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Forward-Looking Statements

Forward-Looking Statements

This presentation includes statements that are, or may be deemed to be, forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology, including the terms “believes,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “will” or “should” or, in each case, their negative or other variations or comparable terminology. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in a number of places throughout this presentation and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, operating leverage strategies and the industry in which we operate. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We caution you that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and that actual results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which we operate may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation. In addition, even if results of operations, financial condition and liquidity, and the development of the industry in which we operate are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation, those results or developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. As a result we caution you against relying on any forward-looking statement. The following listing represents some, but not necessarily all, of the factors that may cause actual results to differ from those anticipated or predicted: the impact of the global economic crisis on our business and financial results; our ability to open new stores and operate them profitably; our ability to achieve our targeted cash-on-cash return, first year store revenues, net development costs or store operating income before depreciation and amortization margin for new store openings; changes in consumer preferences, general economic conditions or consumer discretionary spending; the effect of competition in our industry; potential fluctuations in our quarterly operating results due to seasonality and other factors; the impact of potential fluctuations in the availability and cost of food and other supplies; the impact of instances of food-borne illness and outbreaks of disease; the impact of federal, state or local government regulations relating to our entertainment, games and attractions, personnel or the sale of food or alcoholic beverages; legislative or regulatory changes; the continued service of key management personnel; our ability to attract, motivate and retain qualified personnel; the impact of litigation; changes in accounting principles, policies or guidelines; changes in general economic conditions or conditions in securities markets or the banking industry; a materially adverse change in our financial condition; adverse local conditions, events, terrorist attacks, weather and natural disasters; and other economic, competitive, governmental, regulatory, geopolitical and technological factors affecting operations, pricing and services. Any forward-looking statements that we make in this presentation speak only as of the date of such statements, and we undertake no obligation to update such statements. Comparisons of results for current and any prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indications of future performance, unless expressed as such, and should only be viewed as historical data.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation contains certain non-GAAP financial measures. A “non-GAAP financial measure” is defined as a numerical measure of a company’s financial performance that excludes or includes amounts so as to be different than the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in the statements of income, balance sheets or statements of cash flow of the company. The Company has provided a reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the appropriate GAAP measures in the Appendix to this presentation. EBITDA is defined as net income before interest expense, net, loss on debt retirement, income taxes and depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is presented because it is a common performance measure, which allows investors to compare operating performance across companies and industries. Adjusted EBITDA is presented because management believes that such financial measure, when viewed with the Company’s results of operations in accordance with GAAP and the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income (loss), provides additional information to investors about certain expenses, which vary from period to period and do not directly relate to the ongoing operations of the current underlying business of our stores and therefore complicate comparison of the underlying business between periods. We believe that Store Operating Income Before Depreciation & Amortization is another useful measure in evaluating our operating performance because it removes the impact of general and administrative expenses, which are not incurred at the store-level, and the costs of opening new stores, which are non-recurring at the store level, and thereby enables the comparability of the operating performance of our stores for the periods presented. Discretionary Free Cash Flow is presented because management believes it is useful to investors and equity analysts as a performance measure. Return on Invested Capital (“ROIC”) is presented because management believes it provides a measure of efficiency and effectiveness of our use of capital, and believes investors can utilize this metric to compare the Company’s efficiency and effectiveness of capital deployment to that of our competitors. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Store Operating Income Before Depreciation & Amortization, Discretionary Free Cash Flow and ROIC are used by investors as supplemental measures to evaluate the overall operating performance of companies in the entertainment and dining industry; you should not consider them in isolation, or as substitutes for analysis of results as reported under GAAP. These non-GAAP measures do not represent and should not be considered as an alternative to net income or cash flows from operations, as determined in accordance with GAAP, and our calculations thereof may not be comparable to similarly entitled measures reported by other companies, and may differ from similarly titled measures that we have presented in the past.



Why Invest in Dave & Buster's?



**Attractive &
Growing
Market**



**Category
Defining,
Differentiated
Concept**



**Significant
Brand
Potential**



**Outstanding
Company and
Store
Economics**



**Excellent
History of
Growth**

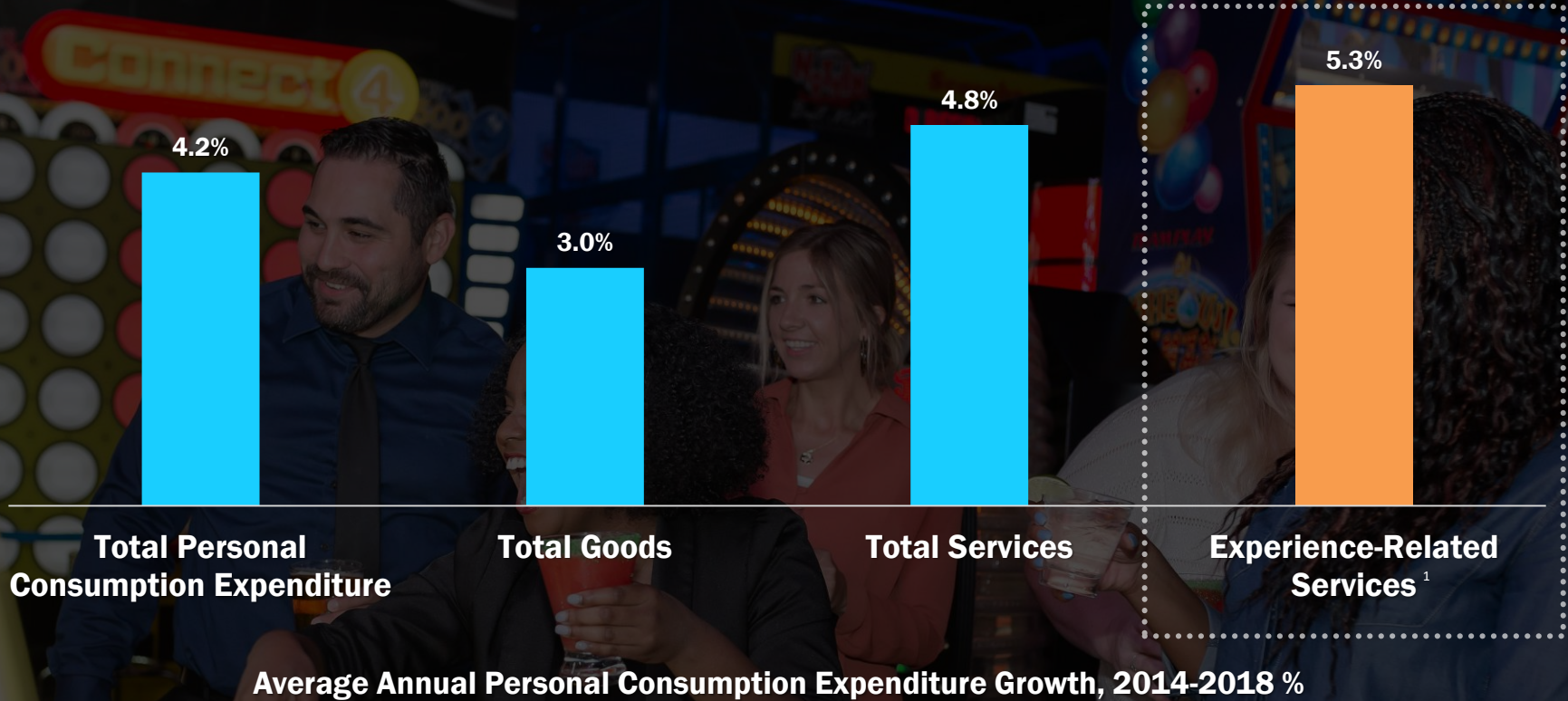


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● **Attractive &**
● **Growing Market**

Favorable Secular Trends



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Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis. (1) Experience related services include membership clubs, sports centers, parks, theaters, events, museums, casino gambling, food service, accommodations, air travel, package tours, and foreign travel by US residents



- **Category Defining,**
- **Differentiated Concept**

We are Entertainment and Dining: All in One Place



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DRINK.

