2017		3,117
Thereafter		21,554
	\$	36,066

3. Stock-Based Compensation

Under the Company's Second Amended and Restated 2007 Performance Incentive Plan (the "2007 Stock Plan"), various stock options and stock awards may be granted to employees of the Company and any of the Company's subsidiaries, directors of the Company, certain consultants and advisors to the Company or any of its subsidiaries.

Stock options are granted with an exercise price equal to the fair market value of shares of the Company's common stock at the grant date. We account for stock-based compensation in accordance with fair value recognition provisions, calculated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model (the "pricing model"). The weighted-average fair value of non-qualified stock options and the related assumptions used in the pricing model were as follows:

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Table of Contents

	Twelve Weeks Ended			Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Risk-free interest rate	1.0%	N/A		0.7%	0.7%
Expected years until exercise	4.1	N/A		4.2	4.1
Expected stock volatility	44.2%	N/A		44.4%	52.8%
Dividend yield	%	%		%	%
Weighted average Black-Scholes fair value per share at date of grant	\$ 21.14	N/A	\$ 15.19	\$ 14.60	

The following table presents a summary of the Company's stock-based compensation activity for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013:

(in thousands)	Stock Options	Restricted Stock Units	Restricted Stock	Performance Stock Units
Outstanding, December 30, 2012	705	180	4	35
Granted	124	30		6
Exercised	(114)	(24)	(4)	(21)
Cancelled	(12)	(3)		
Outstanding, April 21, 2013	703	183		20
Granted	5	16		
Exercised	(115)	(40)		
Cancelled	(25)	(6)		
Outstanding, July 14, 2013	568	153		20

4. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing net income by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated based upon the weighted-average number of shares of common stock and potentially dilutive shares of common stock outstanding during the period. Potentially dilutive shares are excluded from the computation in periods in which they have an anti-dilutive effect. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution that could occur if holders of options exercised their options into common stock. During the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, weighted average stock options outstanding of 125,000 and 4,000, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented. During the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012, weighted average stock options outstanding of 324,000 and 305,000, respectively, were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share because to do so would have been anti-dilutive for the periods presented. The Company uses the treasury stock method to calculate the effect of outstanding stock options. The computations for basic and diluted earnings per share are as follows (in thousands, except per share data):

	Twelve Weeks Ended		Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Net income	\$ 11,139	\$ 7,748	\$ 20,619	\$ 18,306
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	14,209	14,607	14,134	14,609
Dilutive effect of stock options and awards	266	252	281	270
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	14,475	14,859	14,415	14,879

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Earnings per share:							
Basic	\$	0.78	\$	0.53	\$	1.46	\$ 1.25
Diluted	\$	0.77	\$	0.52	\$	1.43	\$ 1.23

Table of Contents

5. Acquisition of Red Robin Franchised Restaurant

On June 19, 2012, the Company acquired the assets of one restaurant of one of its franchisees. The purchase price was approximately \$3.2 million. The consolidated statements of operations include the results of operations for this restaurant from the date of acquisition. The pro forma impact of the acquisition on prior periods is not presented as the impact was not material to reported results.

The Company allocated the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired in the acquisition at their estimated fair values with the remainder allocated to goodwill as follows: \$1.9 million to intangibles, which represent the fair value of franchise rights and liquor licenses, \$756,000 to goodwill, \$540,000 to fixed assets and \$47,000 to inventory. The fair value measurement of tangible and intangible assets and liabilities as of the acquisition date was based on significant inputs not observed in the market and thus represents a Level 3 measurement.

6. Advertising Costs

Costs incurred in connection with the advertising and marketing of the Company are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. These costs include salaries, variable compensation, advertising, media and marketing materials. Advertising production costs are expensed in the period when the advertising first takes place. Other advertising and marketing costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising and marketing costs amounted to \$7.7 million and \$18.6 million for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, respectively, and \$8.1 million and \$18.0 million for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012, respectively.

Under the Company's franchise agreements, both the Company and the franchisees must contribute a minimum percentage of revenues to two marketing and national media advertising funds (the Marketing Funds). These Marketing Funds are used to develop and distribute Red Robin® branded marketing materials, for media purchases and for administrative costs. The Company's portion of costs incurred by the Marketing Funds is recorded as selling, general and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of income.

7. Derivative and Other Comprehensive Income

The Company enters into derivative instruments for risk management purposes only, including derivatives designated as a cash flow hedge under guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities. The Company uses interest rate-related derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates. By using these instruments, the Company exposes itself, from time to time, to credit risk and market risk. Credit risk is the failure of either party to the contract to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes the Company, which creates credit risk for the Company. The Company minimizes the credit risk by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties whose credit rating is evaluated on a quarterly basis. Market risk, as it relates to the Company's interest-rate derivative, is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from changes in interest rates. The Company minimizes market risk by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that the Company takes.

