

Ruths Hospitality Group, Inc.
Form 10-Q
May 03, 2016

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 27, 2016

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 000-51485

Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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

The number of shares outstanding of the registrant's common stock as of April 25, 2016 was 33,746,199, which includes 1,148,170 shares of unvested restricted stock.

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PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION**ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****RUTH’S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets—Unaudited****(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	March 27, 2016	December 27, 2015
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,661	\$ 3,095
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts 2016 - \$736; 2015 - \$732	9,922	18,501
Inventory	7,511	7,479
Assets held for sale	-	250
Prepaid expenses and other	1,987	1,259
Total current assets	22,081	30,584
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation 2016 - \$127,769; 2015 - \$125,362	90,717	87,984
Goodwill	24,293	24,293
Franchise rights, net of accumulated amortization 2016 - \$218; 2015 - \$218	32,200	32,200
Other intangibles, net of accumulated amortization 2016 - \$1,113; 2015 - \$1,090	2,989	3,011
Deferred income taxes	16,385	19,309
Other assets	1,109	1,216
Total assets	\$189,774	\$ 198,597
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$9,405	\$ 10,018
Accrued payroll	11,397	17,064
Accrued expenses	7,892	9,280
Deferred revenue	28,799	35,202
Current portion of long-term debt	8,000	-
Other current liabilities	5,932	6,308
Total current liabilities	71,425	77,872
Long-term debt	-	-
Deferred rent	20,730	20,275
Other liabilities	2,488	2,548

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Total liabilities	94,643	100,695
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)	-	-
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized, 32,597,229 shares issued and outstanding at March 27, 2016, 33,145,687 shares issued and outstanding at December 27, 2015	326	331
Additional paid-in capital	124,225	135,403
Accumulated deficit	(29,420)	(37,832)
Treasury stock, at cost; 71,950 shares at March 27, 2016 and December 27, 2015	-	-
Total shareholders' equity	95,131	97,902
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 189,774	\$ 198,597

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RUTH'S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Income—Unaudited****(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share data)**

	13 Weeks Ended	
	March 27,	March 29,
	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Restaurant sales	\$95,937	\$92,071
Franchise income	4,501	4,021
Other operating income	1,452	1,252
Total revenues	101,890	97,344
Costs and expenses:		
Food and beverage costs	28,445	28,100
Restaurant operating expenses	43,922	41,701
Marketing and advertising	1,970	1,593
General and administrative costs	7,664	6,447
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3,101	2,919
Pre-opening costs	354	376
Total costs and expenses	85,456	81,136
Operating income	16,434	16,208
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(213) (226
Other	7	15
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	16,228	15,997
Income tax expense	5,346	5,229
Income from continuing operations	10,882	10,768
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit: 2016 - \$77; 2015 - \$295	(120) (357
Net income	\$10,762	\$10,411
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:		
Continuing operations	\$0.33	\$0.31
Discontinued operations	-	(0.01
Basic earnings per share	\$0.33	\$0.30
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Continuing operations	\$0.33	\$0.31
Discontinued operations	-	(0.01
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.33	\$0.30
Shares used in computing net income (loss) per common share:		
Basic	32,626,645	34,216,357
Diluted	33,073,660	34,515,515

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Cash dividends declared per common share	\$0.07	\$0.06
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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RUTH'S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity—Unaudited****for the Thirteen Weeks ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015****(Amounts in thousands)**