PLAY.

WATCH.®



We Appeal to a Broad Guest Base



Widely Appealing and Widely Recognized

- A Balanced Mix of Male & Female ⁽¹⁾
- 60% Adult / 40% Family Mix ⁽¹⁾



On-Trend with 21-39 Year-Olds (PTYAs), Our Primary Target

- Millennials Crave New Experiences and Social Media-Worthy Moments
- Go Out More Often
- Requires Ongoing Innovation & Evolution to Stay on Trend



Attracts Families in Addition to Primary Target

- Weekend Days Year-Round
- Weekdays During Summer and Holidays



Compelling Venue for Corporate and Social Special Events

- 9.8% of Revenue in FY 2018
- Increases Off-Peak Capacity



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(1) Based on Sense360 data for Q1 FY 2019

Competitive Advantages



135 STORES
& COUNTING

Market Leader



Proprietary & Exclusive Games



Attractive to Landlords



National Advertising



Economies of Scale



Ability to Attract the Best Talent



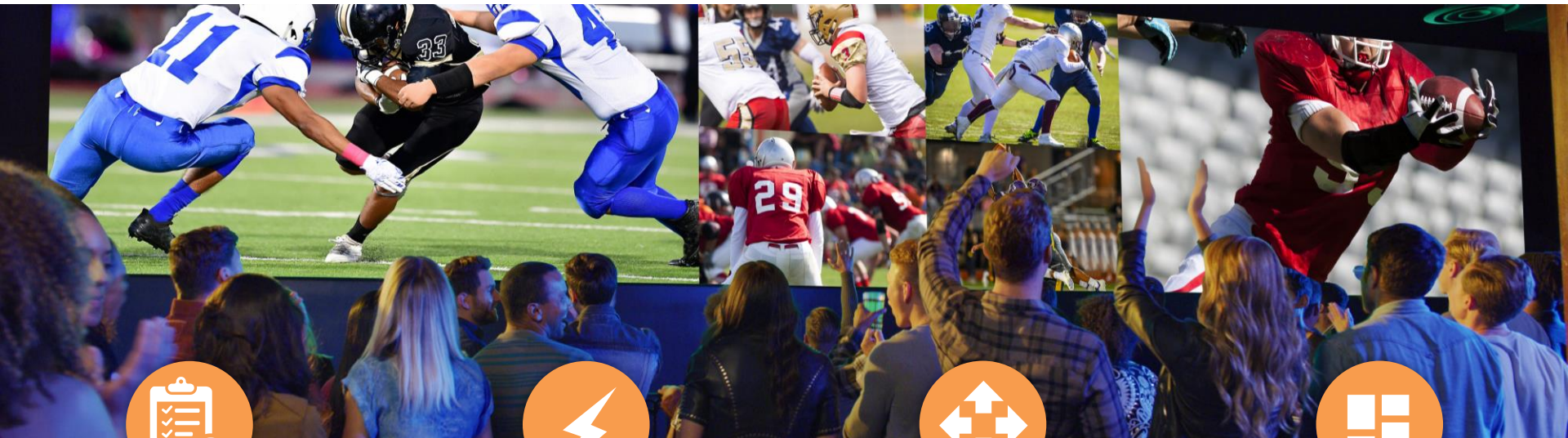
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- 
- **Significant Brand**
 - **Potential**

Five Key Priorities

-  **Revitalization of Existing Stores**
-  **Building Deeper Guest Engagement**
-  **Disciplined Cost Management to Fuel Growth Investments**
-  **Investment in High-Return New Stores**
-  **Continued Capital Returns to Shareholders**

Revitalization: WOW Walls



Rollout Underway

48 stores as of Dec 2019,
3 additional remaining



Cutting-Edge

40+ ft LED digital display
Re-energizes dining rooms



Customizable

Flexible design, simultaneous
streaming of 6 channels



Programming

Maximize local interest
Build community to drive traffic

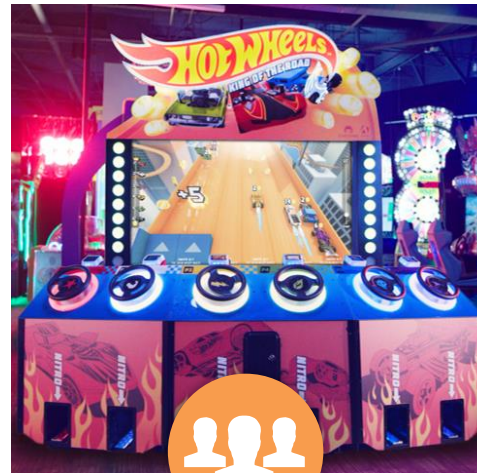
Revitalization: Amusements



**Focus on Bigger,
Better & Marquee
Titles**



**Combination of
Proprietary, Exclusive
& Non-Exclusive
Offering**



**Emphasis on Social,
Multi-Player**



**Building Library of
Virtual Reality Content**

- Jurassic World
- Dragonfrost
- Star Trek
- Men in Black
- Terminator

Revitalization: Food & Beverage



Refresh our Menu Offering

Consumer-Driven Development



Invest in Delivering Quality

Improved Training Process



Increase Speed of Service

Service Equals Speed To Consumers



More Accessible/Shareable Options

Test Snacks in Midway
Introduce Shareable Items

Improve Service & Reduce Friction

Key Areas of Focus:



Front Desk



Bar



Dining Room



Arcade

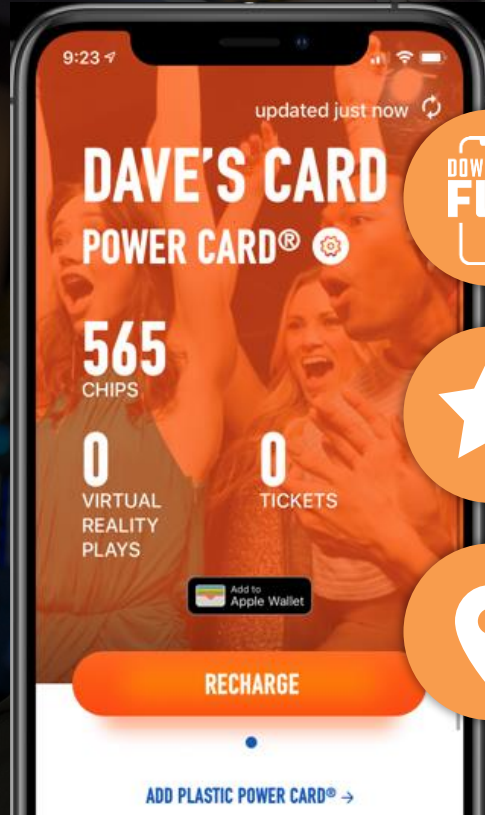
- **Friendly, Available & Memorable Service (FAM)**
- **Workforce Management**
- **Mobile POS**
- **Kiosk Upgrades**
- **Mobile App**