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The Company had one interest rate swap at July 14, 2013, and its counterparty is Rabobank International, Utrecht (Rabobank). The Company entered into a variable-to-fixed interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank in August 2011 to hedge the floating interest rate on a portion of the term loan under the Company's credit facility. The interest rate swap was effective August 5, 2011, with an initial notional amount of \$74.1 million. In accordance with its original terms, \$4.7 million of the initial \$74.1 million expired in both the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012 respectively. The remaining notional amount of \$63.8 million as of July 14, 2013, is set to fully expire on June 30, 2015, with a notional hedge amount of \$50.6 million. Under the swap, the Company is required to make quarterly payments based on a fixed interest rate of 1.135%, calculated based on the remaining notional amount. In exchange, the Company receives interest on the notional amount at a variable rate that is based on the 3-month spot LIBOR rate quarterly. The Company entered into this interest rate swap to offset the variability of its interest expense arising out of changes in the variable interest rate for the designated interest payments and designated the swap as a cash flow hedge. Concurrent with the December 14, 2012, refinancing of its then-existing credit facility, the Company de-designated the original hedging relationship for this swap and consequently re-designated the swap on the amended credit facility's \$225 million revolver. Accordingly, changes in fair value of the interest rate swap contract are recorded, net of taxes, as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income, in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 8 for information on the fair value of the interest rate swap. The Company reclassifies the effective gain or loss from accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax, on the Company's consolidated balance sheet to interest expense on the Company's consolidated statements of income as the interest expense is recognized on the related debt. During the twelve and twenty-eight week periods ended July 14, 2013, there were no reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income to net income.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes the fair value and presentation in the condensed consolidated balance sheets of the interest rate swap as hedging instruments as of July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012 (in thousands):

Balance Sheet Location	Derivative Liability	
	Fair Value at July 14, 2013	Fair Value at December 30, 2012
Accrued liabilities	\$ 490	\$ 539
Other non-current liabilities	264	677
Total derivative liability	\$ 754	\$ 1,216

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income at the end of each period were as follows (in thousands):

	July 14, 2013	December 30, 2012
Unrealized gain related to cash flow hedges, pretax	\$ 98	\$ 9
Tax effect	(43)	(4)
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net	\$ 55	\$ 5

The interest rate swap was highly effective during the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013. The Company expects the swap to continue to be highly effective during the next twelve months. Additionally, the Company had no obligations at July 14, 2013, to post collateral under the terms of the interest rate swap agreement.

8. Fair Value Measurement

Fair value measurements are made under a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the measuring of fair value:

Level 1: Observable inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Inputs that are generally unobservable. These inputs may be used with internally developed methodologies that result in management's best estimate of fair value.

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Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

The derivative liability associated with the interest rate swap is considered to be a Level 2 instrument. The interest rate swap was a standard cash flow hedge with a fair value estimated using industry-standard valuation models. Such models project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs, including interest rate curves. See Note 7, *Derivative and Other Comprehensive Income*, for the discussion of the derivative liability.

The Company's deferred compensation plan is a nonqualified deferred compensation plan which allows highly compensated employees to defer a portion of their base salary and variable compensation each plan year. The carrying value of both the liability for the deferred compensation plan and associated life insurance policy are equal to their fair value. These agreements are required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis and are valued using Level 2 inputs. At July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012, a liability for participant contributions and investment income thereon of \$3.2 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, is included in other non-current liabilities. To offset its obligation, the Company's plan administrator purchases Company-owned whole-life insurance contracts on certain team members. The cash surrender value of these policies at July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012, were \$3.2 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, and is included in other assets, net.

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Table of Contents

As of July 14, 2013, the Company had no financial assets or liabilities that were measured using Level 1 or Level 3 inputs. The Company also had no non-financial assets or liabilities that were required to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis.

The following table presents our assets and liabilities that are fair valued on a recurring basis for the quarter ended July 14, 2013, and for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012 (in thousands):

	July 14, 2013	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Life insurance policy	\$ 3,216	\$	\$ 3,216	\$
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 3,216	\$	\$ 3,216	\$

Liabilities:				
Derivative - interest rate swap	\$ 754	\$	\$ 754	\$
Deferred compensation plan	3,188		3,188	
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 3,942	\$	\$ 3,942	\$

	December 30, 2012	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Life insurance policy	\$ 2,920	\$	\$ 2,920	\$
Total assets measured at fair value	\$ 2,920	\$	\$ 2,920	\$

Liabilities:				
Derivative - interest rate swap	\$ 1,216	\$	\$ 1,216	\$
Deferred compensation plan	2,974		2,974	
Total liabilities measured at fair value	\$ 4,190	\$	\$ 4,190	\$

Disclosures of Fair Value of Other Assets and Liabilities

The Company's liabilities under its credit facility and capital leases are carried at historical cost in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. For disclosure purposes, the Company estimated the fair value of the credit facility and capital lease obligations using discounted cash flow analysis based on market rates obtained from independent third parties for similar types of debt. Both the credit facility and the Company's capital lease obligations are considered to be Level 2 instruments. The carrying value of the Company's credit facility as of July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012, was \$72.5 million and \$125.0 million, respectively. The fair value of the Company's credit facility as of July 14, 2013, and December 30, 2012, was approximately \$72.4 million and \$124.4 million, respectively. There are \$9.6 million of outstanding borrowings recorded for the Company's capital leases as of July 14, 2013, which have an estimated fair value of \$11.3 million. At December 30, 2012, the carrying amount of the Company's capital lease obligations was \$10.0 million, and the fair value was \$11.8 million.

9. Related Party Transactions

The former president and majority owner of one of the Company's former franchisees served on the Company's board of directors from 2009 until his retirement from the board in May 2013. The Company purchased 13 Red Robin® restaurants in Washington from this former franchisee in 2006. The retired board member is a principal of and holds, directly or indirectly, interests of between 45% and 100% in each of three privately-held entities that hold the leases for three of the acquired Washington restaurants. These leases were assumed by the Company in connection with the acquisition. Under these leases and during the time the retired board member was an active director of the board, the Company recognized rent and other related payments in the amounts of \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012, respectively.

