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Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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

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

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 Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulations S-T 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendments to this Form 10-K.

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 <input type="radio"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="radio"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="radio"/> (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller Reporting Company <input checked="" type="radio"/>

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

As of March 28, 2015, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$46,234,440.

At December 22, 2015, there were outstanding 3,418,128 shares of the Registrant's Common Stock, \$.01 par value.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

(1) In accordance with General Instruction G (3) of Form 10-K, certain information required by Part III hereof will either be incorporated into this Form 10-K by reference to the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the registrant's 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders filed within 120 days of October 3, 2015 or will be included in an amendment to this Form 10-K filed within 120 days of October 3, 2015.

PART I

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

On one or more occasions, we may make statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding our assumptions, projections, expectations, targets, intentions or beliefs about future events. All statements, other than statements of historical facts, included or incorporated by reference herein relating to management's current expectations of future financial performance, continued growth and changes in economic conditions or capital markets are forward looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Words or phrases such as "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "intends," "plans," "predicts," "projects," "targets," "result," "hopes," "will continue" or similar expressions identify forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results or outcomes to differ materially from those expressed. We caution that while we make such statements in good faith and we believe such statements are based on reasonable assumptions, including without limitation, management's examination of historical operating trends, data contained in records and other data available from third parties, we cannot assure you that our projections will be achieved. Factors that may cause such differences include: economic conditions generally and in each of the markets in which we are located, the amount of sales contributed by new and existing restaurants, labor costs for our personnel, fluctuations in the cost of food products, adverse weather conditions, changes in consumer preferences and the level of competition from existing or new competitors.

We have attempted to identify, in context, certain of the factors that we believe may cause actual future experience and results to differ materially from our current expectation regarding the relevant matter or subject area. In addition to the items specifically discussed above, our business, results of operations and financial position and your investment in our common stock are subject to the risks and uncertainties described in "Item 1A Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

From time to time, oral or written forward-looking statements are also included in our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-K/A, 10-Q, 10-Q/A and 8-K, our Schedule 14A, our press releases and other materials released to the public. Although we believe that at the time made, the expectations reflected in all of these forward-looking statements are and will be reasonable; any or all of the forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our reports on Forms 10-Q, 10-Q/A and 8-K, our Schedule 14A and any other public statements that are made by us may prove to be incorrect. This may occur as a result of inaccurate assumptions or as a consequence of known or unknown risks and uncertainties. Many factors discussed in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, certain of which are beyond our control, will be important in determining our future performance. Consequently, actual results may differ materially from those that might be anticipated from forward-looking statements. In light of these and other uncertainties, you should not regard the inclusion of a forward-looking statement in this Annual Report on Form 10-K or other public communications that we might make as a representation by us that our plans and objectives will be achieved, and you should not place undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. However, your attention is directed to any further disclosures made on related subjects in our subsequent periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Forms 10-Q and 8-K and Schedule 14A.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references to “we,” “us,” “our,” “ARKR” and the “Company” refer specifically to Ark Restaurants Corp. and its subsidiaries, partnerships, variable interest entities and predecessor entities.

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a New York corporation formed in 1983. As of the fiscal year ended October 3, 2015, we owned and/or operated 22 restaurants and bars, 19 fast food concepts and catering operations through our subsidiaries. Initially our facilities were located only in New York City. As of the fiscal year ended October 3, 2015, six of our restaurant and bar facilities are located in New York City, three are located in Washington, D.C., six are located in Las Vegas, Nevada, three are located in Atlantic City, New Jersey, one is located at the Foxwoods Resort Casino in Ledyard, Connecticut, one is located in the Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston, Massachusetts and two are located on the east coast of Florida.

In addition to the shift from a Manhattan-based operation to a multi-city operation, the nature of the facilities operated by us has shifted from smaller, neighborhood restaurants to larger, destination properties intended to benefit from high patron traffic attributable to the uniqueness of the location. Most of our properties which have been opened in recent years are of the latter description. As of the fiscal year ended October 3, 2015, these include the operations at the 12 fast food facilities in Tampa, Florida and Hollywood, Florida (2004); the *Gallagher's Steakhouse* and *Gallagher's Burger Bar* in the Resorts Atlantic City Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey (2005); *The Grill at Two Trees* at the Foxwoods Resort Casino in Ledyard, Connecticut (2006); *Durbin Park Restaurant and the Black Horse Tavern* in the Faneuil Hall Marketplace in Boston, Massachusetts (2007); *Yolos* at the Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada (2007); *Robert* at the Museum of Arts & Design at Columbus Circle in Manhattan (2010); *Broadway Burger Bar and Grill* at the New York New York Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, Nevada (2011); *Clyde Frazier's Wine and Dine* in Manhattan (2012); *Broadway Burger Bar and Grill* in the Quarter at the Tropicana Hotel and Casino in Atlantic City, New Jersey (2013), *The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, Florida (2014) and *The Rustic Inn* in Jupiter, Florida (2015).

The names and themes of each of our restaurants are different except for our two *Gallagher's Steakhouse* restaurants, two *Broadway Burger Bar and Grill* restaurants and two *Rustic Inn* restaurants. The menus in our restaurants are extensive, offering a wide variety of high-quality foods at generally moderate prices. The atmosphere at many of the restaurants is lively and extremely casual. Most of the restaurants have separate bar areas, are open seven days a week and most serve lunch as well as dinner. A majority of our net sales are derived from dinner as opposed to lunch service.

While decor differs from restaurant to restaurant, interiors are marked by distinctive architectural and design elements which often incorporate dramatic interior open spaces and extensive glass exteriors. The wall treatments, lighting and decorations are typically vivid, unusual and, in some cases, highly theatrical.

The following table sets forth the restaurant properties we lease, own and operate as of October 3, 2015:

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Name	Location	Year Opened(1)	Restaurant Size (Square Feet)	Seating Capacity(2) Indoor- (Outdoor)	Lease Expiration(3)
Center Café(4)	Union Station Washington, D.C.	1989	4,000	200	2009
Sequoia	Washington Harbour Washington, D.C.	1990	26,000	600 (400)	2017 (8)

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Name	Location	Year Opened(1)	Restaurant Size (Square Feet)	Seating Capacity(2) Indoor-(Outdoor)	Lease Expiration(3)
Canyon Road	First Avenue (between 76 th and 77 th Streets) New York, New York	1984	2,500	130	2024
Bryant Park Grill & Café(5)	Bryant Park New York, New York	1995	25,000	180 (820)	2025
America(6)	New York-New York Hotel and Casino Las Vegas, Nevada	1997	20,000	450	2023
Gallagher's Steakhouse(6)	New York-New York Hotel & Casino Las Vegas, Nevada	1997	5,500	260	2023
Gonzalez y Gonzalez(6)	New York-New York Hotel & Casino Las Vegas, Nevada	1997	2,000	120	2021
Village Eateries (6)(7)	New York-New York Hotel & Casino Las Vegas, Nevada	1997	6,300	400 (*)	2021
Robert	Museum of Arts & Design New York, New York	2009	5,530	150	2035
Thunder Grill	Union Station Washington, D.C.	1999	10,000	500	2019
V-Bar	Venetian Casino Resort Las Vegas, Nevada	2000	3,000	100	2015 (9)
Gallagher's Steakhouse	Resorts Atlantic City Hotel and Casino Atlantic City, New Jersey	2005	6,280	196	2020
Gallagher's Burger Bar	Resorts Atlantic City Hotel and Casino Atlantic City, New Jersey	2005	2,270	114	2020
The Grill at Two Trees	Foxwoods Resort Casino Ledyard, Connecticut	2006	3,359	101	2026

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Name	Location	Year Opened(1)	Restaurant Size (Square Feet)	Seating Capacity(2) Indoor-(Outdoor)	Lease Expiration(3)
Durgin Park Restaurant and the Black Horse Tavern	Faneuil Hall Marketplace Boston, Massachusetts	2007	18,500	575	2032
Yolos	Planet Hollywood Resort and Casino Las Vegas, Nevada	2007	4,100	206	2027
Clyde Frazier's Wine and Dine	Tenth Avenue (between 37 th and 38 th Streets) New York, New York	2012	10,000	250	2032
Broadway Burger Bar and Grill	Tropicana Hotel and Casino Atlantic City, New Jersey	2013	6,825	225	2033
The Rustic Inn	Dania Beach, Florida	2014	16,150	575 (75)	Owned
The Rustic Inn	Jupiter, Florida	2015	28,500	250 (200)	2033
Southwest Porch (10)	Bryant Park New York, New York	2015	2,240	0 (160)	2025

Restaurants are, from time to time, renovated, renamed and/or converted from or to managed or owned facilities. (1) "Year Opened" refers to the year in which we, or an affiliated predecessor of us, first opened, acquired or began managing a restaurant at the applicable location, notwithstanding that the restaurant may have been renovated, renamed and/or converted from or to a managed or owned facility since that date.

Seating capacity refers to the seating capacity of the indoor part of a restaurant available for dining in all seasons and weather conditions. Outdoor seating capacity, if applicable, is set forth in parentheses and refers to the seating (2) capacity of terraces and sidewalk cafes which are available for dining only in the warm seasons and then only inclement weather.

(3) Assumes the exercise of all of our available lease renewal options.

(4) The lease for this location expired prior to October 2, 2010 and has been operating on a month-to-month basis with the consent of the landlord.

(5) The lease governing a substantial portion of the outside seating area of this restaurant expires on April 30, 2019.