	Common Stock		Additional	Accumulated	Treasury	Shareholders'	
	Shares	Value	Paid-in Capital	Deficit	Shares	Value	Equity
Balance at December 27, 2015	33,146	\$ 331	\$ 135,403	\$ (37,832)	72	\$ -	\$ 97,902
Net income	-	-	-	10,762	-	-	10,762
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(2,350)	-	-	(2,350)
Repurchase of common stock	(732)	(7)	(11,660)	-	-	-	(11,667)
Shares issued under stock compensation plan net of shares withheld for tax effects	183	2	(1,207)	-	-	-	(1,205)
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	-	-	359	-	-	-	359
Stock-based compensation	-	-	1,330	-	-	-	1,330
Balance at March 27, 2016	32,597	\$ 326	\$ 124,225	\$ (29,420)	72	\$ -	\$ 95,131
Balance at December 28, 2014	34,334	\$ 343	\$ 155,455	\$ (59,487)	72	\$ -	\$ 96,311
Net income	-	-	-	10,411	-	-	10,411
Cash dividends	-	-	-	(2,082)	-	-	(2,082)
Repurchase of common stock	(208)	(2)	(2,991)	-	-	-	(2,993)
Shares issued under stock compensation plan net of shares withheld for tax effects	215	2	(824)	-	-	-	(822)
Excess tax benefit from stock based compensation	-	-	482	-	-	-	482
Stock-based compensation	-	-	747	-	-	-	747

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Balance at March 29, 2015	34,341	\$ 343	\$ 152,869	\$ (51,158)	72	\$ -	\$ 102,054
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See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RUTH'S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows—Unaudited****(Amounts in thousands)**

	13 Weeks Ended March 27, 2016	March 29, 2015	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 10,762	\$ 10,411	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,101	2,919	
Deferred income taxes	2,924	13,696	
Non-cash interest expense	105	105	
Stock-based compensation expense	1,330	747	
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	8,609	(199)
Inventories	(32	84)
Prepaid expenses and other	(728	(538)
Other assets	2	83	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(8,108	(11,498)
Deferred revenue	(6,402	(6,099)
Deferred rent	455	339	
Other liabilities	339	(891)
Net cash provided by operating activities	12,357	9,159	
Cash flows from investing activities:			

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Acquisition of property and equipment	(6,148)	(4,621)
Proceeds from sale of intangible asset	220	-
Proceeds from sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants	-	10,000
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(5,928)	5,379
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Principal borrowings on long-term debt	14,000	12,000
Principal repayments on long-term debt	(6,000)	(22,000)
Repurchase of common stock	(11,667)	(2,993)
Tax payments from the vesting of restricted stock and option exercises	(1,272)	(1,015)
Excess tax benefits from stock compensation	359	482
Proceeds from the exercise of stock options	67	193
Cash dividend payments	(2,350)	(2,082)
Net cash used in financing activities	(6,863)	(15,415)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(434)	(877)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,095	4,301
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,661	\$ 3,424
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 108	\$ 133
Income taxes	\$ 1,294	\$ 45

Noncash investing
and financing
activities:

Accrued acquisition
of property and
equipment

\$ 972

\$ 431

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

RUTH'S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements—Unaudited

(1) The Company and Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements of Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of March 27, 2016 and December 27, 2015 and for the thirteen week periods ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015 have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). The condensed consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. is a leading restaurant company focused on the upscale dining segment. Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. operates Company-owned Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants and sells franchise rights to Ruth's Chris Steak House franchisees giving the franchisees the exclusive right to operate similar restaurants in a particular area designated in the franchise agreement. As of March 27, 2016, there were 147 Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants, including 66 Company-owned restaurants, one restaurant operating under a management agreement and 80 franchisee-owned restaurants, including 20 international franchisee-owned restaurants in Aruba, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Singapore, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates. All Company owned restaurants are located in the United States. A new franchisee-owned Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurant opened in Jakarta, Indonesia in February 2016. A Company-owned Ruth's Chris Steak House in Columbus, OH closed in February 2016.

The Company previously operated eighteen Mitchell's Fish Markets and three Mitchell's/Cameron's Steakhouse restaurants (collectively, the Mitchell's Restaurants), located primarily in the Midwest and Florida. On January 21, 2015, the Company sold the Mitchell's Restaurants to a third party (see Note 2). For financial reporting purposes, the Mitchell's Restaurants are classified as a discontinued operation for all periods presented.

The information furnished herein reflects all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals and adjustments), which are, in the opinion of management, necessary to fairly present the operating results for the respective periods. The interim results of operations for the periods ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be achieved for the full year. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally presented in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the SEC's rules and regulations. These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2015.