Table of Contents

10. Commitments and Contingencies

In the normal course of business, there are various claims in process, matters in litigation, and other contingencies. These include employment related claims and claims alleging illness, injury or other food quality, health or operational issues. To date, no claims of these types of litigation, certain of which are covered by insurance policies, have had a material effect on us. While it is not possible to predict the outcome of these suits, legal proceedings and claims with certainty, management is of the opinion that adequate provision for potential losses associated with these matters has been made in the financial statements and that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

11. Subsequent Events

The Company has evaluated subsequent events and found there to be no events requiring recognition or disclosure through the date of issuance of this report.

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations provides a narrative of our financial performance and condition that should be read in conjunction with the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements. All comparisons under this heading between 2013 and 2012 refer to the twelve and twenty-eight week periods ending July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012, respectively, unless otherwise indicated.

Overview

Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc., a Delaware corporation, together with its subsidiaries ("Red Robin" or the "Company"), primarily develops, operates and franchises casual-dining restaurants with 477 locations as of July 14, 2013. The Company operated 344 Company-owned restaurants located in 33 states comprised of 339 casual dining locations and five Red Robin's Burger Works®, a smaller non-traditional prototype with a limited menu and limited service. The Company also franchises restaurants, of which there were 133 restaurants in 21 states and two Canadian provinces as of July 14, 2013. The Company operates its business as one operating and one reportable segment.

The following summarizes the operational and financial highlights during the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, and our outlook for the remainder of 2013:

- *Comparable Restaurant Revenue.* Comparable restaurants include those Company-owned restaurants that have achieved five full quarters of operations during the periods presented, and such restaurants are only included in our comparable metrics if they are comparable for

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the entirety of both periods presented. For the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, the 323 restaurants in our comparable base experienced a 4.3% increase in net sales compared to the same period last year. This increase was driven by a 5.0% increase in average guest check, partially offset by a 0.7% decrease in guest count. For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, the 320 restaurants in our comparable base experienced a 3.1% increase in net sales compared to the same period last year. This increase was driven by a 3.7% increase in average guest check, partially offset by a 0.6% decrease in guest count. Our comparable sales are measured using the most closely aligned calendar weeks.

- *Marketing.* Our Red Robin Royalty loyalty program operates in all of our Company-owned restaurants and in 75 of our franchised locations. Engaging our guests through this program is a key part of our marketing strategy and uses offers designed to increase the frequency of guest visits. We are also using the program to generate awareness of new menu items and to engage our guests with smart rewards. Our Take Back the Bar initiative continues to increase our alcoholic beverage mix, differentiate our brand, and help target adult diners.

- *Brand Transformation Initiative.* As of July 14, 2013, we have completed brand transformation projects at 21 of our restaurants. Additionally, we plan to expand our brand transformation initiatives into an additional 20 restaurants during the remainder of 2013 through remodeling efforts.

- *Food Costs.* As a percentage of restaurant revenue, we have experienced a decrease of 70 basis points and 60 basis points in cost of goods during the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, respectively, compared to the same periods in the prior year. This decrease was primarily driven by lower hamburger, potatoes and produce costs, as well as favorable product mix.

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Table of Contents

- Labor.** Labor costs as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 50 basis points and 10 basis points for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, from the same periods in 2012. This decrease was primarily driven by lower controllable labor and workers' compensation costs, as well as an insurance-related refund during the second quarter 2013.
- Other Operating.** Other operating costs as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 100 basis points and 70 basis points for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 as compared to the same periods in 2012. The decrease primarily related to lower promotional activities through the first half of the year as well as a decline in supply costs and credit card fees in the second quarter.
- New Restaurant Openings.** We opened two Company-owned restaurants during the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013. We plan to open 20 Company-owned restaurants in 2013 and potentially several Burger Works®, which we expect to fund from our operating cash flows.
- Selling, General and Administrative.** As a percentage of total revenue, selling, general and administrative costs increased 50 basis points and 70 basis points for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, from the same periods in 2012. This increase was primarily driven by investments in talent to support value-enhancing initiatives and higher incentive-based compensation.

Restaurant Data

The following table details restaurant unit data for our Company-owned and franchise locations for the periods indicated.

	Twelve Weeks Ended		Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Company-owned:				
Beginning of period	342	330	339	327
Opened during period (1)	2	1	5	5
Acquired from franchisee		1		1
Closed during period		(1)		(2)
End of period	344	331	344	331
Franchised:				
Beginning of period	133	136	133	137
Sold or closed during period		(5)		(6)
End of period	133	131	133	131
Total number of Red Robin restaurants	477	462	477	462

(1) Includes one and two Red Robin's Burger Works® in the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012, respectively.

Results of Operations

Operating results for each period presented below are expressed as a percentage of total revenues, except for the components of restaurant operating costs, which are expressed as a percentage of restaurant revenue.

This information has been prepared on a basis consistent with our audited 2012 annual financial statements and, in the opinion of management, includes all adjustments, consisting only of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the information for the periods presented. Our operating results may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, and operating results for any period presented are not necessarily indicative of results for a full fiscal year.