(6) Includes two five-year renewal options exercisable by us if certain sales goals are achieved during the two year period prior to the exercise of the renewal option. Under the *America* lease, the sales goal is \$6.0

million. Under the *Gallagher's Steakhouse* lease the sales goal is \$3.0 million. Under the lease for *Gonzalez y Gonzalez* and the *Village Eateries*, the combined sales goal is \$10.0 million. Each of the restaurants is currently operating at a level in excess of the minimum sales level required to exercise the renewal option for each respective restaurant.

- We operate six small food court restaurants and one full-service restaurant in the *Village Eateries* food court at
- (7) the New York-New York Hotel & Casino. We also operate that hotel's room service, banquet facilities and employee cafeteria.
 - (8) We are currently in negotiations with the landlord to extend this lease through December 1, 2032 and expect the amended and restated lease to be signed in Q2 2016.
 - (9) The lease for this location expired on November 30, 2015 and the property has been vacated.
 - (10) This location is for a kiosk located at Bryant Park, New York, NY and all searing is outdoors.
- (*) Represents common area seating.

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The following table sets forth our less than wholly-owned properties that are managed by us, which have been consolidated as of October 3, 2015 – see Notes 1 and 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Name	Location	Year Opened(1)	Restaurant Size (Square Feet)	Seating Capacity(2) Indoor- (Outdoor)	Lease Expiration(3)
El Rio Grande (4)(5)	Third Avenue (between 38 th and 39 th Streets) New York, New York	1987	4,000	160	2024
Tampa Food Court(6)(7)	Hard Rock Hotel and Casino Tampa, Florida	2004	4,000	250 (*)	2029
Hollywood Food Court(6)(7)	Hard Rock Hotel and Casino Hollywood, Florida	2004	5,000	250 (*)	2029
Lucky Seven(6)	Foxwoods Resort Casino Ledyard, Connecticut	2006	4,825	4,000 (**)	2026

(1) Restaurants are, from time to time, renovated, renamed and/or converted from or to managed or owned facilities. “Year Opened” refers to the year in which we, or an affiliated predecessor of us, first opened, acquired or began managing a restaurant at the applicable location, notwithstanding that the restaurant may have been renovated, renamed and/or converted from or to a managed or owned facility since that date.

(2) Seating capacity refers to the seating capacity of the indoor part of a restaurant available for dining in all seasons and weather conditions. Outdoor seating capacity, if applicable, is set forth in parentheses and refers to the seating capacity of terraces and sidewalk cafes which are available for dining only in the warm seasons and then only inclement weather.

(3) Assumes the exercise of all our available lease renewal options.

(4) Management fees earned, which have been eliminated in consolidation, are based on a percentage of cash flow of the restaurant.

(5) We own a 19.2% interest in the partnership that owns *El Rio Grande*.

(6) Management fees earned, which have been eliminated in consolidation, are based on a percentage of gross sales of the restaurant.

(7) We own a 64.4% interest in the partnership that owns the *Tampa and Hollywood Food Courts*.

(*) Represents common area seating.

(**)Represents number of seats in the Bingo Hall.

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Leases

We are currently not committed to any significant projects; however, we may take advantage of opportunities we consider to be favorable, when they occur, depending upon the availability of financing and other factors.

Restaurant Expansion

On February 24, 2014, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ark Rustic Inn LLC, completed its acquisition of the assets of *The Rustic Inn Crab House* (“*The Rustic Inn*”), a restaurant and bar located in Dania Beach, Florida, for a total purchase price of approximately \$7,710,000. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and was financed with a bank loan in the amount of \$6,000,000 and cash from operations.

On July 18, 2014, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ark Jupiter RI, LLC, entered into an agreement with Crab House, Inc., and acquired certain assets and the related lease for a restaurant and bar located in Jupiter, Florida for approximately \$250,000. In connection with this transaction, the Company entered into an amended lease for an initial period expiring through December 31, 2015. In June 2015, the Company exercised its option to extend the lease through December 31, 2023. The Company has additional options to extend the lease through 2033. Renovations to the property totaled approximately \$750,000. The restaurant opened as The Rustic Inn in the last week of January 2015 and, as a result, the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended October 3, 2015 include approximately \$841,000 of pre-opening and early operating losses.

On March 27, 2015, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement to operate a kiosk in Bryant Park, NY for the sale of food and beverages for an initial period expiring through March 31, 2020 with an option to extend the agreement for five additional years. Renovations totaled approximately \$400,000 and the property opened in July 2015.

On July 24, 2015, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, paid \$544,000 (including a \$144,000 security deposit) to assume the lease for an event space located in New York, NY. The assumed lease expires through March 31, 2026 with an option to extend the agreement for five additional years and provides for annual rent in the amount of approximately \$300,000.

On October 22, 2015, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Ark Shuckers, LLC, Ark Shuckers Real Estate, LLC, and Ark Island Beach Resort LLC, acquired the assets of Shuckers Inc., a restaurant and bar located at the Island Beach Resort in Jensen Beach, FL, and six condominium units (four of which house the restaurant and bar operations) and a management company that handles the rental pool for certain condominium units under lease with Island Beach Resort, Inc. The total purchase price was for \$5,650,000 plus inventory. The acquisition will be accounted for as a business combination and was financed with a bank loan from the Company’s existing lender in the

amount of \$5,000,000 and cash from operations.

The opening of a new restaurant is invariably accompanied by substantial pre-opening expenses and early operating losses associated with the training of personnel, excess kitchen costs, costs of supervision and other expenses during the pre-opening period and during a post-opening “shake out” period until operations can be considered to be functioning normally. The amount of such pre-opening expenses and early operating losses can generally be expected to depend upon the size and complexity of the facility being opened.

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Our restaurants generally do not achieve substantial increases in revenue from year to year, which we consider to be typical of the restaurant industry. To achieve significant increases in revenue or to replace revenue of restaurants that lose customer favor or which close because of lease expirations or other reasons, we would have to open additional restaurant facilities or expand existing restaurants. There can be no assurance that a restaurant will be successful after it is opened, particularly since in many instances we do not operate our new restaurants under a trade name currently used by us, thereby requiring new restaurants to establish their own identity.

Investment in New Meadowlands Racetrack

On March 12, 2013, the Company made a \$4,200,000 investment in the New Meadowlands Racetrack LLC (“NMR”) through its purchase of a membership interest in Meadowlands Newmark, LLC, an existing member of NMR. On November 19, 2013, the Company invested an additional \$464,000 in NMR through a purchase of an additional membership interest in Meadowlands Newmark, LLC resulting in a total ownership of 11.6%. In 2015, the Company invested an additional \$222,000, as a result of capital calls, bringing its total investment to \$4,886,000. In addition to the Company’s ownership interest in NMR, if casino gaming is approved at the Meadowlands and NMR is granted the right to conduct said gaming, the Company shall be granted the exclusive right to operate the food and beverage concessions in the gaming facility with the exception of one restaurant.

In conjunction with this investment, the Company, through a 98% owned subsidiary, Ark Meadowlands LLC (“AM VIE”), also entered into a long-term agreement with NMR for the exclusive right to operate food and beverage concessions serving the new raceway facilities (the “Racing F&B Concessions”) located in the new raceway grandstand constructed at the Meadowlands Racetrack in northern New Jersey. Under the agreement, NMR is responsible to pay for the costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Racing F&B Concessions, and all revenues and profits thereof inure to the benefit of NMR. AM VIE receives an annual fee equal to 5% of the net profits received by NMR from the Racing F&B Concessions during each calendar year.

On April 25, 2014, the Company loaned \$1,500,000 to Meadowlands Newmark, LLC. The note bears interest at 3%, compounded monthly and added to the principal, and is due in its entirety on January 31, 2024. The note may be prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time without penalty or premium.

Recent Restaurant Dispositions and Charges

Lease Expirations – The Company was advised by the landlord that it would have to vacate *The Sporting House* property located in New York-New York Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, NV which was on a month-to-month lease. The closure of this property occurred in June 2014 and did not result in a material charge.

On May 31, 2014, the Company's lease at the *Rialto Deli* located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

On October 31, 2014, the Company's lease at the *Towers Deli* located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

On November 30, 2014, the Company's lease at the *Shake & Burger* located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

Restaurant Management

Each restaurant is managed by its own manager and has its own chef. Food products and other supplies are purchased primarily from various unaffiliated suppliers, in most cases by our headquarters' personnel. Each of our restaurants has two or more assistant managers and sous chefs (assistant chefs). Financial and management control is maintained at the corporate level through the use of automated systems that include centralized accounting and reporting.

Purchasing and Distribution

We strive to obtain quality menu ingredients, raw materials and other supplies and services for our operations from reliable sources at competitive prices. Substantially all menu items are prepared on each restaurant's premises daily from scratch, using fresh ingredients. Each restaurant's management determines the quantities of food and supplies required and then orders the items from local, regional and national suppliers on terms negotiated by our centralized purchasing staff. Restaurant-level inventories are maintained at a minimum dollar-value level in relation to sales due to the relatively rapid turnover of the perishable produce, poultry, meat, fish and dairy commodities that are used in operations.