The Company operates on a 52- or 53-week fiscal year ending on the last Sunday in December. The fiscal quarters ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015 each contained thirteen weeks and are referred to herein as the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 and the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, respectively. Fiscal years 2016 and 2015 are both 52-week years.

Estimates

Management of the Company has made a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and the reporting of revenue and expenses during the periods to prepare these condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the carrying amounts of property and equipment, goodwill, franchise rights, and obligations related to gift cards, incentive compensation, workers' compensation and medical insurance. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements for Future Application

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers," (ASU 2014-09), which requires an entity to recognize the amount of revenue to which it expects to be entitled for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers. The ASU will replace most existing revenue recognition guidance in U.S. generally accepted accounting principles when it becomes effective. The new standard was originally effective for interim and annual periods in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. In July 2015, the FASB affirmed its proposal for a one year deferral of the effective date. Early application is not permitted. The standard permits the use of either the retrospective or cumulative effect transition method. The Company is evaluating the effect that ASU 2014-09 will have on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. The Company has not yet selected a transition method nor has it determined the effect of the standard on its ongoing financial reporting.

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, “Inventory (Topic 330).” The pronouncement was issued to simplify the measurement of inventory and changes the measurement from lower of cost or market to lower of cost and net realizable value. This pronouncement is effective for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The adoption of ASU 2015-11 is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” This update requires a lessee to recognize on the balance sheet a liability to make lease payments and a corresponding right-of-use asset. The guidance also requires certain qualitative and quantitative disclosures about the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2019 using a modified retrospective approach. Early adoption is permitted. We have not yet selected a transition date nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, “Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718).” This update was issued as part of the FASB’s simplification initiative and affects all entities that issue share-based payment awards to their employees. The amendments in this update cover such areas as the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies, the classification of those excess tax benefits on the statement of cash flows, an accounting policy election for forfeitures, the amount an employer can withhold to cover income taxes and still qualify for equity classification and the classification of those taxes paid on the statement of cash flows. This update is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2016, which will require us to adopt these provisions in the first quarter of fiscal 2017. This guidance will be applied either prospectively, retrospectively or using a modified retrospective transition method, depending on the area covered in this update. Early adoption is permitted. We have not yet selected a transition date nor have we determined the effect of the standard on our ongoing financial reporting.

(2) Mitchell’s Restaurants

In November 2014, the Company, Landry’s, Inc. and Mitchell’s Entertainment, Inc., an affiliate of Landry’s Inc. (together with Landry’s Inc., Landry’s), entered into an asset purchase agreement (the Agreement). Pursuant to the Agreement, the Company agreed to sell the Mitchell’s Restaurants and related assets to Landry’s for \$10 million. The sale of the Mitchell’s Restaurants closed on January 21, 2015. The assets sold consisted primarily of leasehold interests, leasehold improvements, restaurant equipment and furnishings, inventory, and related intangible assets, including brand names and trademarks associated with the 21 Mitchell’s Restaurants. The results of operations, impairment charges and loss on assets held for sale have been classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. No amounts for shared general and administrative costs or interest expense were allocated to discontinued operations. Substantially all direct cash flows related to operating these restaurants were eliminated on the closing date of the sale. The Company’s continuing involvement was limited to the provision of transition services for four months with minimal impact on cash flows.

Under the terms of the Agreement, Landry's assumed the Mitchell's Restaurants' facility lease obligations and the Company will reimburse Landry's for gift cards that were sold prior to the closing date and are used at the Mitchell's Restaurants during the eighteen months following the closing date. In the Agreement, the Company and Landry's made customary representations and warranties and agreed to customary covenants relating to the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants, including covenants that for eighteen months following the closing date, neither the Company nor Landry's will knowingly solicit or employ, or seek to solicit or employ, certain key employees of the other party, subject to certain limited exceptions. Landry's offered employment to substantially all of the employees of the Mitchell's Restaurants. The Company and Landry's agreed to indemnify each other for losses arising from certain breaches of the Agreement and for certain other liabilities.