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Table of Contents

	Twelve Weeks Ended		Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Revenues:				
Restaurant revenue	98.4%	98.3%	98.4%	98.4%
Franchise royalties, fees and other revenues	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Total revenues	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Costs and Expenses:				
Restaurant operating costs (exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown separately below):				
Cost of sales	24.7	25.4	24.8	25.4
Labor	32.7	33.2	33.3	33.4
Other operating	12.1	13.1	12.2	12.9
Occupancy	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2
Total restaurant operating costs	76.7	78.9	77.7	78.9
Depreciation and amortization	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.6
Selling, general and administrative	11.9	11.4	12.1	11.4
Pre-opening costs	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3
Income from operations	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.2
Interest expense, net and other	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Income before income taxes	6.2	4.5	5.0	4.6
Provision for income taxes	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.1
Net income	4.7%	3.5%	3.8%	3.5%

Certain percentage amounts in the table above do not total due to rounding as well as the fact that restaurant operating costs are expressed as a percentage of restaurant revenue and not total revenues.

Total Revenues

	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
(Revenues in thousands)	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	%	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	%
Restaurant revenue	\$ 234,490	\$ 219,932	\$ 14,558	6.6%	\$ 535,803	\$ 514,574	\$ 21,229	4.1%
Franchise royalties, fees and other revenue	3,809	3,745	64	1.7%	8,845	8,562	283	3.3%
Total revenues	\$ 238,299	\$ 223,677	\$ 14,622	6.5%	\$ 544,648	\$ 523,136	\$ 21,512	4.1%
Average weekly net sales volumes in comparable restaurants (1)								
	\$ 57,769	\$ 55,388	\$ 2,381	4.3%	\$ 56,795	\$ 55,069	\$ 1,726	3.1%
Average weekly net sales volumes in Company-owned restaurants (1)								
	\$ 57,699	\$ 55,774	\$ 1,925	3.5%	\$ 56,719	\$ 56,076	\$ 643	1.1%
Total operating weeks	4,111	3,962	149	3.8%	9,555	9,206	349	3.8%
Net sales per square foot in Company-owned	\$ 107	\$ 104	\$ 3	2.9%	\$ 246	\$ 243	\$ 3	1.2%

restaurants

(1) Includes Company-owned casual dining restaurants only.

Restaurant revenue during the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, which is comprised almost entirely of food and beverage sales, increased \$14.6 million compared to second quarter 2012. Net sales in our comparable restaurant base increased approximately \$9.2 million or 4.3% during the second quarter 2013, compared to second quarter 2012. The comparable sales increase was primarily the result of a 5.0% increase in average guest check, partially offset by 0.7% decrease in guest counts.

Restaurant revenue during the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, increased by \$21.2 million compared to the twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012. Net sales in our comparable restaurant base increased approximately \$15.5 million or 3.1% during

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Table of Contents

the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, compared to same period last year. The comparable sales increase was primarily the result of a 3.7% increase in average guest check, partially offset by 0.6% decrease in guest counts.

Average weekly net sales volumes represent the total restaurant revenue for all Company-owned casual dining restaurants for each time period presented, divided by the number of operating weeks in the period. Comparable restaurant average weekly sales volumes include those restaurants that are in the comparable base at the end of each period presented. New restaurants are primarily restaurants that are open but by definition not included in the comparable category because they have not yet operated for five full quarters. Fluctuations in average weekly net sales volumes for comparable restaurants reflect the effect of same store sales changes as well as the performance of new restaurants entering the comparable base during the period and the average square feet of our restaurants. During the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, total average weekly net sales in Company-owned restaurants increased 3.5% and 1.1%, respectively, compared to the same periods last year due mainly to menu price increases initiated since the fourth fiscal quarter of 2012.

Franchise royalties, fees and other revenue, which consist primarily of royalty income and initial franchise fees, increased 1.7% and 3.3% for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, respectively. The twelve and twenty-eight week increase is primarily attributable to the increased sales at franchise locations. Our franchisees reported that comparable restaurant sales increased 1.9% for U.S. restaurants and increased 1.2% for Canadian restaurants for the second quarter of 2013 compared to the second quarter of 2012. For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, our franchisees reported that comparable restaurant sales for U.S. restaurants increased 0.3% and Canadian restaurants increased 2.3% from the twenty-eight week period ended July 8, 2012.

Cost of Sales

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Cost of sales	\$ 58,024	\$ 55,804	\$ 2,220	4.0%	\$ 133,006	\$ 130,879	\$ 2,127	1.6%
As a percent of restaurant revenue	24.7%	25.4%		(0.7)%	24.8%	25.4%		(0.6)%

Cost of sales, comprised of food and beverage costs, is variable and generally fluctuates with sales volume. For the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, cost of sales as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 70 basis points, compared to the same period in the prior year. This decrease was driven by lower ground beef, potatoes and produce costs, as well as favorable product mix.

For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, cost of sales as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 60 basis points, or \$2.1 million, from the twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012. This decrease was driven by lower commodity costs, including seafood, cheese, ground beef and produce costs.

Labor

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(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Labor	76,648	73,075	3,573	4.9%	178,530	171,681	6,849	4.0%
As a percent of restaurant revenue	32.7%	33.2%		(0.5)%	33.3%	33.4%		(0.1)%

Labor costs include restaurant-level hourly wages and management salaries as well as related taxes and benefits. For the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, labor costs as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 50 basis points. This decrease primarily resulted from lower controllable labor and workers compensation costs as well as an insurance refund during the second quarter 2013.

For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, labor as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 10 basis points from the same period in 2012. This decrease was driven primarily by a 30 basis point decrease in controllable labor and workers compensation costs, partially offset by a 20 basis point increase in management salaries from merit increases.