We attempt to negotiate short-term and long-term supply agreements depending on market conditions and expected demand. However, we do not contract for long periods of time for our fresh commodities such as produce, poultry, meat, fish and dairy items and, consequently, such commodities can be subject to unforeseen supply and cost fluctuations. Independent foodservice distributors deliver most food and supply items daily to restaurants. The financial impact of the termination of any such supply agreements would not have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Employees

At December 22, 2015, we employed 2,028 persons (including employees at managed facilities), 1,311 of whom were full-time employees, and 717 of whom were part-time employees; 48 of whom were headquarters personnel, 134 of whom were restaurant management personnel, 1,297 of whom were kitchen personnel and 549 of whom were restaurant service personnel. A number of our restaurant service personnel are employed on a part-time basis. Changes in minimum wage levels may adversely affect our labor costs and the restaurant industry generally because a large percentage of restaurant personnel are paid at or slightly above the minimum wage. Our employees are not covered by any collective bargaining agreements.

Government Regulation

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws affecting our business. Each restaurant is subject to licensing and regulation by a number of governmental authorities that may include alcoholic beverage control, health, sanitation, environmental, zoning and public safety agencies in the state or municipality in which the restaurant is located. Difficulties in obtaining or failures to obtain the required licenses or approvals could delay or prevent the development and openings of new restaurants, or could disrupt the operations of existing restaurants.

Alcoholic beverage control regulations require each of our restaurants to apply to a state authority and, in certain locations, county and municipal authorities for licenses and permits to sell alcoholic beverages on the premises. Typically, licenses must be renewed annually and may be subject to penalties, temporary suspension or revocation for cause at any time. Alcoholic beverage control regulations impact many aspects of the daily operations of our restaurants, including the minimum ages of patrons and employees consuming or serving such beverages; employee alcoholic beverages training and certification

requirements; hours of operation; advertising; wholesale purchasing and inventory control of such beverages; seating of minors and the service of food within our bar areas; and the storage and dispensing of alcoholic beverages. State and local authorities in many jurisdictions routinely monitor compliance with alcoholic beverage laws. The failure to receive or retain, or a delay in obtaining, a liquor license for a particular restaurant could adversely affect our ability to obtain such licenses in jurisdictions where the failure to receive or retain, or a delay in obtaining, a liquor license occurred.

We are subject to “dram-shop” statutes in most of the states in which we have operations, which generally provide a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment that wrongfully served alcoholic beverages to such person. We carry liquor liability coverage as part of our existing comprehensive general liability insurance. A settlement or judgment against us under a “dram-shop” statute in excess of liability coverage could have a material adverse effect on our operations.

Various federal and state labor laws govern our operations and our relationship with employees, including such matters as minimum wages, breaks, overtime, fringe benefits, safety, working conditions and citizenship requirements. We are also subject to the regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. If our employees do not meet federal citizenship or residency requirements, this could lead to a disruption in our work force. Significant government-imposed increases in minimum wages, paid leaves of absence and mandated health benefits, or increased tax reporting, assessment or payment requirements related to employees who receive gratuities could be detrimental to our profitability.

Our facilities must comply with the applicable requirements of the Americans With Disabilities Act of 1990 (“ADA”) and related state statutes. The ADA prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability with respect to public accommodations and employment. Under the ADA and related state laws, when constructing new restaurants or undertaking significant remodeling of existing restaurants, we must make them more readily accessible to disabled persons.

The New York State Liquor Authority must approve any transaction in which a shareholder of the licensee increases his holdings to 10% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the licensee and any transaction involving 10% or more of the outstanding capital stock of the licensee.

Seasonal Nature of Business

Our business is highly seasonal. The second quarter of our fiscal year, consisting of the non-holiday portion of the cold weather season in New York and Washington (January, February and March), is the poorest performing quarter. We achieve our best results during the warm weather, attributable to our extensive outdoor dining availability, particularly at *Bryant Park* in New York and *Sequoia* in Washington, D.C. (our largest restaurants) and our outdoor cafes. However, even during summer months these facilities can be adversely affected by unusually cool or rainy weather conditions. Our facilities in Las Vegas generally operate on a more consistent basis throughout the year.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following are the most significant risk factors applicable to us:

RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS

We are dependent upon key personnel and may not be able to attract qualified personnel in the future.

We are dependent upon the continued services of Michael Weinstein, the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, and a number of key management and other team members who have significant influence over the Company's business strategy and managerial decisions. The Company does not have an employment agreement with Mr. Weinstein. The loss of Mr. Weinstein's services or other key personnel, or limitations on their involvement with the Company, could have a material adverse effect on our business or operating results. We do not maintain key person life insurance on any officers of the Company.

Failure of our existing or new restaurants to achieve expected results could have a negative impact on our revenues and performance results.

Performance results currently achieved by our restaurants may not be indicative of longer term performance or the potential market acceptance of restaurants in new locations. We cannot be assured that new restaurants that we open will have similar operating results as existing restaurants. New restaurants take several months or longer to reach expected operating levels due to inefficiencies typically associated with new restaurants, including lack of market awareness, inability to hire sufficient staff and other factors. The failure of our existing or new restaurants to perform as predicted could negatively impact our revenues and results of operations.

Our unfamiliarity with new markets may present risks, which could have a material adverse effect on our future growth and profitability.

Due to higher operating costs caused by temporary inefficiencies typically associated with expanding into new regions and opening new restaurants, such as lack of market awareness and acceptance and limited availability of experienced staff, continued expansion may result in an increase in our operating costs. New markets may have different competitive conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns than our existing markets, which may cause our restaurants in these new markets to be less successful than our restaurants in our existing markets. We cannot assure you that restaurants in new markets will be successful.

Our ability to open new restaurants efficiently is subject to a number of factors beyond our control, including, but not limited to:

- Selection and availability of suitable restaurant sites;
- Negotiation of acceptable lease or purchase terms for such sites;
- Negotiation of reasonable construction contracts and adequate supervision of construction;
- Our ability to secure required governmental permits and approvals for both construction and operation;
- Availability of adequate capital;

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--General economic conditions; and

--Adverse weather conditions.

We may not be successful in addressing these factors, which could adversely affect our ability to open new restaurants on a timely basis, or at all. Delays in opening or failures to open new restaurants could cause our business, results of operations and financial condition to suffer.

Increases in the minimum wage may have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Many of our employees are subject to various minimum wage requirements. Many of our restaurants are located in states where the minimum wage was recently increased and in other states in which increases are being considered. In addition, the one-day strikes for fast-food workers for an increase in the minimum wage to \$15 per hour may result in further increases in the minimum wage which would affect all restaurant workers. Accordingly, there likely will be additional increases implemented in jurisdictions in which we operate or seek to operate. These minimum wage increases may cause us to raise our prices which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Disruptions in the overall economy may adversely impact our business.

Our ability to generate revenue depends significantly on discretionary consumer spending. Any weakness in discretionary consumer spending could have a material adverse effect on our revenues, results of operations and financial condition.

The restaurant industry has been affected by economic factors, including the deterioration of national, regional and local economic conditions, high unemployment levels, and shifts in consumer spending patterns. Disruptions in the overall economy have reduced, and may continue to reduce, consumer confidence in the economy, negatively affecting consumer restaurant spending, which could be harmful to our financial position and results of operations. As a result, decreased cash flow generated from our business may adversely affect our financial position and our ability to fund our operations.

Future changes in financial accounting standards may cause adverse unexpected operating results and affect our reported results of operations.

Changes in accounting standards can have a significant effect on our reported results and may affect our reporting of transactions completed before the change is effective. New pronouncements and varying interpretations of

pronouncements have occurred and may occur in the future. See Notes 1 and 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements related to recently adopted accounting standards.

Changes to existing rules or differing interpretations with respect to our current practices may adversely affect our reported financial results.

Our profitability is dependent in large measure on food, beverage and supply costs which are not within our control.

Our profitability is dependent in large measure on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in food, beverage and supply costs. Various factors beyond our control, including climate changes and government regulations, may affect food and beverage costs. Specifically, our dependence on frequent, timely deliveries of fresh beef, poultry, seafood and produce subjects us to the risks of possible shortages or interruptions in supply caused by adverse weather, food contamination and related recalls or other conditions, which could adversely affect the availability and cost of any such items. We cannot assure you that we will be able to anticipate or react to increasing food and supply costs in the future. The failure to

react to these increases could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Rising insurance costs could negatively impact profitability.

The cost of insurance (workers compensation insurance, general liability insurance, property insurance, health insurance and directors and officers liability insurance) has risen significantly over the past few years and is expected to continue to increase. These increases, as well as potential state legislation requirements for employers to provide health insurance to employees, could have a negative impact on our profitability if we are not able to negate the effect of such increases with plan modifications and cost control measures or by continuing to improve our operating efficiencies.

Compliance with existing and new regulations of corporate governance and public disclosure may result in additional expenses.

Compliance with changing laws, regulations and standards relating to corporate governance and public disclosure, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Dodd-Frank Act, new SEC regulations and NASDAQ Stock Market rules, has required an increased amount of management attention and external resources. We are committed to maintaining high standards of corporate governance and public disclosure. This investment, required to comply with these changing regulations, may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities.

Intense competition in the restaurant industry could prevent us from increasing or sustaining our revenues and profitability.

The restaurant industry is intensely competitive with respect to food quality, price-value relationships, ambiance, service and location, and many restaurants compete with us at each of our locations. There are a number of well-established competitors with substantially greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources than ours, and many of our competitors are well established in the markets where we have restaurants, or in which we intend to locate restaurants. Additionally, other companies may develop restaurants that operate with similar concepts.