The Company guaranteed Landry's lease obligations aggregating \$37.2 million under nine of the Mitchell's Restaurants' leases. The Company did not record a financial accounting liability for the lease guarantees, because the likelihood of Landry's defaulting on the lease agreements was deemed to be remote. Landry's also indemnified the Company in the event of a default under any of the leases. The Company did record a \$250 thousand liability for its letter of credit obligation related to one of the leases.

(3) Discontinued Operations

The Company accounts for its closed restaurants in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC Topic 360-10, "Property, Plant and Equipment." As of December 29, 2014, the Company adopted ASU 2014-08, "Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity," which changed the criteria for reporting discontinued operations and requires additional disclosures about discontinued operations. ASU 2014-08 requires that an entity report as a discontinued operation only a disposal that represents a strategic shift in operations that has a major effect on its operations and financial results. Therefore, individual restaurants closed after December 28, 2014 are not classified as discontinued operations. Prior to the Company's adoption of ASU 2014-08, when a restaurant was closed or the restaurant was either held for sale or abandoned, the restaurant's operations were eliminated from the ongoing operations. Accordingly, the operations of such restaurants, net of applicable income taxes, are presented as discontinued operations and prior period operations of such restaurants, net of applicable income taxes, were reclassified. For the thirteen week periods ended March 27, 2016 and March 29, 2015, all restaurant sales, direct costs and expenses and income taxes attributable to restaurants classified as discontinued operations have been aggregated to a single caption entitled loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit in the condensed consolidated statements of operations for all periods presented. Loss from discontinued operations, net of income tax benefit is comprised of the following (in thousands):

	13 Weeks Ended March March 27, 29, 2016 2015	
Revenues		
Mitchell's Restaurants	\$-	\$4,343
Other Restaurants	-	-
Total revenues	-	4,343
Costs and expenses		
Recurring costs and expenses		
Mitchell's Restaurants	29	4,922
Other Restaurants	168	73
Total costs and expenses	197	4,995
Loss before income taxes	(197)	(652)
Income tax benefit	(77)	(295)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	\$(120)	\$(357)

Cash flows from discontinued operations are combined with the cash flows from continuing operations within each of the categories on our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. We do not anticipate that the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants or any of our closed restaurants reported as discontinued operations will have a material impact on the Company's cash flow during fiscal year 2016.

(4) Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	March	December
	27,	27,
	2016	2015
Senior Credit Facility:		
Revolving credit facility	\$8,000	\$ -
Less current maturities	8,000	-
	\$-	\$ -

As of March 27, 2016, the Company had \$8.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under its senior credit facility with approximately \$87.8 million of borrowings available, net of outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$4.2 million. As of March 27, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's outstanding indebtedness was 2.5%. In addition, the fees on the Company's unused senior credit facility and outstanding letters of credit were 0.2% and 2.1%, respectively.

On February 14, 2012, the Company entered into a Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, as administrative agent, and certain other lenders (the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement). The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement allows for loan advances plus outstanding letters of credit of up to \$100 million to be outstanding at any time that the conditions for borrowings are met. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement has a maturity date of February 14, 2017. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement sets the interest rates applicable to borrowings based on the Company's actual leverage ratio, ranging (a) from 2.00% to 2.75% above the applicable LIBOR rate or (b) at the Company's option, from 1.00% to 1.75% above the applicable base rate.