Deeper Guest Engagement: Mobile App



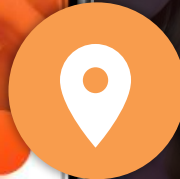
>800K New
Guest Accounts
to Date⁽¹⁾



Customer Capture



Increase Loyalty



Targeted Offers



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(1) As of December 31, 2019

Building Deeper Guest Engagement



Target

- More First Party Data
- Mobile App
- New Loyalty Program
- More Relevant Messages & Media

Message

“New” News

- New Game Content
- Menu Refresh
- Promote Our Strength – Combination of Food & Games

Value

- Deliver Greater Value Perception through New Promotions

Media

- Leverage Data to Reach Target More Effectively
- Invest in Proven Digital Channels (Social, Search, YouTube)
- On-going Network Cable



Disciplined Cost Management to Fuel Growth Investments



Near Term Cost Saving Opportunities

- Off-Peak Labor Optimization
- Special Events Team: Centralization
- Modest Recipe Changes
- Change in Gaming Mix



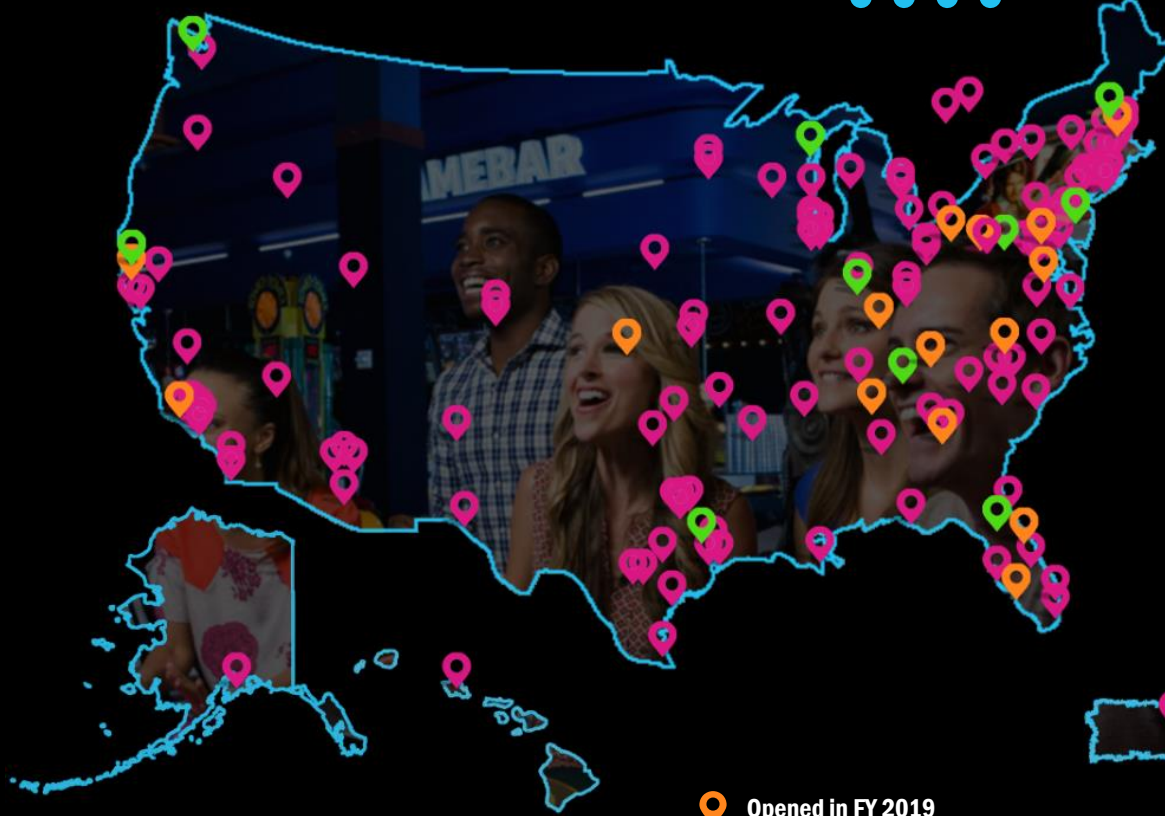
**Fuel
Growth**

Growth Initiatives

- Marketing
- Data Analytics
- Technology



Proven Concept with Capacity to Grow



- Flexible Real Estate Model
- Self-Funding Growth Plan

15

Stores in
FY 2018

16

Stores planned
for FY 2019

24

Signed
Commitments⁽¹⁾

10

Stores Under
Construction⁽¹⁾

- Opened in FY 2019
- Under Construction
- Existing Stores



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(1) As of December 31, 2019

Significant Store Growth Opportunities

North American Store Potential

Large Format

Medium Format

Small Format

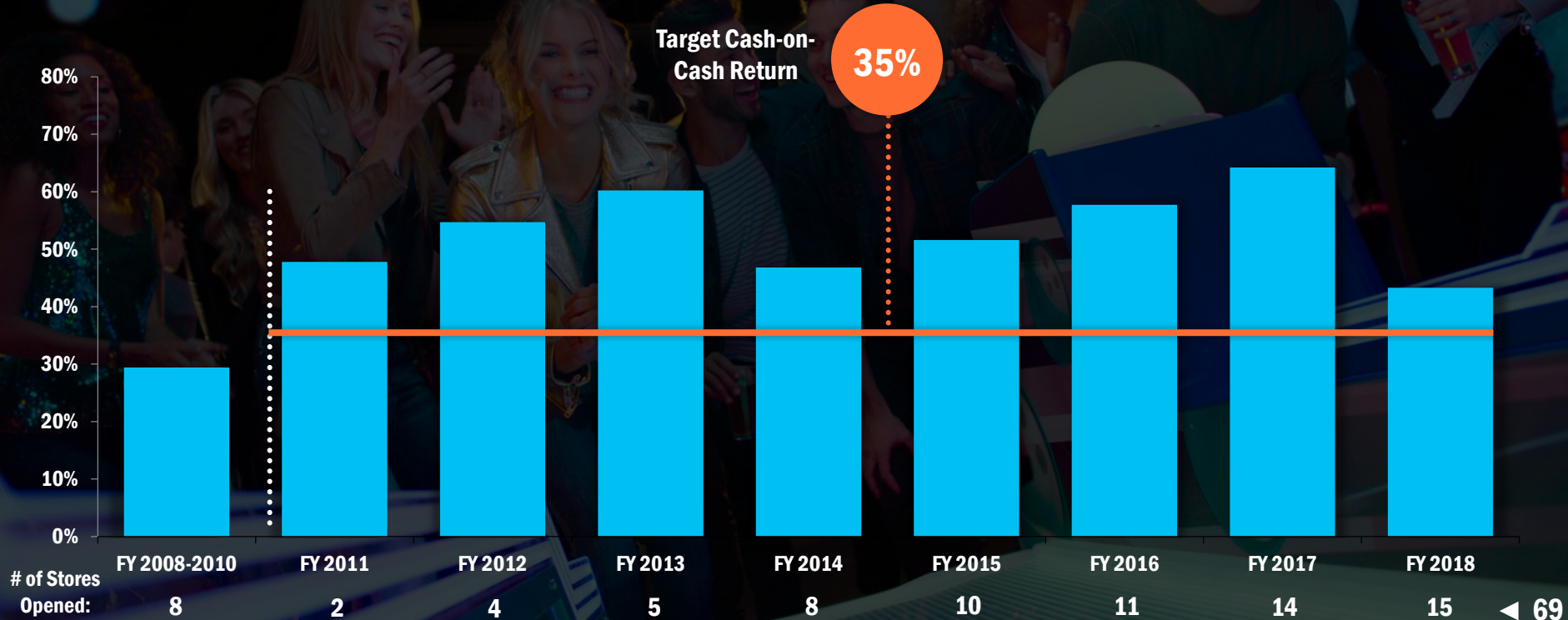


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(1) As of December 31, 2019

Our Stores Have Strong Returns

Average Year One Cash-on-Cash Returns by Full Year Vintage



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Note: Fiscal year ends on the Sunday after the Saturday closest to January 31 of the following year.
(1) Includes 69 stores opened from FY 2011 through FY 2018. Excludes Nashville location which was reopened in FY 2011.