Any inability to successfully compete with the other restaurants in our markets will prevent us from increasing or sustaining our revenues and profitability and result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. We may also need to modify or refine elements of our restaurant system to evolve our concepts in order to compete with popular new restaurant formats or concepts that may develop in the future. We cannot assure you that we will be successful in implementing these modifications or that these modifications will not reduce our profitability.

Many of our operations are located in casinos and much of our success will be dependent on the success of those casinos.

The success of the business of our restaurants located in Las Vegas, Nevada, Atlantic City, New Jersey, Tampa and Hollywood, Florida, and Ledyard, Connecticut is substantially dependent on the success of the casinos in which the Company operates in these locations to attract customers for themselves and for our restaurants. In particular, casinos in Atlantic City have experienced a significant decline in revenues in recent years as a result of the economic downturn, Hurricane Sandy in 2012, and the fact that numerous casinos have opened in other locations in the Eastern United States. Five of the twelve casinos in Atlantic City have closed. Although the Company did not operate any restaurants in the casinos that closed and the Company's restaurants in Atlantic City actually experienced an increase in sales of approximately

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10.7% from fiscal 2014 to fiscal 2015, the downturn affecting Atlantic City casinos and tourism in general could have a material adverse effect on our restaurants in the city.

As more states approve casino gambling, our business in casinos in existing geographic regions may continue to decline. The successful operation of the casinos in these locations is subject to various risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to:

- The risk associated with governmental approvals of gaming;
- The risk of a change in laws regulating gaming operations;
- Operating in a limited market;
- Competitive risks relating to casino operations; and
- Risks of terrorism and war.

There can be no assurance casino gambling will be approved at New Meadowlands Racetrack.

The Company has invested an aggregate of \$4,886,000 in the New Meadowlands Racetrack (“NMR”) through its investment in Meadowlands Newmark, LLC, an existing member of NMR to which it has also loaned \$1,500,000. The Company has the exclusive right to operate the food and beverage concessions in a casino at NMR if casino gambling is approved. No bill was introduced in 2015 to have it on the ballot for 2015. While legislation was introduced in December 2015 for a November 2016 referendum to approve two new casinos in Northern New Jersey, there can be no assurance this bill will pass, or that a referendum will be held in 2016, and that a casino will be approved at NMR with Meadowlands Newmark LLC granted the right to conduct gambling at such a casino.

The restaurant industry is affected by changes in consumer preferences and discretionary spending patterns that could result in a reduction in our revenues.

We continuously need to monitor and to modify our restaurants’ menus, for changes in consumer preferences. These changes may cause us to lose customers, who are less satisfied with such modified menu, and we may not be able to attract a new customer base to generate the necessary revenues to maintain our income from restaurant operations. A change in our menus may also result in us having different competitors. We may not be able to successfully compete against established competitors in the general restaurant market. Our success also depends on various factors affecting discretionary consumer spending, including economic conditions, disposable consumer income and consumer confidence. Adverse changes in these factors could reduce our customer base and spending patterns, either of which could reduce our revenues and results of operations.

Our geographic concentrations could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We currently operate in seven regions, New York City, Washington, D.C., Las Vegas, Nevada, Florida, Atlantic City, New Jersey, Ledyard, Connecticut, and Boston, Massachusetts. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse trends and economic conditions in these markets, including its labor market, which could have a negative impact on our profitability as a whole. In addition, given our geographic concentration, negative publicity regarding any of our restaurants could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, as could other regional occurrences such as acts of terrorism, local strikes, natural disasters or changes in laws or regulations.

Our operating results may fluctuate significantly due to seasonality and other factors beyond our control.

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations, which may vary greatly depending upon the region of the United States in which a particular restaurant is located. In addition to seasonality, our quarterly and

annual operating results and comparable unit sales may fluctuate significantly as a result of a variety of factors, including, but not limited to:

- The amount of sales contributed by new and existing restaurants;
- The timing of new openings and closings;
- Increases in the cost of key food or beverage products;
- Labor costs for our personnel;
- Our ability to achieve and sustain profitability on a quarterly or annual basis;
- Adverse weather;
- Consumer confidence and changes in consumer preferences;
- Health concerns, including adverse publicity concerning food-related illnesses;
- The level of competition from existing or new competitors;
- Economic conditions generally and in each of the markets in which we are located; and
- Acceptance of a new or modified concept in each of the new markets in which we could be located.

These fluctuations make it difficult for us to predict and address in a timely manner factors that may have a negative impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Any expansion may strain our infrastructure, which could slow restaurant development.

Any expansion may place a strain on our management systems, financial controls, and information systems. To manage growth effectively, we must maintain the high level of quality and service at our existing and future restaurants. We must also continue to enhance our operational, information, financial and management systems and locate, hire, train and retain qualified personnel, particularly restaurant managers. We cannot predict whether we will be able to respond on a timely basis to all of the changing demands that any expansion will impose on management and those systems and controls. If we are not able to effectively manage any one or more of these or other aspects of expansion, our business, results of operations and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Our inability to retain key personnel could negatively impact our business.

Our success will continue to be highly dependent on our key operating officers and employees. We must continue to attract, retain and motivate a sufficient number of qualified management and operating personnel, including general managers and chefs. The ability of these key personnel to maintain consistency in the quality and atmosphere of our restaurants is a critical factor in our success. Any failure to do so may harm our reputation and result in a loss of business.

We could face labor shortages, increased labor costs and other adverse effects of varying labor conditions.

The development and success of our restaurants depend, in large part, on the efforts, abilities, experience and reputations of the general managers and chefs at such restaurants. In addition, our success depends, in part, upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees, including restaurant managers, kitchen staff and wait staff. Qualified individuals needed to fill these positions are in short supply and the inability to recruit and retain such individuals may delay the planned openings of new restaurants or result in high employee turnover in existing restaurants. A significant delay in finding qualified employees or high turnover of existing employees could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition. Also, competition for qualified employees could

require us to pay higher wages to attract sufficient qualified employees, which could result in higher, labor costs. In addition, increases in the minimum hourly wage, employment tax rates and levies, related benefits costs, including health insurance, and similar matters over which we have no control may increase our operating costs.

Unanticipated costs or delays in the development or construction of future restaurants could prevent our timely and cost-effective opening of new restaurants.

We depend on contractors and real estate developers to construct our restaurants. Many factors may adversely affect the cost and time associated with the development and construction of our restaurants, including, but not limited to:

- Labor disputes;
- Shortages of materials or skilled labor;
- Adverse weather conditions;
- Unforeseen engineering problems;
- Environmental problems;
- Construction or zoning problems;
- Local government regulations;
- Modifications in design; and
- Other unanticipated increases in costs.

Any of these factors could give rise to delays or cost overruns, which may prevent us from developing additional restaurants within our anticipated budgets or time periods or at all. Any such failure could cause our business, results of operations and financial condition to suffer.

We may not be able to obtain and maintain necessary federal, state and local permits which could delay or prevent the opening of future restaurants.

Our business is subject to extensive federal, state and local government regulations, including regulations relating to:

- Alcoholic beverage control;

- The purchase, preparation and sale of food;
- Public health and safety;
- Sanitation, building, zoning and fire codes; and
- Employment and related tax matters.

All of these regulations impact not only our current operations but also our ability to open future restaurants. We will be required to comply with applicable state and local regulations in new locations into which we expand. Any difficulties, delays or failures in obtaining licenses, permits or approvals in such new locations could delay or prevent the opening of a restaurant in a particular area or reduce operations at an existing location, either of which would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We are dependent on information technology and any material failure in the operation or security of that technology or our ability to execute a comprehensive business continuity plan could impair our ability to efficiently operate our business.

We rely on information systems across our operations, including, for example, point-of-sale processing in our restaurants, management of our supply chain, collection of cash, payment of obligations and various other processes and procedures. Our ability to efficiently manage our business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of these systems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, problems with maintenance, upgrading or transitioning to replacement systems, or a breach in security of these systems could cause delays in customer service and reduce efficiency in our operations. A security breach or cyber-attack could include theft of credit card data or other personal information as well as our intellectual property. Significant capital investments might be required to remediate any problems.

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

Failure to protect the integrity and security of individually identifiable data of our guests and teammates and confidential and proprietary information of the company could damage our reputation and expose us to loss of revenues and litigation.

We receive and maintain certain personal information about our guests and team members in our information technology systems, such as point-of-sale, web and mobile platforms. Additionally our systems contain proprietary and confidential information related to our business. Use of this information is regulated at the federal and state levels, as well as by certain third party contracts. If our or our business associates' information systems are compromised as a result of a cyber-attack or other external or internal method, or we fail to comply with applicable laws and regulations, it could result in a violation of the laws and regulations, and an adverse and material impact on our reputation, operations, results of operations and financial condition. Such security breaches could also result in litigation or governmental investigation against us or the imposition of penalties. These impacts could also occur if we are perceived either to have had an attack, failure or to have failed to properly respond to an incident. Like many other retail companies, we experience frequent attempts to compromise our systems but none have resulted in a material breach. As privacy and information security laws and regulations change or cyber risks evolve pertaining to data, we may incur additional costs in technology, third party services and personnel to remain in compliance and maintain systems designed to anticipate and prevent cyber-attacks. Our security frameworks prevent breaches of our systems and data loss, but these measures cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in preventing such breaches or data loss.