Table of Contents

Other Operating

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Other operating	\$ 28,463	\$ 28,877	\$ (414)	(1.4)%	\$ 65,553	\$ 66,282	\$ (729)	(1.1)%
As a percent of restaurant revenue	12.1%	13.1%		(1.0)%	12.2%	12.9%		(0.7)%

Other operating costs include costs such as restaurant supplies, utilities, and other costs such as service repairs and maintenance costs. For the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, other operating costs as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 100 basis points over prior year. The decrease as a percentage of restaurant revenue resulted from a 70 basis point decrease related to lower promotional activities and a 30 basis point decrease attributable to lower supply costs and credit card fees.

For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, other operating costs as a percentage of restaurant revenue decreased 70 basis points due primarily to lower promotional costs.

Occupancy

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Occupancy	\$ 16,779	\$ 15,790	\$ 989	6.3%	\$ 39,352	\$ 36,904	\$ 2,448	6.6%
As a percent of restaurant revenue	7.2%	7.2%		0.0%	7.3%	7.2%		0.1%

Occupancy costs include fixed rents, contingent rents, common area maintenance charges, real estate and personal property taxes, general liability insurance, and other property costs. Occupancy costs incurred prior to opening our new restaurants are included in pre-opening costs. The increase in occupancy costs over prior year periods for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks was primarily due to the increase in fixed rents related to the additional restaurants opened since second quarter 2012.

Depreciation and Amortization

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 13,319	\$ 12,532	\$ 787	6.3%	\$ 31,153	\$ 29,184	\$ 1,969	6.7%
As a percent of total revenues	5.6%	5.6%		0.0%	5.7%	5.6%		0.1%

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Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation of capital investments for restaurants and corporate assets as well as amortization of acquired intangible assets and liquor licenses. Depreciation and amortization expense increased over the prior year periods, largely due to an increase in leasehold improvement amortization due primarily to the opening of new restaurants, as well as an increase in depreciation related to placing into service certain elements of our information technology systems.

Selling, General and Administrative

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Selling, general and administrative	\$ 28,386	\$ 25,574	\$ 2,812	11.0%	\$ 65,994	\$ 59,451	\$ 6,543	11.0%
As a percent of total revenues	11.9%	11.4%		0.5%	12.1%	11.4%		0.7%

Selling, general and administrative costs include all corporate and administrative functions. Components of this category include corporate, regional and franchise support salaries and benefits, travel, information systems, training, office rent, professional and consulting fees, board of directors expenses, legal expenses and marketing costs. For the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, selling, general and administrative costs increased 11.0%, or \$2.8 million over the twelve weeks ended July 8, 2012, driven primarily by an increase in salaries and benefits due to investments in talent to support value-enhancing initiatives and higher incentive based compensation.

For the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, selling, general and administrative costs increased 11.0%, or \$6.5 million, due primarily to an increase in salaries and benefits and higher incentive based compensation.

Table of Contents

Pre-opening Costs

(In thousands, except percentages)	Twelve Weeks Ended				Twenty-eight Weeks Ended			
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change		July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012	Change	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	\$	%
Pre-opening costs	1,291	602	689	114.5%	2,125	1,585	540	34.1%
As a percent of total revenues	0.5%	0.3%		0.2%	0.4%	0.3%		0.1%

Pre-opening costs, which are expensed as incurred, consist of the costs of labor, hiring, and training the initial work force for our new restaurants, travel expenses for our training teams, the cost of food and beverages used in training, marketing costs, occupancy costs incurred prior to opening, and other direct costs related to the opening of new restaurants. Our pre-opening costs fluctuate from period to period, depending upon, but not limited to, the number of restaurant openings, the size of the restaurants being opened and the location of the restaurants. Pre-opening expenses for any given quarter will typically include expenses associated with restaurants opened during the quarter as well as expenses related to restaurants opened towards the end of the prior quarter and restaurants opening in subsequent quarters.

Interest Expense, Net and Other

Interest expense, net and other was \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million for the twelve weeks ended July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012, respectively, and \$1.8 million and \$3.1 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, and July 8, 2012, respectively. Interest expense, net and other for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 decreased over prior year period due primarily to lower average debt balances. Our weighted-average interest rate was 2.8% and 2.7% for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, versus 3.6% and 3.5%, respectively, for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012.

Provision for Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate for the second quarter 2013 was 24.3% compared to 23.7% for the second quarter 2012. The effective income tax rate for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and July 8, 2012 was 24.1% and 24.0%, respectively. We anticipate that our full year fiscal 2013 effective tax rate will be approximately 24%.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

General. Cash and cash equivalents decreased \$5.9 million to \$16.5 million at July 14, 2013, from \$22.4 million at the beginning of the fiscal year. We expect to continue to reinvest available cash flows from operations to develop new restaurants or invest in existing restaurants and infrastructure, pay down debt, and maintain the flexibility to use excess cash to opportunistically repurchase our common stock and execute our long term strategic initiatives.

Cash Flows

The table below summarizes our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities for each period presented (in thousands):

	Twenty-eight Weeks Ended	
	July 14, 2013	July 8, 2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 71,005	\$ 50,083
Net cash used in investing activities	(31,689)	(27,935)
Net cash used in financing activities	(45,211)	(27,246)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (5,895)	\$ (5,098)

Operating Cash Flows

Net cash flows provided by operating activities were \$71.0 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, compared to \$50.1 million for the same period in 2012. Of the \$20.9 million increase, approximately \$18.4 million relates to the acceleration of payments to vendors at the end of fiscal year 2012 in order to aid in the conversion to our new information technology system, an increase in accrued liabilities related to restaurant construction and remodeling, as well as an increase in accrued payroll costs. In addition, approximately \$10.8 million of the increase relates to profit from restaurant operations due to increased sales and lower operating costs, partially offset by a \$6.5 million increase in salaries, benefits and incentive-based compensation.