Targeted New Store Economic Model

Target Year One Store Economics

(\$Millions)

"New" Small Store
(15,000 - 25,000 Sq. Ft.)

Medium Store
(25,001 - 30,000 Sq. Ft.)

Large Store
(30,001 - 45,000 Sq. Ft.)

Total Revenue

\$4.5 - \$8.0

\$8.0 - \$11.0

\$11.0 - \$13.0

Store Operating Income

Before D&A Margin ⁽¹⁾

~30%

~30%

~30%

Net Development Costs ⁽²⁾

\$6.0M

\$7.0M

\$8.5M

Target Cash-on-Cash Return

~30%

~40%

~40%

10-20%

**Honeymoon Sales
Decline in Year 2**

35%

**Overall Target Year One
Cash-on-Cash Return**

Target Five-Year Average Cash-on-Cash Returns in Excess of 25%

(1) Store Operating Income before Depreciation & Amortization as used in calculating store specific cash-on-cash returns excludes pre-opening expenses, national marketing allocation and non-cash charges related to asset disposals, currency transactions and changes in non-cash deferred amusement revenue and ticket liability.

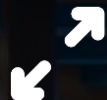
(2) Net development costs include equipment, building, leaseholds and site costs, net of tenant improvement allowances and other landlord payments, excluding pre-opening costs and capitalized interest.

(3) Includes 69 stores opened from FY 2011 through FY 2018. Excludes Nashville location which was reopened in FY 2011.



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"New" Small Store Format Increases Brand Potential



Expands Unit Potential



Targets Smaller Markets



Retains Key Elements of 30K Format

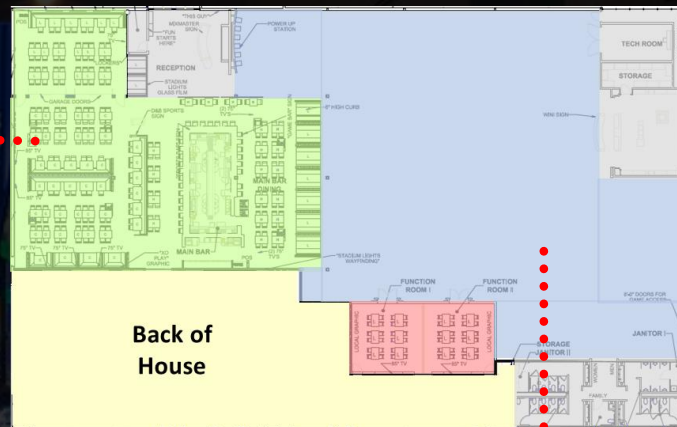


Opened First Two Stores in Rogers, AR and Corpus Christi, TX

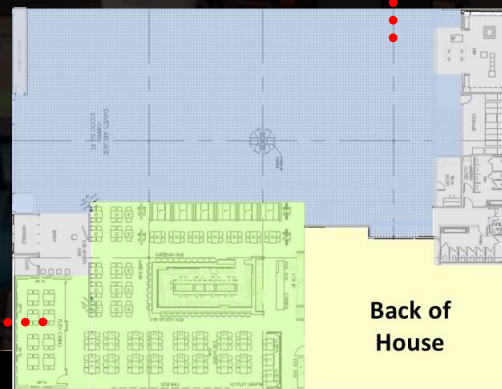
D&B Sports

Dave's Arcade

Medium Format



Small Format



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Winston Salem, North Carolina 24









GAMEBAR

SPORTS

THIS GUY NAMED
DAVE LOVED ALL
THINGS FUN & GAMES.
THIS GUY NAMED
BUSTER LOVED FINE
FOOD & DRINK.
SO THEY WENT & ALL BEHOLD.



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Fairfax, Virginia 28



EAT. DRINK. PLAY. WATCH.

Daytona Beach, Florida



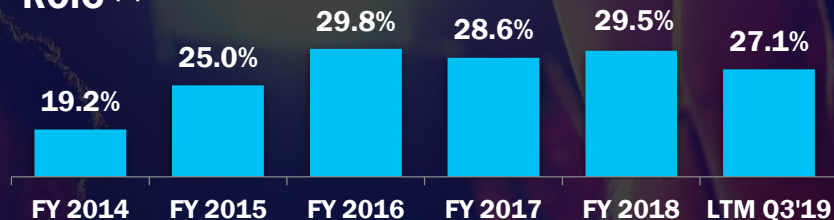


Capital Allocation Priorities

1. Growth Capital Investment

- » New Stores
- » ROI Projects

ROIC (1)



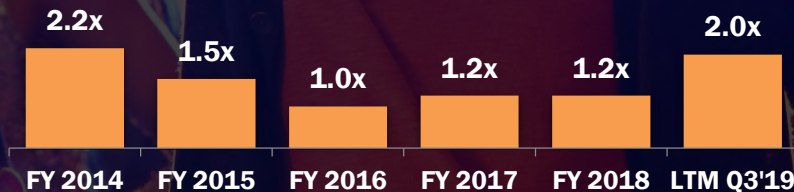
2. Return to Shareholders (\$MM)

- » \$800M Share Repurchase Authorization
 - » \$173M remaining at the end of Q3'19
- » \$0.16 Per Share Quarterly Cash Dividend

Quarterly Dividends
Share Repurchases



Leverage Ratio (2)



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(1) ROIC (Return on Invested Capital) = Net Operating Profit After Tax (NOPAT) / Average Net Invested Capital. Please see appendix for reconciliation of ROIC (2) Based on Credit Facility definition

A photograph of an arcade game store. In the foreground, a large, illuminated pool table with a blue and purple design and 'AIR FX' branding is prominent. Behind it, several other arcade machines are visible, including a 'STAR TREE' machine and a 'STAR' machine. To the right, there is a counter with a cash register and a display of plush toys, including a yellow smiley face. The store has a modern, colorful aesthetic with blue and purple lighting.