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

Health concerns, including adverse publicity concerning food-related illness, although not specifically related to our restaurants, could cause guests to avoid restaurants in general, which would have a negative impact on our sales. We may also be the subject of complaints or litigation from guests alleging food-related illness, injuries suffered on the premises or other food quality, health or operational concerns. A lawsuit or claim could result in an adverse decision against us that could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. We may also be subject to litigation which, regardless of the outcome, could result in adverse publicity. Adverse publicity resulting from such allegations may materially adversely affect us and our restaurants, regardless of whether such allegations are true or whether we are ultimately held liable. Such litigation, adverse publicity or damages could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, results of operations and financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR COMMON STOCK

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly.

The price at which our common stock trades may fluctuate significantly. A large number of shares of our common stock is concentrated in the hands of a small number of individuals and institutional investors and is thinly traded. An attempt to sell by a large holder could adversely affect the price of our stock.

The stock market has from time to time experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. The trading price of our common stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to a number of factors, including, but not limited to:

- Fluctuations in quarterly or annual results of operations;
- Changes in published earnings estimates by analysts and whether our actual earnings meet or exceed such estimates;
- Additions or departures of key personnel;
- Our ability to execute our business plan and open new restaurants;
- Changes in the restaurant industry;
- Competitive pricing pressures;
- Regulatory developments; and
- Changes in overall stock market conditions, including the stock prices of other restaurant companies.

In addition, our principal stockholders' ownership may discourage a potential acquirer from making a tender offer or otherwise attempt to obtain control of the Company, which, in time, could reduce our stock price or prevent our stockholders from realizing a premium over our stock price.

In the past, companies that have experienced extreme fluctuations in the market price of their stock have been the subject of securities class action litigation. If we were to be subject to such litigation, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources, which may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, and financial condition.

Ownership of a substantial majority of our outstanding common stock by a limited number of stockholders will limit your ability to influence corporate matters.

A substantial majority of our capital stock is held by a limited number of stockholders. Almost 50% of our common stock is beneficially owned by officers and directors of the Company. Accordingly, management and a few other stockholders have a strong influence on major decisions of corporate policy, and the outcome of any major transaction or other matters submitted to our stockholders, including, but not limited to, potential mergers, acquisitions and/or sale of substantially all assets or other corporate transactions, and amendments to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation. Stockholders other than these principal stockholders are therefore likely to have little influence on decisions regarding such matters. One such event occurred in February 2013 when the Company received an unsolicited proposal to purchase all of the capital stock of the Company. The Company rejected the offer after careful consideration including a review of the proposal with its independent financial and legal advisors.

Provisions in our charter documents and New York law could discourage or prevent a takeover, even if an acquisition would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions of our certificate of incorporation and by-laws, as well as provisions of New York law, could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if doing so would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include:

-- The New York anti-takeover statute prevents any shareholder who acquires more than 20% of the Company's capital stock from acquiring control of the Company for a five-year period, unless approved by the Board, which the Company did not approve in connection with the unsolicited takeover proposal in 2013 described above.

-- prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors, which would otherwise allow less than a majority of stockholders to elect direct candidates; and

-- advance notice provisions in connection with stockholder proposals that may prevent or hinder any attempt by our stockholders to bring business to be considered by our stockholders at a meeting or replace our board of directors.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

Our restaurant facilities, with the exception of *The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, Florida, and our executive offices are occupied under leases. Most of our restaurant leases provide for the payment of base rents plus real estate taxes, insurance and other expenses and, in certain instances, for the payment of a percentage of our sales at such facility. As of October 3, 2015, these leases (including leases for managed restaurants) have terms (including any available renewal options) expiring as follows:

Years Lease Terms Expire	Number of Facilities
2016-2020	6
2021-2025	10
2026-2030	5
2031-2035	6
2036-2040	1

Our executive, administrative and clerical offices are located in approximately 8,500 square feet of office space at 85 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. Our lease for this office space expires in 2025.

For information concerning our future minimum rental commitments under non-cancelable operating leases, see Note 11 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning our leases.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

In the ordinary course of our business, we are a party to various lawsuits arising from accidents at our restaurants and workers' compensation claims, which are generally handled by our insurance carriers.

Our employment of management personnel, waiters, waitresses and kitchen staff at a number of different restaurants has resulted in the institution, from time to time, of litigation alleging violation by us of employment discrimination laws. We do not believe that any of such suits will have a materially adverse effect upon us, our financial condition or operations.

Item 4. Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth the names and ages of our executive officers and all offices held by each person:

Name	Age	Positions and Offices
Michael Weinstein	72	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
Robert Stewart	59	President and Chief Financial Officer
Vincent Pascal	72	Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Paul Gordon	64	Senior Vice President

Each of our executive officers serves at the pleasure of the Board of Directors and until his successor is duly elected and qualifies.

Michael Weinstein has been our Chief Executive Officer and a director since our inception in January 1983, was elected Chairman in 2004 and was President of the Company from January 1983 to September 2007. Mr. Weinstein is an officer, director and 29.67% shareholder of RSWB Corp. and a director and 28% owner of BSWR Corp. (since 1998). Mr. Weinstein is also the owner of 30.67% of the membership interests in New Docks LLC. Collectively, these companies operate three restaurants in New York City, and none of these companies is a parent, subsidiary or other affiliate of us. Mr. Weinstein spends substantially all of his business time on Company-related matters.

Robert Stewart has been employed by us since June 2002, was elected Chief Financial Officer effective as of June 24, 2002, was elected to the Board of Directors in March 2012 and was elected President in December 2013. For the three years prior to joining us, Mr. Stewart was a Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President at Fortis Capital Holdings. For eleven years prior to joining Fortis Capital Holdings, Mr. Stewart held senior financial and audit positions in Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken in their New York, London and Stockholm offices.

Vincent Pascal has been employed by us since 1983 and was elected Vice President, Assistant Secretary and a director in 1985. Mr. Pascal became a Senior Vice President in 2001 and Chief Operating Officer in January, 2012.

Paul Gordon has been employed by us since 1983 and was elected as a director in November 1996 and a Senior Vice President in April 2001. Mr. Gordon is the manager of our Las Vegas operations, and is a Senior Vice President of each of the Company's Las Vegas, Nevada subsidiaries. Prior to assuming that role in 1996, Mr. Gordon was the manager of the Company's operations in Washington, D.C. commencing in 1989.

PART II

Item 5. Market For The Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market for Our Common Stock

Our Common Stock, \$.01 par value, is traded in the over-the-counter market on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "ARKR." The high and low sale prices for our Common Stock from September 29, 2013 through October 3, 2015 are as follows:

Calendar 2013	Low	High
Fourth Quarter	\$20.96	\$22.10
Calendar 2014		
First Quarter	21.23	22.52
Second Quarter	21.20	22.71
Third Quarter	21.14	23.21
Fourth Quarter	21.10	22.46
Calendar 2015		
First Quarter	21.77	25.24
Second Quarter	24.26	26.99
Third Quarter	22.85	25.47

Dividend Policy

On December 4, 2013, February 28, 2014, June 4, 2014, September 5, 2014, December 15, 2014, March 3, 2015, June 9, 2015 and September 3, 2015 our Board of Directors declared quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.25 per share. We intend to continue to pay such quarterly cash dividends for the foreseeable future; however, the payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and is based on future earnings, cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, changes in U.S. taxation and other relevant factors.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The Company has options outstanding under two stock option plans, the 2004 Stock Option Plan (the “2004 Plan”) and the 2010 Stock Option Plan (the “2010 Plan”), which was approved by shareholders in the second quarter of 2010. Effective with this approval the Company terminated the 2004 Plan. This action terminated the 400 authorized but unissued options under the 2004 Plan but it did not affect any of the options previously issued under the 2004 Plan. Options granted under the 2004 Plan are exercisable at prices at least equal to the fair market value of such stock on the dates the options were granted. The options expire ten years after the date of grant.

The 2010 Stock Option Plan is the Company’s only equity compensation plan currently in effect. Under the 2010 Stock Option Plan, 500,000 options were authorized for future grant. Options granted under the 2010

Plan are exercisable at prices at least equal to the fair market value of such stock on the dates the options were granted. The options expire ten years after the date of grant.

During the year ended October 3, 2015, options to purchase 139,500 shares of common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$29.36 per share expired unexercised.

The following is a summary of the securities issued and authorized for issuance under our Stock Option Plans at October 3, 2015:

Plan Category	(a) Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(b) Weighted - average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	523,800	\$ 20.29	43,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders ¹	None	N/A	None
Total	523,800	\$ 20.29	43,000

Of the 523,800 options outstanding on October 3, 2015, 323,000 were held by the Company's officers and directors.

(1)The Company has no equity compensation plan that was not approved by shareholders.

Stock Performance Graph

The graph set forth below compares the yearly percentage change in cumulative total shareholder return on the Company's Common Stock for the five-year period commencing October 2, 2010 and ending October 3, 2015 against the cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Market Index and a peer group comprised of those public companies whose business activities fall within the same standard industrial classification code as the Company. This graph assumes a \$100 investment in the Company's Common Stock and in each index on October 2, 2010 and that all dividends paid by companies included in each index were reinvested.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Ark Restaurants Corp., the NASDAQ Composite Index,

and SIC Code 5812 - Eating & Drinking Places

* \$100 invested on 10/2/10 in stock or 9/30/10 in index, including reinvestment of dividends. Index calculated on month-end basis.