Table of Contents*Investing Cash Flows*

Net cash flows used in investing activities were \$31.7 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, compared to \$27.9 million for the same period in 2012. The increase over prior year is due primarily to investments in new restaurant openings, kitchen equipment and technology infrastructure. The following table lists the components of our investing activities for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 (in millions):

	Twenty-eight Weeks Ended July 14, 2013	
New restaurants	\$	20,540
Restaurant facility improvements		8,945
Investments in technology infrastructure and other		2,204
Net cash used in investing activities	\$	31,689

Financing Cash Flows

Cash used in our financing activities increased \$18.0 million from \$27.2 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 8, 2012, to \$45.2 million for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, primarily due to an increase in discretionary debt payments driven by strong cash flow during the quarter.

Credit Facility. On December 14, 2012, we entered into a new credit facility (*New Credit Facility*) with a consortium of banks, thereby terminating our previous credit facility, which had been amended and restated on May 6, 2011 (*Previous Facility*). The New Credit Facility provides for a \$225 million revolving line of credit with a sublimit for the issuance of up to \$25 million in letters of credits and swingline loans up to \$15 million, and maintains the option to increase this credit facility in the future, subject to lenders' participation, by up to an additional \$100 million in the aggregate. Borrowings under the New Credit Facility are subject to rates based on LIBOR plus a spread based on leverage or a base rate plus a spread based on leverage (base rate is the highest of (a) the Prime Rate, (b) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50% and (c) LIBOR for an interest period of one month plus 1%). This \$225 million revolving line of credit matures on December 14, 2017. Borrowings under the New Credit Facility are secured by first priority liens and security interests in substantially all of our assets, which include the capital stock of our certain subsidiaries, and are available for financing activities including restaurant construction costs, working capital and general corporate purposes, including, among other uses, to refinance certain indebtedness, permitted acquisitions and redemption of capital stock. We do not believe that any of our lenders will not be able to fulfill their lending commitments under our New Credit Facility. Loan origination costs associated with the New Credit Facility are included as deferred costs in other assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. As of July 14, 2013, we had outstanding borrowings under the New Credit Facility of \$72.5 million.

In August 2011, we entered into a variable-to-fixed interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank International, Utrecht (*Rabobank*) to hedge the floating interest rate on a portion of the term loan under our Previous Facility. The interest rate swap had an effective date of August 5, 2011, and an initial notional amount of \$74.1 million. In accordance with its original terms, \$4.7 million of the initial \$74.1 million expired in both the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012 respectively. The remaining notional amount is \$63.8 million and is set to fully expire on June 30, 2015, with a notional hedge amount of \$50.6 million. Under the swap, we are required to make quarterly payments based on a fixed interest rate of 1.135%, calculated based on the remaining notional amount. In exchange, we receive interest on the notional amount at a variable rate that is based on the 3-month spot LIBOR rate quarterly. Concurrent with the December 14, 2012 refinancing of the Previous Facility, the Company undesignated the original hedging relationship for this swap and consequently re-designated the swap on the New Credit Facility's \$225 million revolver.

Covenants. We are subject to a number of customary covenants under our New Credit Facility, including limitations on additional borrowings, acquisitions, stock repurchases, sales of assets, and dividend payments. As of July 14, 2013, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

Debt Outstanding. Total debt outstanding decreased \$52.9 million to \$82.1 million at July 14, 2013, from \$135.0 million at December 30, 2012, primarily due to debt payments on our credit facility of \$131.0 million, partially offset by borrowings of \$78.5 million. Our New Credit Facility matures in 2017.

We typically maintain current liabilities in excess of our current assets which results in a working capital deficit. We are able to operate with a working capital deficit because restaurant sales are primarily conducted on a cash or credit card basis. Rapid turnover of inventory results in limited investment in inventories, and cash from sales is usually received before related payables for food, supplies and payroll become due. In addition, receipts from the sale of gift cards are received well in advance of related redemptions.

Table of Contents

Rather than maintain higher cash balances that would result from this pattern of operating cash flows, we typically utilize operating cash flows in excess of those required for currently-maturing liabilities to pay for capital expenditures, debt repayment or to repurchase stock. When necessary, we utilize our revolving credit facility to satisfy short-term liquidity requirements. However, we believe that our future cash flows will be sufficient to satisfy any working capital deficits.