- **Outstanding Company**
- **& Store Economics**

Entertainment Focus Driving Sales and Profit

2006

“Restaurant Focus”

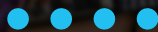
Food First with
Inconsistent Investment in Games

LTM Q3 2019

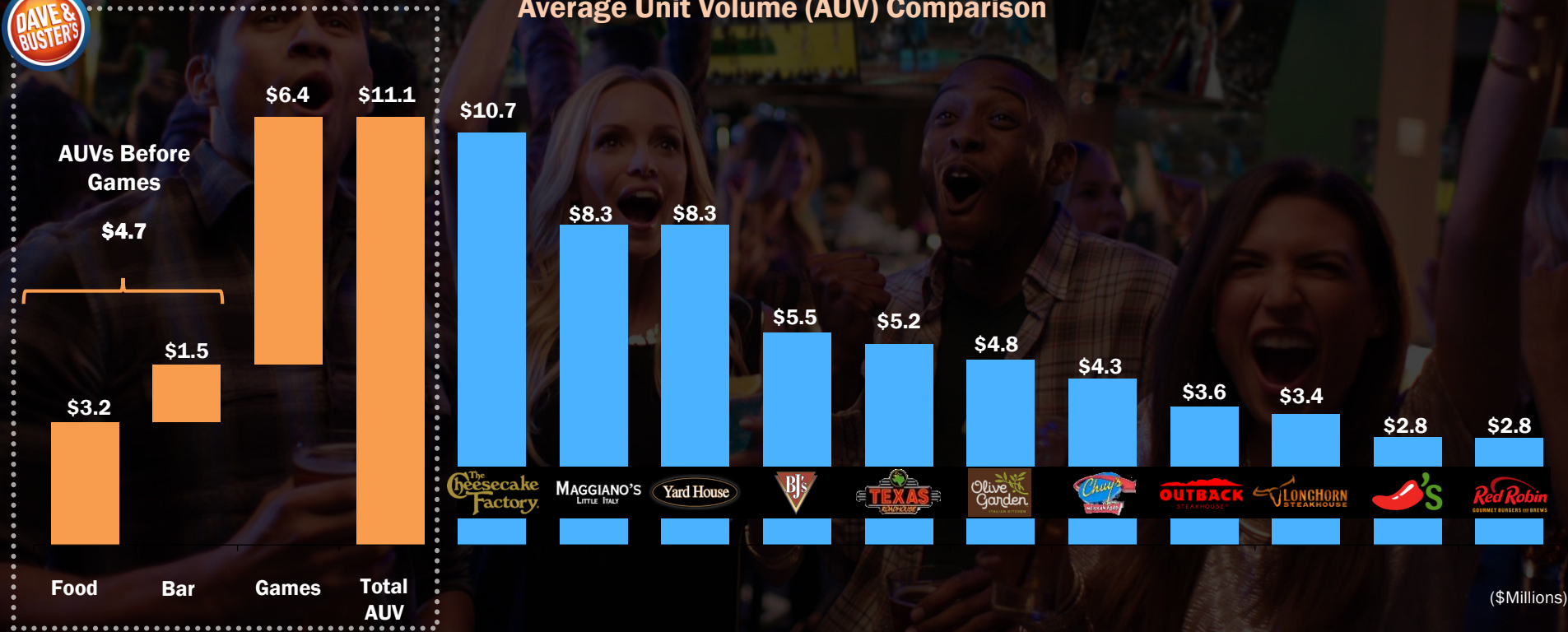
“Entertainment Focus”
Featuring Games and D&B Sports as
Marketable Capital with
Promotional Calls to Action



We Have The Highest Volumes in the Industry



Average Unit Volume (AUV) Comparison



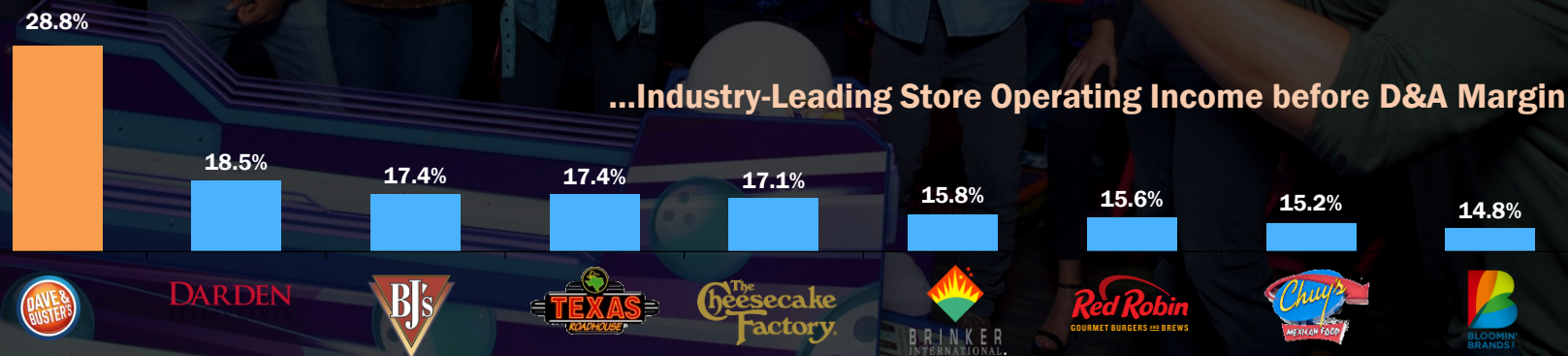
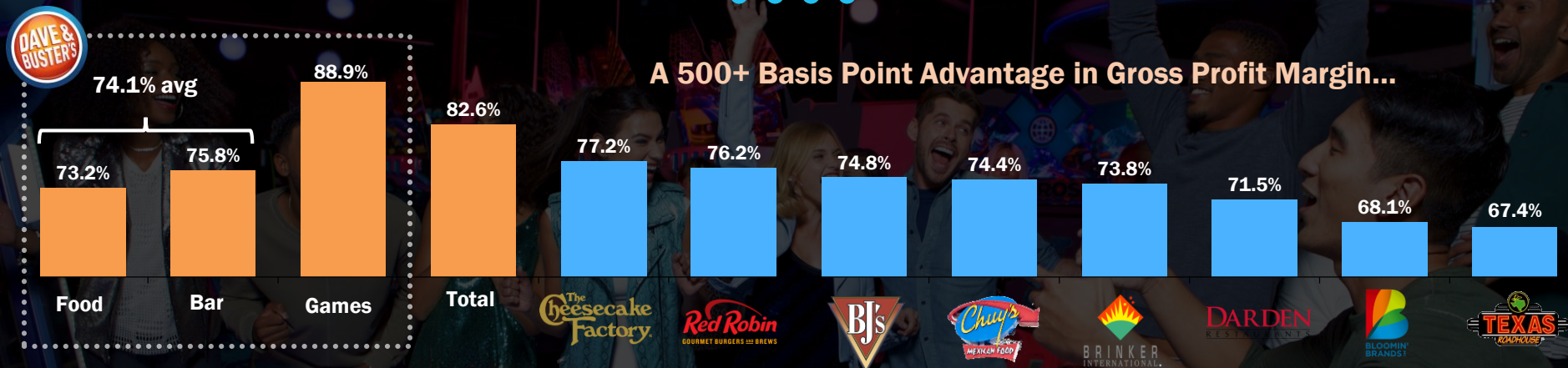
(\$Millions)



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Source: Company filings. Dave & Buster's AUV represents FY 2018 and only includes comparable stores. Peer group AUVs represent FYE December 2018, except for Chili's & Maggiano's (June 27, 2018) and Longhorn, Olive Garden and Yard House (May 27, 2018). Red Robin data based on Raymond James estimates. Texas Roadhouse data represents company-owned stores. BJ's data as reported in June 2018 investor presentation.