	Cumulative Total Return					
	10/2/10	10/1/11	9/29/12	9/28/13	9/27/14	10/3/15
Ark Restaurants Corp.	\$100.00	\$97.31	\$132.21	\$178.89	\$193.66	\$206.96
NASDAQ Composite	100.00	103.63	136.23	169.06	202.82	209.03
SIC Code 5812 - Eating & Drinking Places	100.00	121.39	144.34	175.22	182.09	221.05

Item 6. Selected Consolidated Financial Data

Not applicable.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Overview

As of October 3, 2015, the Company owned and operated 22 restaurants and bars, 19 fast food concepts and catering operations, exclusively in the United States, that have similar economic characteristics, nature of products and service, class of customer and distribution methods. The Company believes it meets the criteria for aggregating its operating segments into a single reporting segment in accordance with applicable accounting guidance.

Accounting Period

Our fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest September 30. We report fiscal years under a 52/53-week format. This reporting method is used by many companies in the hospitality industry and is meant to improve year-to-year comparisons of operating results. Under this method, certain years will contain 53 weeks. The fiscal year ended October 3, 2015 included 53 weeks and the fiscal year ended September 27, 2014 included 52 weeks.

Seasonality

The Company has substantial fixed costs that do not decline proportionally with sales. The first and second fiscal quarters, which include the winter months, usually reflect lower customer traffic than in the third and fourth fiscal quarters. In addition, sales in the third and fourth fiscal quarters can be adversely affected by inclement weather due to the significant amount of outdoor seating at the Company's restaurants.

Results of Operations

The Company's operating income of \$8,941,000 for the year ended October 3, 2015 increased 17.2% compared to operating income of \$7,628,000 for the year ended September 27, 2014. This increase resulted primarily from: (i) an increase in operating income of *The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, Florida in the amount of \$1,841,000, which was acquired on February 24, 2014, (ii) strong performance of our properties located in New York, NY and Washington, DC as a result of good weather conditions, and (iii) strong catering revenues, partially offset by operating losses in the amount of approximately \$1,100,000 at our new restaurant, *The Rustic Inn* in Jupiter, FL combined with a decrease in the usage of complimentary by the ownership of the casinos and increased competition at our Florida casino properties.

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The following table summarizes the significant components of the Company's operating results for the years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014, respectively:

	Year Ended		Variance	
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	\$	%
(in thousands)				
REVENUES:				
Food and beverage sales	\$ 144,588	\$ 137,895	\$ 6,693	4.9 %
Other revenue	1,275	1,462	(187)	-12.8 %
Total revenues	145,863	139,357	6,506	4.7 %
COSTS AND EXPENSES:				
Food and beverage cost of sales	39,435	37,091	2,344	6.3 %
Payroll expenses	46,903	44,427	2,476	5.6 %
Occupancy expenses	16,790	17,388	(598)	-3.4 %
Other operating costs and expenses	18,494	17,802	692	3.9 %
General and administrative expenses	10,885	10,402	483	4.6 %
Depreciation and amortization	4,415	4,619	(204)	-4.4 %
Total costs and expenses	136,922	131,729	5,193	3.9 %
OPERATING INCOME	\$ 8,941	\$ 7,628	\$ 1,313	17.2 %

Revenues

During the Company's year ended October 3, 2015 ("fiscal 2015"), revenues increased 4.7% compared to the year ended September 27, 2014 ("fiscal 2014"). This increase resulted primarily from: (i) revenues related to *The Rustic Inn's* in Dania Beach, FL and Jupiter Beach, FL for the period from their respective dates of acquisition, (ii) strong catering revenues in Washington, DC and New York, and (iii) good weather conditions in the Northeast, partially offset by increased competition and a decrease in the usage of complimentary by the ownership of the casinos at our Florida properties and the closure of *Rialto Deli* and *The Sporting House* in the year ended September 27, 2014.

Food and Beverage Same-Store Sales

On a Company-wide basis, same store food and beverage sales increased 0.9% for the year ended October 3, 2015 as compared to the year ended September 27, 2014 as follows:

	Year Ended		Variance	
	October	September		
	3,	27,	\$	%
	2015	2014		
	(in thousands)			
Las Vegas	\$46,526	\$46,882	\$(356)	-0.8 %
New York	38,156	36,134	2,022	5.6 %
Washington, DC	15,441	15,096	345	2.3 %
Atlantic City, NJ	6,620	5,979	641	10.7 %
Boston	3,912	3,910	2	0.1 %
Connecticut	3,571	3,685	(114)	-3.1 %
Florida	18,572	19,925	(1,353)	-6.8 %
Same store sales	132,798	131,611	\$1,187	0.9 %
Other	11,790	6,284		
Food and beverage sales	\$144,588	\$137,895		

Same-store sales in Las Vegas (which exclude *The Sporting House*, *Rialto Deli*, *Shake & Burger* and *Towers Deli* properties as they were closed prior to October 3, 2015) decreased 0.8%. Same-store sales in New York increased 5.6%, primarily as a result of good weather conditions and strong catering revenues. Same-store sales in Washington, DC increased 2.3% as a result of good weather conditions. Same-store sales in Atlantic City increased 10.7% primarily due to increased traffic at the properties in which we operate our restaurants. Same-store sales in Boston increased 0.1%. Same-store sales in Connecticut decreased 3.1% due to declining traffic at the Foxwoods Resort and Casino where our properties are located. Same-store sales in Florida decreased 6.8% reflecting a decrease in the usage of complimentary by the ownership of the casinos where our food court properties are located and increased competition at one of our food court properties partially offset by an increase of \$903,000 at *The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, FL which was acquired on February 24, 2014. Other food and beverage sales consist of sales related to *The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, FL for the period prior to the date acquired and the comparable period of fiscal 2015, sales related to new restaurants opened during the applicable period and sales related to properties that were closed during the periods due to lease expiration and other closures.

Our restaurants generally do not achieve substantial increases in revenue from year to year, which we consider to be typical of the restaurant industry. To achieve significant increases in revenue or to replace revenue of restaurants that lose customer favor or which close because of lease expirations or other reasons, we would have to open additional restaurant facilities or expand existing restaurants. There can be no assurance that a restaurant will be successful after it is opened, particularly since in many instances we do not operate our new restaurants under a trade name currently used by us, thereby requiring new restaurants to establish their own identity.

Other Revenue

The decrease in Other Revenue for fiscal 2015 as compared to fiscal 2014 is primarily due to a decrease in purchase service fees.

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Costs and Expenses

Costs and expenses for the years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014 were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended October 3, 2015	% to Total Revenues	Year Ended September 27, 2014	% to Total Revenues	Increase (Decrease)	
					\$	%
Food and beverage cost of sales	\$39,435	27.0	% \$ 37,091	26.6	% \$2,344	6.3 %
Payroll expenses	46,903	32.2	% 44,427	31.9	% 2,476	5.6 %
Occupancy expenses	16,790	11.5	% 17,388	12.5	% (598)	-3.4 %
Other operating costs and expenses	18,494	12.7	% 17,802	12.8	% 692	3.9 %
General and administrative expenses	10,885	7.5	% 10,402	7.5	% 483	4.6 %
Depreciation and amortization	4,415	3.0	% 4,619	3.3	% (204)	-4.4 %
	\$136,922		\$ 131,729		\$5,193	

Increases in food and beverage costs as a percentage of total revenues for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 are a result of higher food costs as a percentage of sales, particularly related to *The Rustic Inn* properties in Florida, seafood restaurants which, consistent with the industry, operate at a higher food cost structure. Excluding the impact of these costs, food and beverage costs as a percentage of total revenues decreased 0.4% for fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014.

Payroll expenses as a percentage of total revenues for fiscal 2015 were consistent with fiscal 2014 as a result of a decrease associated with closed properties offset by payroll at *The Rustic Inn* in Jupiter, FL which opened in January 2015.

Occupancy expenses as a percentage of total revenues for the year ended October 3, 2015 decreased as compared to the year ended September 27, 2014 as a result of higher sales at properties where rents are relatively fixed or where the Company owns the premises at which the property operates (*The Rustic Inn* in Dania Beach, FL). Excluding the impact of *The Rustic Inn*, occupancy expenses as a percentage of total revenues were consistent.

Other operating costs and expenses as a percentage of total revenues for fiscal 2015 decreased slightly as compared to fiscal 2014 as a result of fixed costs at properties where sales improved.

General and administrative expenses (which relate solely to the corporate office in New York City) as a percentage of total revenues for fiscal 2015 were consistent as compared to fiscal 2014.

Income Taxes

Our income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and liabilities for uncertain tax positions reflect management's best estimate of current and future taxes to be paid. We are subject to income tax in numerous state taxing jurisdictions. Significant judgement and estimates are required in the determination of consolidated income tax expense. The provision for income taxes reflects federal income taxes calculated on a consolidated basis and state and local income taxes which are calculated on a separate entity basis. Most of the restaurants we own or manage are owned or managed by a separate legal entity.

For state and local income tax purposes, certain losses incurred by a subsidiary may only be used to offset that subsidiary's income, with the exception of the restaurants operating in the District of Columbia. Accordingly, our overall effective tax rate has varied depending on the level of income and losses incurred at individual subsidiaries.