Inflation

The primary inflationary factors affecting our operations are food, labor costs, energy costs, and materials used in the construction of new restaurants. A large number of our restaurant personnel are paid at rates based on the applicable minimum wage, and increases in the minimum wage have directly affected our labor costs in recent years. Many of our leases require us to pay taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance, and utilities, all of which are generally subject to inflationary increases. We believe inflation had a negative impact on our financial condition and results of operations during the first and second quarter of 2013, due primarily to higher wages, costs for certain supplies, and commodity prices for certain foods we purchased at market rates. Uncertainties related to fluctuations in costs, including energy costs, commodity prices, annual indexed wage increases and construction materials make it difficult to predict what impact, if any, inflation may have on our business during 2013, but it is anticipated that inflation will continue to have a negative impact in fiscal year 2013.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, sales in most of our restaurants have been higher during the summer months and winter holiday season. As a result, our quarterly and annual operating results and comparable restaurant sales may fluctuate significantly as a result of seasonality. Accordingly, results for any one quarter or year 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.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Except for operating leases (primarily restaurant leases) entered into the normal course of business, we do not have any material off balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Critical accounting policies and estimates are those that we believe are both significant and that require us to make difficult, subjective or complex judgments, often because we need to estimate the effect of inherently uncertain matters. We base our estimates and judgments on historical experiences and various other factors that we believe to be appropriate under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates, including our estimates of future restaurant level cash flows, which are subject to the current economic environment, and we might obtain different results if we used different assumptions or conditions. We had no significant changes in our critical accounting policies and estimates since our last annual report. Our critical accounting estimates are contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In January 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued *Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, which clarifies the scope of transactions that are subject to the disclosures about offsetting and will require disclosure of information about the effect or potential effect of financial instrument netting arrangements on financial position. Entities will be required to present both net (offset amounts) and gross information in the notes to the financial statements for relevant assets and liabilities that are offset. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. The adoption of this guidance in fiscal 2014 is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2013, the FASB issued *Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income*, which requires an organization to present the effects on the line items of net income of significant amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income, but only if the item reclassified is required under U.S. GAAP to be reclassified to net income in its entirety in the same reporting period. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this guidance did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain information and statements contained in this report are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the "PSLRA") codified at Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. This statement is included for purposes of complying with the safe harbor provisions of the PSLRA. Forward-looking statements include statements regarding our expectations, beliefs, intentions, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements which are other than statements of historical facts. These statements may be identified, without limitation, by the use of forward-looking terminology such as anticipate, assume, believe, estimate, expect, intend, plan, project, may, will, would and similar expressions. Certain forward-looking statements are included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q principally in the sections captioned Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis. Forward-looking statements in this report include, among other things: expectations about our interest-rate swaps; anticipated number of new restaurants; anticipated funding for new restaurant openings; anticipated effective tax rate for 2013; beliefs about inflation and the effect of the adoption of new accounting standards on our financial and accounting systems and analysis programs.

Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those we express in these forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the following: the effectiveness of our business improvement initiatives; effectiveness of our marketing campaign; uncertainty regarding general economic conditions and economic recovery; concentration of restaurants in certain markets and lack of market awareness in new markets; changes in consumer disposable income, consumer spending trends and habits; ineffectiveness of our information technology efforts; regional mall and lifestyle center traffic trends; increased competition and discounting in the casual dining restaurant market; costs and availability of food and beverage inventory; changes in commodity prices, particularly ground beef; changes in labor and energy costs; limitations on the Company's ability to execute stock repurchases due to lack of available shares or acceptable stock price levels or other market or Company-specific conditions; our ability to attract qualified managers and team members; changes in the availability of capital or credit facility borrowings; costs and other effects of legal claims by team members, franchisees, customers, vendors, stockholders and others, including settlement of those claims; effectiveness of management strategies and decisions; weather conditions and related events in regions where our restaurants are operated; changes in accounting standards policies and practices or related interpretations by auditors or regulatory entities; and other risk factors described from time to time in our SEC reports, including the Company's most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012, filed with the SEC on February 28, 2013.

Although we believe that the expectations reflected in our forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such expectations may prove to be materially incorrect due to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. All forward-looking statements speak only as of the date made. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us, or persons acting on our behalf, are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances arising after the date on which it is made or to reflect the occurrence of anticipated or unanticipated events or circumstances.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Under our New Credit Facility, we are exposed to market risk from changes in interest rates on borrowings, which bear interest at one of the following rates we select: an Alternate Base Rate ("ABR"), based on the Prime Rate plus 0.50% to 1.25%, or the LIBOR, based on the relevant one, three or six-month LIBOR, at our discretion, plus 1.50% to 2.25%. The spread, or margin, for ABR and LIBOR loans under the New Credit Facility is subject to quarterly adjustment based on our then current leverage ratio, as defined by the credit agreement. As of July 14, 2013, we had \$9.0 million of borrowings subject to variable interest rates. A 1.0% change in the effective interest rate applied to these loans would have resulted in pre-tax interest expense fluctuation of \$90,000 on an annualized basis.

Our objective in managing exposure to interest rate changes is to limit the effect of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs. To achieve this objective, we have used an interest rate swap and may use other means such as caps to manage our net exposure to interest rate changes related to our borrowings. As appropriate, on the date derivative contracts are entered into, we designate derivatives as either a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or of an unrecognized firm commitment (fair value hedge), or a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (cash flow hedge).

In August 2011, we entered into a variable-to-fixed interest rate swap agreement with Rabobank to hedge the floating interest rate on a portion of the term loan under our Previous Facility. The interest rate swap had an effective date of August 5, 2011 and an initial notional amount of \$74.1 million. In accordance with its original terms \$4.7 million of the initial \$74.1 million expired in both the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14 2013 and the fifty-three weeks ended December 30, 2012 respectively. The remaining notional amount of \$63.8 million as of July 14, 2013, decreases quarterly and is set to expire on June 30, 2015, with a notional hedge amount of \$50.6 million. Under the swap, we are required to make quarterly payments based on a fixed interest rate of 1.135%, calculated

Table of Contents

based on the remaining notional amount. In exchange, we receive interest on the notional amount at a variable rate that is based on the 3-month spot LIBOR rate quarterly. Concurrent with the December 14, 2012 refinancing of the loan agreement that was designated as being hedged by this swap, the Company de-designated the original hedging relationship for this swap and consequently re-designated the swap on the New Credit Facility's \$225 million revolver. Refer to Note 7, *Derivative and Other Comprehensive Income*, of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of this report.