Our Games Drive Industry-Leading Margins



Experienced Management Team



Brian Jenkins
CEO

Experience: 25+ yrs
Joined: 2006



Margo Manning
SVP & COO

Experience: 25+ yrs
Joined: 1991



Scott Bowman
CFO

Experience: 25+ yrs
Joined: 2019



Sean Gleason
SVP & CMO

Experience: 20+ yrs
Joined: 2009



John Mulleady
SVP of Development

Experience: 25+ yrs
Joined: 2012



Kevin Bachus
SVP of Entertainment &
Games Strategy

Experience: 25+ yrs
Joined: 2012



Rob Edmund
General Counsel & SVP
of HR

Experience: 20+ yrs
Joined: 2018



JP Hurtado
SVP & CIO

Experience: 20+ yrs
Joined: 2018

Average of Over 20 years
of Industry Experience



ROYAL CARIBBEAN
CRUISES LTD.



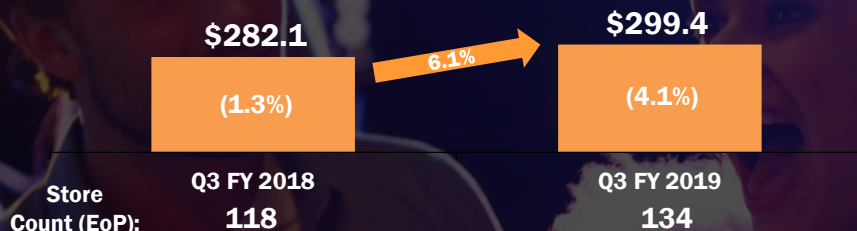
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A group of people are shown in a celebratory mood at what appears to be a party or event. In the foreground, a woman with blonde hair is wearing a leopard-print top and has her mouth wide open in a shout or cheer. To her right, another woman is also cheering with her mouth open and holding a glass. In the background, a man is visible, and another person's arm is raised in the air. The scene is dimly lit with warm, ambient lighting, and an 'EXIT' sign is visible in the background.

● Excellent History ● of Growth

Q3 FY 2019 Highlights

Revenue and Comp Sales Growth



6.1%

Revenue Growth

Overall Growth of 6.1%

(4.1%)

Comp Store Sales Decrease

Rolling over (1.3%) Prior-Year Comparison

4

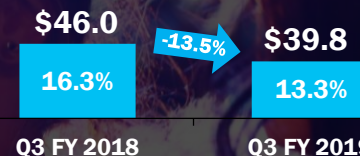
New Stores: 2 Large, 2 Medium

2 New Markets, 2 Existing Markets

EBITDA and Margin

(\$Millions)

As reported



Adjusted⁽¹⁾



As reported

-13.5%

EBITDA Decrease

or -\$6.2 million

(300)

EBITDA Margin

13.3% versus 16.3%

-93.3%

EPS Decrease

\$0.02 versus \$0.30

Adjusted⁽¹⁾

-1.4%

EBITDA Decrease

or -\$0.6 million

(110)

EBITDA Margin

14.4% versus 15.5%

-63.0%

EPS Decrease

\$0.10 versus \$0.27

(1) Third quarter 2019 EBITDA was negatively affected by charges totaling \$3.3 million (\$0.08 per diluted share) related to on-going litigation and corporate restructuring. Third quarter 2018 EBITDA benefited from a \$2.3 million insurance recovery (\$0.03 per diluted share).

2019 Financial Outlook – as of December 2019 Earnings Call



\$1.347 - \$1.354B

Total Revenues

\$275 to \$280M

EBITDA

16

Store Openings

**DAVE &
BUSTER'S**

\$94 to \$98M

Net Income

-3.0% to -2.5%

Comp Store Sales

21.5% to 22.0%

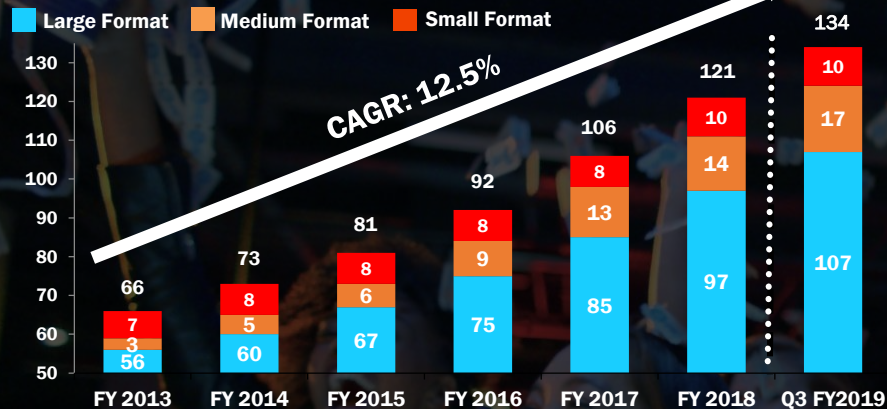
Effective Tax Rate



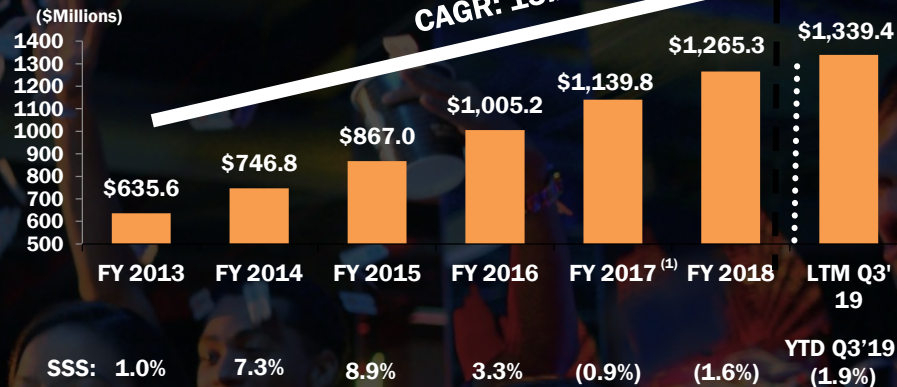
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Historical Financial Summary

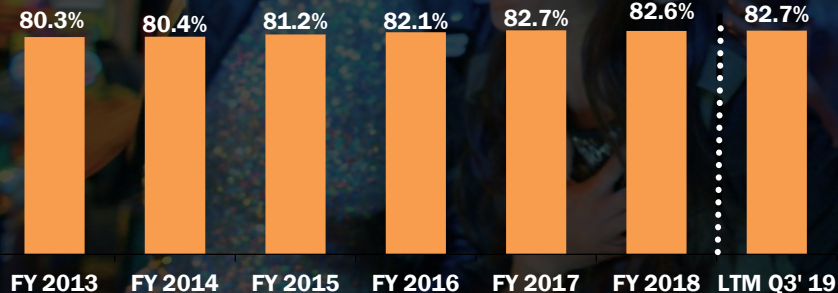
Historical Store Counts (EOP)