Our overall effective tax rate in the future will be affected by factors such as income earned by our VIEs, mix of geographical income for state tax purposes as Nevada has no state income tax and our ability to utilize the level of losses incurred at our New York City facilities which cannot be consolidated for state and local tax purposes, pre-tax income earned outside of New York City and the utilization of state and local net operating loss carry forwards. Nevada has no state income tax and other states in which we operate have income tax rates substantially lower in comparison to New York. In order to utilize more effectively tax loss carry forwards at restaurants that were unprofitable, we have merged certain profitable subsidiaries with certain loss subsidiaries. During fiscal 2015, certain equity compensation awards expired unexercised. As such, the Company reversed the related deferred tax asset in the amount of approximately \$548,000 as a charge to Additional Paid-in Capital as there was a sufficient pool of windfall tax benefit available.

The Revenue Reconciliation Act of 1993 provides tax credits to us for FICA taxes paid on tip income of restaurant service personnel. The net benefit to us was \$810,000 and \$655,000 in fiscal 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary source of capital has been cash provided by operations. We utilize cash generated from operations to fund the cost of developing and opening new restaurants, acquiring existing restaurants owned by others and remodeling existing restaurants we own; however, in recent years, we have utilized bank and other borrowings to finance specific transactions.

Net cash flow provided by operating activities for fiscal 2015 was \$11,301,000, compared to \$11,905,000 for the prior year. This decrease was primarily attributable to changes in net working capital partially offset by an increase in operating income as discussed above.

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2015 was \$3,659,000 and resulted primarily from purchases of fixed assets at existing restaurants and improvements made at our new property, *The Rustic Inn* in Jupiter, FL, which was opened in the last week of January 2015.

Net cash used in investing activities for fiscal 2014 was \$6,692,000 and resulted primarily from the purchases of fixed assets at existing restaurants, an additional \$464,000 investment in New Meadowlands Racetrack LLC, a \$1,500,000 loan made to Meadowlands Newmark LLC and the cash portion of the purchase of *The Rustic Inn* in the amount of \$1,710,000.

Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2015 of \$6,569,000 resulted from the payment of dividends, principal payments on notes payable and distributions to non-controlling interests partially offset by the proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

Net cash used in financing activities for fiscal 2014 of \$5,299,000 resulted from the payment of dividends, principal payments on notes payable and distributions to non-controlling interests partially offset by the proceeds from the exercise of stock options.

The Company had working capital of \$129,000 at October 3, 2015, as compared to a working capital deficiency of \$1,303,000 at September 27, 2014. We believe that our existing cash balances and cash provided by operations will be sufficient to meet our liquidity and capital spending requirements at least through the next 12 months.

On January 9, 2015, April 2, 2015, July 3, 2015 and October 2, 2015, the Company paid quarterly cash dividends in the amount of \$0.25 per share on the Company's common stock. The Company intends to continue to pay such quarterly cash dividend for the foreseeable future, however, the payment of future dividends is at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors and is based on future earnings, cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, changes in U.S. taxation and other relevant factors

Restaurant Expansion

On February 24, 2014, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ark Rustic Inn LLC, completed its acquisition of the assets of *The Rustic Inn Crab House* ("*The Rustic Inn*"), a restaurant and bar located in Dania Beach, Florida, for a total purchase price of approximately \$7,710,000. The acquisition was accounted for as a business combination and was financed with a bank loan in the amount of \$6,000,000 and cash from operations.

On July 18, 2014, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, Ark Jupiter RI, LLC, entered into an agreement with Crab House, Inc., and acquired certain assets and the related lease for a restaurant and bar located in Jupiter, Florida for approximately \$250,000. In connection with this transaction, the Company entered into an amended lease for an initial period expiring through December 31, 2015. In June 2015, the Company exercised its option to extend the lease through December 31, 2023. The Company has additional options to extend the lease through 2033. Renovations to the property totaled approximately \$750,000. The restaurant opened as *The Rustic Inn* in the last week of January 2015 and, as a result, the Consolidated Statements of Income for the year ended October 3, 2015 include approximately \$841,000 of pre-opening and early operating losses.

On March 27, 2015, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into an agreement to operate a kiosk in Bryant Park, NY for the sale of food and beverages for an initial period expiring through March 31, 2020 with an option to extend the agreement for five additional years. Renovations totaled approximately \$400,000 and the property opened in July 2015.

On July 24, 2015, the Company, through a wholly-owned subsidiary, paid \$544,000 (including a \$144,000 security deposit) to assume the lease for an event space located in New York, NY. The assumed lease expires through March

31, 2026 with an option to extend the agreement for five additional years and provides for annual rent in the amount of approximately \$300,000.

On October 22, 2015, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Ark Shuckers, LLC, Ark Shuckers Real Estate, LLC, and Ark Island Beach Resort LLC, acquired the assets of Shuckers Inc., a restaurant and bar located at the Island Beach Resort in Jensen Beach, FL, and six condominium units (four of which house the restaurant and bar operations) and a management company that handles the rental pool for certain condominium units under lease with Island Beach Resort, Inc. The total purchase price was for \$5,650,000 plus inventory. The acquisition will be accounted for as a business combination and was financed with a bank loan from the Company's existing lender in the amount of \$5,000,000 and cash from operations.

In connection with this transaction, the Company also entered into a Credit Agreement (the “Revolving Facility”) with Bank Hapoalim B.M. (the “Bank”) which expires on October 21, 2017. Borrowings under the Revolving Facility will be evidenced by a promissory note (the “Revolving Note”) in favor of the Bank in the amount of up to \$10,000,000 and will be payable over five years with interest at an annual rate equal to LIBOR plus 3.5% per year. Borrowings under the Revolving Facility are secured by a senior secured interest in all of the Company’s and several of its subsidiaries’ personal and fixture property, but generally not in any directly held investment property or general intangibles.

On November 30, 2015, the Company’s lease at the V-Bar located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

The opening of a new restaurant is invariably accompanied by substantial pre-opening expenses and early operating losses associated with the training of personnel, excess kitchen costs, costs of supervision and other expenses during the pre-opening period and during a post-opening “shake out” period until operations can be considered to be functioning normally. The amount of such pre-opening expenses and early operating losses can generally be expected to depend upon the size and complexity of the facility being opened.

Our restaurants generally do not achieve substantial increases in revenue from year to year, which we consider to be typical of the restaurant industry. To achieve significant increases in revenue or to replace revenue of restaurants that lose customer favor or which close because of lease expirations or other reasons, we would have to open additional restaurant facilities or expand existing restaurants. There can be no assurance that a restaurant will be successful after it is opened, particularly since in many instances we do not operate our new restaurants under a trade name currently used by us, thereby requiring new restaurants to establish their own identity.

We may take advantage of other opportunities we consider to be favorable, when they occur, depending upon the availability of financing and other factors.

Investment in and Receivable from New Meadowlands Racetrack

On March 12, 2013, the Company made a \$4,200,000 investment in the New Meadowlands Racetrack LLC (“NMR”) through its purchase of a membership interest in Meadowlands Newmark, LLC, an existing member of NMR. On November 19, 2013, the Company invested an additional \$464,000 in NMR through a purchase of an additional membership interest in Meadowlands Newmark, LLC resulting in a total ownership of 11.6%. In 2015, the Company invested an additional \$222,000, as a result of capital calls, bringing its total investment to \$4,886,000. In addition to the Company’s ownership interest in NMR, if casino gaming is approved at the Meadowlands and NMR is granted the right to conduct said gaming, the Company shall be granted the exclusive right to operate the food and beverage concessions in the gaming facility with the exception of one restaurant.

In conjunction with this investment, the Company, through a 97% owned subsidiary, Ark Meadowlands LLC (“AM VIE”), also entered into a long-term agreement with NMR for the exclusive right to operate food and beverage concessions serving the new raceway facilities (the “Racing F&B Concessions”) located in the new raceway grandstand constructed at the Meadowlands Racetrack in northern New Jersey. Under the agreement, NMR is responsible to pay for the costs and expenses incurred in the operation of the Racing F&B Concessions, and all revenues and profits thereof inure to the benefit of NMR. AM VIE receives an annual fee equal to 5% of the net profits received by NMR from the Racing F&B Concessions during each calendar year.

On April 25, 2014, the Company loaned \$1,500,000 to Meadowlands Newmark, LLC. The note bears interest at 3%, compounded monthly and added to the principal, and is due in its entirety on January 31, 2024. The note may be prepaid, in whole or in part, at any time without penalty or premium.

Recent Restaurant Dispositions and Charges

Lease Expirations – The Company was advised by the landlord that it would have to vacate *The Sporting House* property located in New York-New York Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas, NV which was on a month-to-month lease. The closure of this property occurred in June 2014 and did not result in a material charge.

On May 31, 2014, the Company's lease at the *Rialto Deli* located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

On October 31, 2014, the Company's lease at the Towers Deli located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

On November 30, 2014, the Company's lease at the Shake & Burger located at the Venetian Casino Resort in Las Vegas, NV expired. The closure of this property did not result in a material charge.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 1 to our consolidated financial statements. While all these significant accounting policies impact our financial condition and results of operations, we view certain of these policies as critical. Policies determined to be critical are those policies that have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and require management to use a greater degree of judgment and estimates. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

We believe that given current facts and circumstances, it is unlikely that applying any other reasonable judgments or estimate methodologies would cause a material effect on our consolidated results of operations, financial position or cash flows for the periods presented in this report.

Below are listed certain policies that management believes are critical:

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires us 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. The accounting estimates that require our most difficult and subjective judgments include allowances for potential bad debts on receivables, the useful lives and recoverability of our assets, such as property and intangibles, fair values of financial instruments and share-based compensation, the realizable value of our tax assets and other matters. Because of the uncertainty in such estimates, actual results may differ from these estimates.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and purchased intangibles subject to amortization, are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. In the evaluation of the fair value and future benefits of long-lived assets, we perform an analysis of the anticipated undiscounted future net cash flows of the related long-lived assets. If the carrying value of the related asset exceeds the undiscounted cash flows, the carrying value is reduced to its fair value. Various factors including estimated future sales growth and estimated profit margins are included in this analysis.