Primarily all of our transactions are conducted, and our accounts are denominated, in United States dollars. Accordingly, we are not exposed to significant foreign currency risk.

Many of the food products we purchase are affected by changes in weather, production, availability, seasonality, and other factors outside our control. In an effort to mitigate some of this risk, we have entered into fixed price agreements on some of our food and beverage products, including certain proteins, produce and cooking oil. As of July 14, 2013, approximately 50% of our estimated annual food and beverage purchases for the remainder of the fiscal year are covered by fixed price contracts, which are scheduled to expire at various times through the end of the year. These contracts may exclude related expenses such as fuel surcharges and other fees. In addition, we believe that almost all of our food and supplies are available from several sources, which helps to reduce or mitigate these risks.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the management of the Company, ("Management"), including the Company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, Management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can only provide reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. As a result, the Company's CEO and CFO have concluded that, based upon the evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act), the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

During the first quarter of 2013, the Company completed the first phase of its new Enterprise Resource Planning ("ERP") system implementation, including the general ledger, accounts receivable, accounts payable and project modules, as part of a multi-year plan to integrate and upgrade our operational and financial systems and processes. The system is expected to replace legacy systems and integrate with the core financial systems.

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The implementation of this new ERP system results in changes to certain of the Company's processes and procedures for internal control over financial reporting. The Company has conducted, and through the remaining phases of implementation will continue to conduct, extensive pre-implementation and post-implementation monitoring, testing, and process modifications to ensure the effectiveness of internal controls over financial reporting. The Company has not experienced any significant difficulties to date in connection with the implementation or the operation of the new ERP system.

There were no other changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the Company's most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

In the normal course of business, there are various claims in process, matters in litigation, and other contingencies. These include employment related claims and claims from guests or team members alleging illness, injury or other food quality, health, or operational concerns. To date, no claims of these types of litigation, certain of which are covered by insurance policies, have had a material effect on us. While it is not possible to predict the outcome of these suits, legal proceedings, and claims with certainty, management is of the opinion that adequate provision for potential losses associated with these matters has been made in the financial statements and that the ultimate resolution of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations.

Table of Contents

Item 1A. Risk Factors

A description of the risk factors associated with our business is contained in Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 30, 2012 filed with the SEC on February 28, 2013. There have been no material changes to our Risk Factors disclosed in our 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

During the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013, the Company did not have any sales of securities in transactions that were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, that have not been reported in a Current Report on Form 8-K. In November 2012, the Company's board of directors re-authorized a repurchase of up to \$50 million of the Company's common stock. This authorization became effective on January 1, 2013, and will terminate upon completing the repurchase of \$50 million of common stock unless earlier terminated by the Company's board of directors. Purchases may be made from time to time at the Company's discretion and the timing and amount of any share repurchases will be determined based on share price, market conditions, legal requirements and other factors. The repurchase program may be suspended or discontinued at any time. The Company did not repurchase any of its own common stock during the first and second quarter 2013. Therefore, the repurchase program had remaining authorized funds of \$50.0 million at July 14, 2013.

Item 5. Other Information

In connection with the commencement of Ms. Cathy Cooney's employment as the Chief People Officer of the Company, the Company entered into an indemnification agreement with Ms. Cooney on August 13, 2013 (the Indemnification Agreement). The Indemnification Agreement executed by Ms. Cooney is identical to the form of Indemnification Agreement previously executed by other members of the Company's management and board of directors.

The Indemnification Agreement is intended to complement the indemnity protection available under applicable law, the Company's Restated Certificate of Incorporation, and the Company's Fourth Amended and Restated Bylaws, as each of the same may be amended from time to time, and any policies of insurance which may currently or hereafter be maintained by the Company. The Indemnification Agreement provides, among other things, and subject to the certain limitations described therein: (a) that the Company will indemnify Ms. Cooney, if she was successful, in whole or in part, whether on the merits or otherwise in defense of any action, suit or proceeding, including actions by or in the right of the Company, if (i) her conduct was in good faith, (ii) she reasonably believed that her conduct was in or not opposed to the best interests of the Company, and (iii) in the case of any criminal proceeding, she had no reasonable cause to believe her conduct was unlawful; (b) that the Company will advance expenses incurred in any such proceeding, including attorneys' fees, to Ms. Cooney in advance of the final disposition of the proceeding; and (c) that the rights of Ms. Cooney under the Indemnification Agreement are in addition to any other rights she may have under the Company's certificate of incorporation, bylaws, the Delaware General Corporation Law or otherwise.

The foregoing description of the Indemnification Agreement is qualified in its entirety by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's registration statement on Form S-1/A (No. 333-87044) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 12, 2002, and such exhibit is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety into this Item 5.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Section 1350 Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
101	The following financial information from the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc. for the quarter ended July 14, 2013, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets at July 14, 2013 and December 30, 2012; (ii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and July 8, 2012; (iii) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the twelve and twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and July 8, 2012; (iv) Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the twenty-eight weeks ended July 14, 2013 and July 8, 2012; and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text.*

Table of Contents

* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, the Interactive Data Files on Exhibit 101 hereto are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, are deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise are not subject to liability under those sections.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

August 16, 2013
(Date)

Red Robin Gourmet Burgers, Inc.

/s/ Stuart B. Brown
Stuart B. Brown
Chief Financial Officer