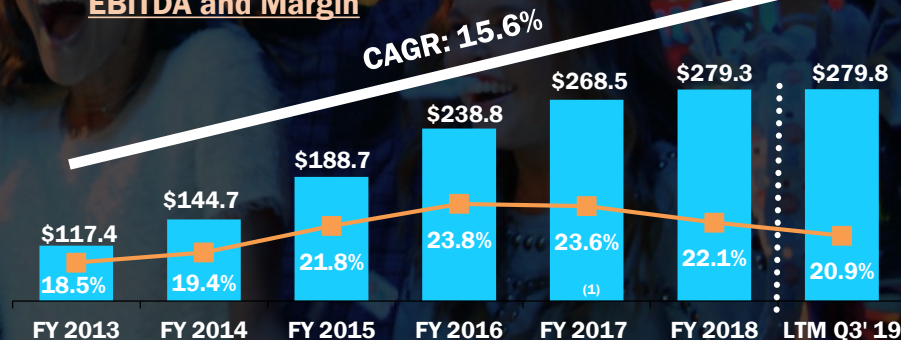
Revenue



Gross Margin



EBITDA and Margin



Fiscal year ends on the Sunday after the Saturday closest to January 31 of the following year. Refer to the Appendix for a reconciliation of EBITDA. Comparable Store Sales growth percentages (SSS) adjusted for the 53rd week in FY 2017. (1) FY 2017 was a 53-week year and the impact of the 53rd week on Revenue and EBITDA was approximately \$20 million and \$4 million, respectively.

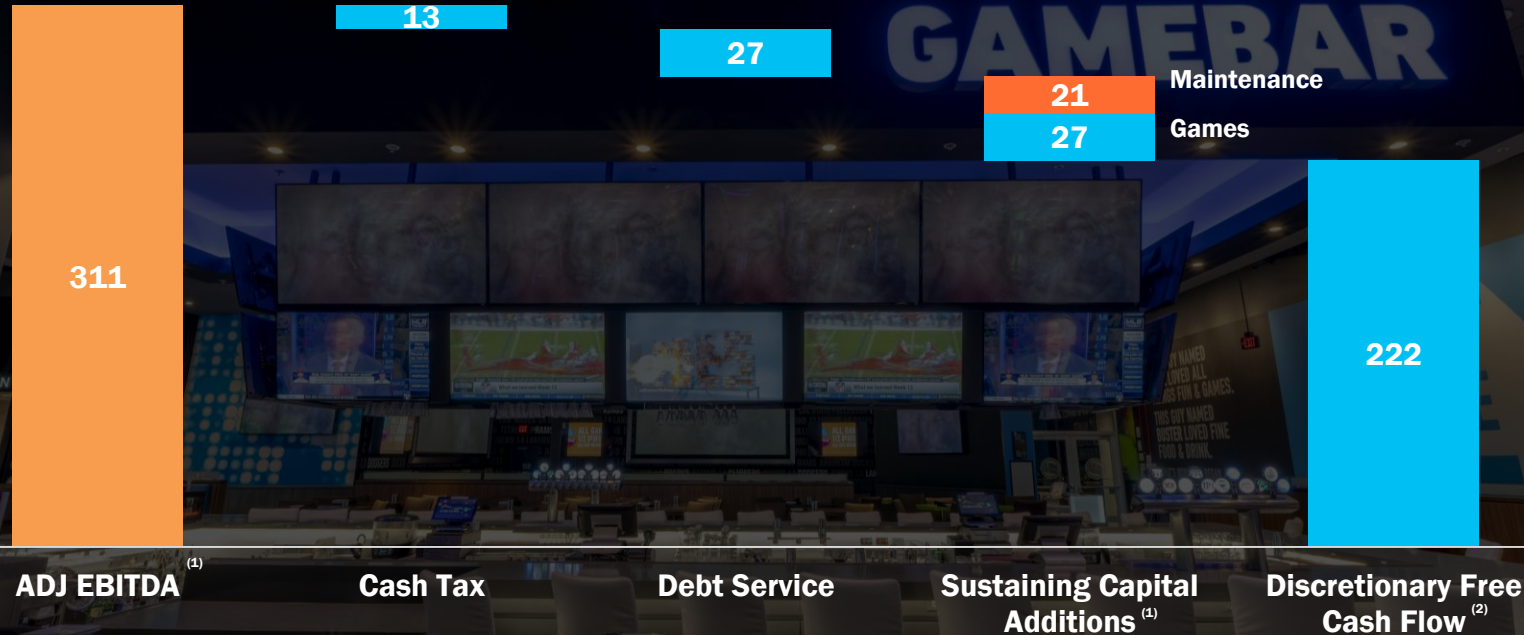


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Strong Free Cash Flow Generation



FY 2018 Free Cash Flow (\$ millions)



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Discretionary Free Cash Flow, a non-GAAP measure, is defined as Adjusted EBITDA less (i) cash paid for income taxes, net (ii) debt service costs comprised of cash paid for interest, net and principal payments of the term portion of our credit facility and (iii) sustaining capital additions, which we define as maintenance and games capital. The Company believes that Discretionary Free Cash Flow is useful to investors and equity analysts as a performance measure.

Why Invest in Dave & Buster's



1

Attractive and Growing Market

- Favorable Secular Trends
- Rapidly Growing Market

2

Category Defining, Differentiated Concept

- We are Entertainment & Dining — All in One Place
- We Appeal to a Broad Guest Base
- Market Leader, Proprietary & Exclusive Games, Attractive to Landlords, National Advertiser, Economies of Scale, Ability to Attract the Best Talent

3

Significant Brand Potential

- Revitalization of Existing Stores
- Deeper Guest Engagement
- Expansion of Brand Geographically

4

Outstanding Company and Store Economics

- We have Industry Leading AUVs and Margins
- We generate Significant Free Cash Flow
- Capital Allocation Priorities: New Stores & High Return Projects, Share Repurchases and Cash Dividend

5

Excellent History of Growth

- Double-digit Unit and Revenue Growth (2013-2018)
- Gross Margin Growth of 240 basis points (2013-2018)
- Average EBITDA Growth of 16% (2013-2018)