Management continually evaluates unfavorable cash flows, if any, related to underperforming restaurants. Periodically it is concluded that certain properties have become impaired based on their existing and

anticipated future economic outlook in their respective markets. In such instances, we may impair assets to reduce their carrying values to fair values. Estimated fair values of impaired properties are based on comparable valuations, cash flows and/or management judgment. No impairment charges were necessary for the years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014.

Leases

We recognize rent expense on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, including option periods as described below. Within the provisions of certain leases there are escalations in payments over the base lease term, as well as renewal periods. The effects of the escalations have been reflected in rent expense on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, which includes option periods when it is deemed to be reasonably assured that we would incur an economic penalty for not exercising the option. Percentage rent expense is generally based upon sales levels and is expensed as incurred. Certain leases include both base rent and percentage rent. We record rent expense on these leases based upon reasonably assured sales levels. The consolidated financial statements reflect the same lease terms for amortizing leasehold improvements as were used in calculating straight-line rent expense for each restaurant. Our judgments may produce materially different amounts of amortization and rent expense than would be reported if different lease terms were used.

Deferred Income Tax Valuation Allowance

We provide such allowance due to uncertainty that some of the deferred tax amounts may not be realized. Certain items, such as state and local tax loss carryforwards, are dependent on future earnings or the availability of tax strategies. Future results could require an increase or decrease in the valuation allowance and a resulting adjustment to income in such period.

Goodwill and Trademarks

Goodwill is recorded when the purchase price paid for an acquisition exceeds the estimated fair value of the net identified tangible and intangible assets acquired. Trademarks are considered to have an indefinite life. Goodwill and trademarks are not amortized, but are subject to impairment analysis at least once annually or more frequently upon the occurrence of an event or when circumstances indicate that a reporting unit's carrying amount is greater than its fair value. At October 3, 2015, the Company performed a qualitative assessment of factors to determine whether further impairment testing is required. Based on the results of the work performed, the Company has concluded that no impairment loss was warranted at October 3, 2015. Qualitative factors considered in this assessment include industry and market considerations, overall financial performance and other relevant events, management expertise and stability at key positions. Additional impairment analyses at future dates may be performed to determine if indicators of impairment are present, and if so, such amount will be determined and the associated charge will be recorded to the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Share-Based Compensation

The Company measures share-based compensation cost at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and recognizes it as expense over the applicable vesting period using the straight-line method. Excess income tax benefits related to share-based compensation expense that must be recognized directly in equity are considered financing rather than operating cash flow activities.

The fair value of each of the Company's stock options is estimated on the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model that uses assumptions that relate to the expected volatility of the Company's common stock, the expected dividend yield of our stock, the expected life of the options and the risk free interest rate. During fiscal 2014, options to purchase 205,500 shares of common stock were granted and are exercisable as to 50% of the shares commencing on the first anniversary of the date of grant and as to an

additional 50% commencing on the second anniversary of the date of grant. The Company did not grant any options during fiscal 2015. The Company generally issues new shares upon the exercise of employee stock options.

Recently Adopted and Issued Accounting Standards

See Note 1 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of recent accounting pronouncements, including those adopted in fiscal 2015 and the expected dates of adoption and the anticipated impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Recent Developments

See Note 17 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for a description of recent developments that have occurred subsequent to October 3, 2015.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Not applicable.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our Consolidated Financial Statements are included in this report immediately following Part IV.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

As of October 3, 2015 (the end of the period covered by this report), management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, at the end of such period, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective and provided reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in our periodic SEC filings 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 our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. However, in evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of such possible controls and procedures.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f), and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of October 3, 2015. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with U. S. generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 3, 2015 based upon the criteria set forth in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”). Based on our assessment, management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 3, 2015.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting as management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to the permanent exemption of the SEC that permits us to provide only management's report in this annual report.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financing reporting that occurred during the quarter ended October 3, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

See Part I, Item 4. “Executive Officers of the Registrant.” Other information relating to our directors and executive officers is incorporated by reference to the definitive proxy statement for our 2015 annual meeting of stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) pursuant to Regulation 14A no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this form (the “Proxy Statement”). Information relating to compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller, and persons performing similar functions. We will provide any person without charge, upon request, a copy of such code of ethics by mailing the request to us at 85 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10003, Attention: Robert Stewart.

Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has determined that Marcia Allen, Director, is our Audit Committee Financial Expert, as defined under Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the rules promulgated by the SEC in furtherance of Section 407. Ms. Allen is independent of management. Other information regarding the Audit Committee is incorporated by reference from the Proxy Statement.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated herein by reference to the Proxy Statement.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)	(1)	<p>Financial Statements:</p> <p><u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u></p> <p><u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u> = at October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014</p> <p><u>Consolidated Statements of Income – years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014</u></p> <p><u>Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity -- years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014</u></p> <p><u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows -- years ended October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014</u></p> <p><u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u></p>	<p><u>Page</u></p> <p>F-1</p> <p>F-2</p> <p>F-3</p> <p>F-4</p> <p>F-5</p> <p>F-6</p>
	(2)	<p>Financial Statement Schedules</p> <p>None.</p> <p>Exhibits:</p>	
	(3)	<p>The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K and filed herewith are listed in the Exhibit List immediately preceding the exhibits.</p>	

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders

Ark Restaurants Corp.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ark Restaurants Corp. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014, and the related consolidated statements of income, changes in equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended October 3, 2015. Ark Restaurants Corp. and Subsidiaries’ management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company’s internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ark Restaurants Corp. and Subsidiaries as of October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014, and their results of operations and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended October 3, 2015 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ CohnReznick LLP

Jericho, New York

December 30, 2015

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ARK RESTAURANTS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents (includes \$604 at October 3, 2015 and \$584 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	\$9,735	\$ 8,662
Accounts receivable (includes \$303 at October 3, 2015 and \$440 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	3,221	3,016
Employee receivables	485	399
Inventories (includes \$24 at October 3, 2015 and \$19 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	1,956	1,832
Prepaid expenses and other current assets (includes \$216 at October 3, 2015 and \$173 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	2,365	1,491
Current portion of note receivable	—	25
Total current assets	17,762	15,425
FIXED ASSETS - Net (includes \$40 at October 3, 2015 and \$59 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	27,804	29,019
NOTE RECEIVABLE, LESS CURRENT PORTION	—	228
INTANGIBLE ASSETS - Net	499	95
GOODWILL	6,813	6,813
TRADEMARKS	1,221	1,221
DEFERRED INCOME TAXES	4,453	5,214
INVESTMENT IN AND RECEIVABLE FROM NEW MEADWLANDS RACETRACK	6,453	6,187
OTHER ASSETS (includes \$71 at October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	1,562	1,161
TOTAL ASSETS	\$66,567	\$ 65,363
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable - trade (includes \$81 at October 3, 2015 and \$58 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	\$3,207	\$ 2,592
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities (includes \$131 at October 3, 2015 and \$179 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	10,332	10,336
Accrued income taxes	2,477	1,162
Dividend payable	—	844
Current portion of notes payable	1,617	1,794
Total current liabilities	17,633	16,728
OPERATING LEASE DEFERRED CREDIT (includes \$81 at October 3, 2015 and \$75 at September 27, 2014 related to VIEs)	3,796	4,219
NOTES PAYABLE, LESS CURRENT PORTION	3,907	5,524
TOTAL LIABILITIES	25,336	26,471
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES		
EQUITY:	48	47

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Common stock, par value \$.01 per share - authorized, 10,000 shares; issued, 4,774 shares at October 3, 2015 and 4,733 shares at September 27, 2014; outstanding, 3,418 shares at October 3, 2015 and 3,377 shares at September 27, 2014

Additional paid-in capital	25,682	25,167
Retained earnings	26,548	24,554
	52,278	49,768
Less treasury stock, at cost, of 1,356 shares at October 3, 2015 and September 27, 2014	(13,220)	(13,220)
Total Ark Restaurants Corp. shareholders' equity	39,058	36,548
NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS	2,173	2,344
TOTAL EQUITY	41,231	38,892
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$66,567	\$ 65,363

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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ARK RESTAURANTS CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**

(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended	
	October	September
	3,	27,
	2015	2014
REVENUES:		
Food and beverage sales	\$144,588	\$137,895
Other revenue	1,275	1,462
Total revenues	145,863	139,357
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Food and beverage cost of sales	39,435	37,091
Payroll expenses	46,903	44,427
Occupancy expenses	16,790	17,388
Other operating costs and expenses	18,494	17,802
General and administrative expenses	10,885	10,402
Depreciation and amortization	4,415	4,619
Total costs and expenses	136,922	131,729
OPERATING INCOME	8,941	7,628
OTHER (INCOME) EXPENSE:		
Interest expense	238	201
Interest income	(47)	(45)
Other (income) expense, net	(238)	(488)
Total other (income) expense, net	(47)	(332)
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	8,988	7,960
Provision for income taxes	2,596	1,775
CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	6,392	6,185
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(1,002)	(1,270)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO ARK RESTAURANTS CORP.	\$5,390	\$4,915