Appendix

Adjusted EBITDA and Store Operating Income Before D&A Reconciliation

(\$Millions)								39 Weeks Ended		LTM
	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	Q3 FY 18	Q3 FY 19	Q3 FY 19
Net Income	\$8.8	\$2.2	\$7.6	\$59.6	\$90.8	\$120.9	\$117.2	\$87.8	\$75.3	\$104.7
Interest Expense, Net	47.6	47.8	34.8	11.5	7.0	8.7	13.1	9.4	14.8	18.5
Loss on Debt Retirement	-	-	27.6	6.8	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes	(12.7)	1.1	3.9	32.1	52.7	35.4	30.7	22.8	20.4	28.3
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	63.5	66.3	70.9	78.7	88.3	102.8	118.3	87.1	97.2	128.4
EBITDA	\$107.2	\$117.4	\$144.7	\$188.7	\$238.8	\$268.5	\$279.3	\$207.1	\$207.7	\$279.8
Loss on Asset Disposal	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.6
Share-Based Compensation	1.1	1.2	2.2	4.1	5.8	8.9	7.4	5.8	5.5	7.1
Pre-Opening Costs	3.1	7.0	9.5	11.6	15.4	23.7	23.1	17.1	16.0	22.0
Transaction and Other Costs	4.1	1.6	2.8	2.0	(0.1)	(0.3)	-	0.1	-	-
Total Adjustments	\$10.8	\$12.5	\$16.3	\$19.1	\$22.7	\$34.2	\$31.8	\$23.8	\$0.0	\$30.8
EBITDA Margin	17.6%	18.5%	19.4%	21.8%	23.8%	23.6%	22.1%	22.2%	20.6%	20.9%
Adjusted EBITDA	\$118.0	\$129.9	\$161.0	\$207.8	\$261.5	\$302.7	\$311.1	\$231.0	\$230.5	\$310.6
Adjusted EBITDA Margin	19.4%	20.4%	21.6%	24.0%	26.0%	26.6%	24.6%	24.7%	22.9%	23.2%
Operating Income	\$43.7	\$51.0	\$73.9	\$110.0	\$150.5	\$165.8	\$161.0	\$120.0	\$110.5	\$151.5
General & administrative Expenses	40.4	36.4	44.6	53.6	54.5	59.6	61.5	45.5	49.0	65.1
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	63.5	66.3	70.9	78.7	88.3	102.8	118.3	87.1	97.2	128.4
Pre-Opening Costs	3.1	7.0	9.5	11.6	15.4	23.7	23.1	17.1	16.0	22.0
Total Adjustments	\$106.9	\$109.8	\$124.9	\$143.8	\$158.2	\$186.1	\$203.0	\$ 149.7	\$162.2	\$215.5
Store Operating Income Before Depreciation and Amortization	\$150.6	\$160.9	\$198.8	\$253.9	\$308.7	\$351.8	\$364.0	\$269.7	\$272.7	\$366.9
Store Operating Income Before Depreciation and Amortization Margin	24.8%	25.3%	26.6%	29.3%	30.7%	30.9%	28.8%	28.9%	27.1%	27.4%

- **Loss on Asset Disposal** - Represents the net book value of assets (less proceeds received) disposed of during the period. Primarily relates to assets replaced in the ongoing operation of business.
- **Share-Based Compensation** - Represents stock compensation expense under our incentive plans.
- **Pre-Opening Costs** - Represents cost incurred prior to the opening of our new stores.
- **Transaction and Other Costs** - Primarily represents costs related to capital market transactions, store closure costs, expenses paid pursuant to reimbursement agreements with Oak Hill Capital Management, LLC, and currency transaction (gains) or losses.



Quarterly Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA

(\$Millions)	FY 2015				FY 2016				FY 2017				FY 2018				FY 2019		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Total Revenues	\$222.7	\$217.3	\$192.8	\$234.2	\$262.0	\$244.3	\$228.7	\$270.2	\$304.1	\$280.8	\$250.0	\$304.9	\$332.2	\$319.2	\$282.1	\$331.8	\$363.6	\$344.6	\$299.4
Net Income (Loss)	\$19.5	\$12.6	\$4.6	\$23.0	\$31.2	\$21.5	\$10.8	\$27.4	\$42.8	\$30.4	\$12.2	\$35.6	\$42.2	\$33.8	\$11.9	\$29.4	\$42.4	\$32.4	\$0.5
Interest Expense, Net	4.7	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.1	4.6	6.1
Loss on Debt Retirement	-	6.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Provision (Benefit) for Income Taxes	11.6	5.1	2.7	12.7	17.9	12.6	6.3	15.9	19.6	6.7	4.9	4.2	13.6	8.9	0.3	7.9	11.3	9.2	(0.1)
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	18.6	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.4	22.9	23.2	23.9	24.8	25.7	28.3	27.5	29.0	30.6	31.1	31.1	32.8	33.3
Reported EBITDA	\$54.3	\$46.4	\$29.5	\$58.5	\$72.0	\$57.4	\$41.5	\$67.9	\$88.2	\$64.0	\$45.6	\$70.8	\$86.1	\$75.0	\$46.0	\$72.1	\$88.9	\$79.0	\$39.8
Loss on Asset Disposal	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5
Share-Based Compensation	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7
Pre-Opening Costs	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.9	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.6	9.1	7.1	5.3	4.7	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.7	4.2
Transaction and Other Costs	1.1	0.2	0.9	(0.2)	-	-	-	(0.1)	0.2	(0.6)	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Adjustments	\$4.7	\$4.5	\$4.6	\$5.4	\$4.5	\$4.9	\$6.7	\$6.6	\$7.4	\$6.6	\$8.5	11.7	\$9.8	\$7.4	\$6.7	\$8.0	\$9.3	\$7.0	\$6.5
Adjusted EBITDA	\$59.0	\$50.9	\$34.1	\$63.9	\$76.4	\$62.4	\$48.3	\$74.5	\$95.6	\$70.6	\$54.1	\$82.5	\$95.9	\$82.4	\$52.7	\$80.2	\$98.2	\$86.0	\$46.3
LTM Adjusted EBITDA	\$170.9	\$184.4	\$193.7	\$207.8	\$225.3	\$236.8	\$251.0	\$261.5	\$280.6	\$288.9	\$294.7	\$302.7	\$303.1	\$314.9	\$313.4	\$311.1	\$313.4	\$317.0	\$310.6
LTM Adjusted EBITDA Margin %	22.1%	22.7%	23.1%	24.0%	24.9%	25.4%	25.9%	26.0%	26.8%	26.7%	26.7%	26.6%	26.0%	26.1%	25.3%	24.6%	24.2%	24.0%	23.2%

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Return on Invested Capital Reconciliation



(\$ Millions)	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	LTM Q3 FY 2019	Q3 FY 2018
Operating Income		\$73.9	\$110.0	\$150.5	\$165.8	\$161.0	\$151.5	
Estimated Income Tax Expense		24.8	38.5	55.3	58.3	38.8	33.7	
Net Operating Profit After Taxes		\$49.1	\$71.5	\$95.2	\$107.5	\$122.2	\$117.8	
Total Debt	\$484.7	\$429.0	\$338.3	\$264.8	\$367.3	\$394.3	\$656.0	\$384.0
Total Equity	150.4	258.7	346.3	439.5	421.6	387.8	148.1	425.3
Less:								
Cash and cash equivalents	(38.0)	(70.9)	(25.5)	(20.1)	(18.8)	(21.6)	(20.9)	(19.7)
Tradenames	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)	(79.0)
Goodwill	(272.4)	(272.6)	(272.7)	(272.6)	(272.6)	(272.6)	(272.6)	(272.6)
Capital Invested	\$245.7	\$265.2	\$307.4	\$332.6	\$418.5	\$408.9	\$431.6	\$438.0
Average Capital Invested		\$255.5	\$286.5	\$320.0	\$375.6	\$413.7	\$434.8	
Return on Invested Capital (ROIC)		19.2%	25.0%	29.8%	28.6%	29.5%	27.1%	

- **Invested Capital** – reflects balances as of the end of the reported fiscal year
- **Estimated Income Tax Expense** - Estimated Income tax expense is based on our effective tax rates before tax benefits associated with share-based compensation or the 2017 re-measurement of deferred taxes as a result of Tax Reform.
- **Total Debt** -Total debt includes the current and long-term portions of debt on our Consolidated Balance Sheets without reduction for unamortized debt issuance costs.
- **Tradenames and Goodwill** – Primarily represents assets established in purchase accounting as a result of the June 1, 2010 sale of the Company to Oak Hill Capital Partners from Wellspring Capital Partners III and HBK Main Street Investors, L.P.
- **Average Capital Invested** – Represents the two-point average of Capital Invested at the end of the period and Capital Invested twelve months prior.
- **Return on Invested Capital** – Return on Invested Capital is calculated as Net Operating Profit After Tax divided by Average Invested Capital.