The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement contains customary covenants and restrictions, including, but not limited to: (1) prohibitions on incurring additional indebtedness and from guaranteeing obligations of others; (2) prohibitions on creating, incurring, assuming or permitting to exist any lien on or with respect to any property or asset; (3) limitations on the Company's ability to enter into joint ventures, acquisitions, and other investments; (4) prohibitions on directly or indirectly creating or becoming liable with respect to certain contingent liabilities; and (5) restrictions on directly or indirectly declaring, ordering, paying, or making any restricted junior payments. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement requires the Company to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.25:1.00 and the maximum leverage ratio of 2.50:1.00. The agreement was amended in May 2013 to reset the limit applicable to junior stock payments, which include both cash dividend payments and repurchase of common and preferred stock. Junior stock payments made subsequent to December 30, 2012 through the end of the agreement are limited to \$100 million; \$73.0 million of such payments had been made as of March 27, 2016. The Company's obligations under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement are guaranteed by each of its existing and future subsidiaries and are secured by substantially all of its assets and a pledge of the capital stock of its subsidiaries. The Amended and Restated Credit Agreement includes customary events of default. As of March 27, 2016, the Company was in compliance with the covenants under the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement.

(5) Shareholders' Equity

In April 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase program under which the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$60 million of outstanding common stock from time to time. The new share repurchase program replaces the previous share repurchase program announced in November 2014, which has been terminated. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, 731,643 shares were repurchased under the old program at an aggregate cost of \$11.7 million, or an average cost of \$15.92 per share. Share repurchases were accounted for under the cost method and all repurchased shares were retired and cancelled. The excess of the purchase price over the par value of the shares was recorded as a reduction in additional paid-in capital.

The Company's Board of Directors declared the following dividends during the periods presented (amounts in thousands, except per share amounts):

Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment Date
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	Dividend per Share		Total Amount	
Fiscal Year 2016:				
February 12, 2016	\$ 0.07	February 25, 2016	\$ 2,350	March 10, 2016
Fiscal Year 2015:				
February 13, 2015	\$ 0.06	February 26, 2015	\$ 2,082	March 12, 2015

Subsequent to the end of the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, the Company's Board of Directors declared a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per common and restricted share, or approximately \$2.4 million in the aggregate based on the number of shares currently outstanding, payable on May 26, 2016 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on May 12, 2016.

Outstanding unvested restricted stock is not included in common stock outstanding amounts. Restricted stock outstanding as of March 27, 2016 aggregated 1,148,170 shares.

(6) Fair Value Measurements

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, prepaid expenses, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities are reasonable estimates of their fair values due to their short duration. Borrowings classified as long-term debt as of March 27, 2016 and December 27, 2015 have variable interest rates that reflect currently available terms and conditions for similar debt. The carrying amount of this debt is a reasonable estimate of its fair value (Level 2).

As of March 27, 2016 and December 27, 2015, the Company had no assets or liabilities measured on a recurring or nonrecurring basis subject to the disclosure requirements of “Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures,” FASB ASC Topic 820.

(7) Segment Information

The Company has two reportable segments – the Company-owned steakhouse segment and the franchise operations segment. The Company does not rely on any major customers as a source of revenue. The Company-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurants, all of which are located in North America, operate within the full-service dining industry, providing similar products to similar customers. Revenues are derived principally from food and beverage sales. As of March 27, 2016, (i) the Company-owned steakhouse restaurant segment included 66 Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurants and one Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurant operating under a management agreement and (ii) the franchise operations segment included 80 franchisee-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurants. Segment profits for the Company-owned steakhouse restaurant segments equal segment revenues less segment expenses. Segment revenues for the Company-owned steakhouse restaurants include restaurant sales, management agreement income and other restaurant income. Gift card breakage revenue is not allocated to operating segments. Not all operating expenses are allocated to operating segments. Segment expenses for the Company-owned steakhouse segment include food and beverage costs and restaurant operating expenses. No other operating costs are allocated to the segments for the purpose of determining segment profits because such costs are not directly related to the operation of individual restaurants. The accounting policies applicable to each segment are consistent with the policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The profit of the franchise operations segment equals franchise income, which consists of franchise royalty fees and franchise opening fees. No costs are allocated to the franchise operations segment.

Segment information related to the Company's two reportable business segments follows (in thousands):

	13 Weeks Ended	
	March	March
	27,	29,
	2016	2015
Revenues:		
Company-owned steakhouse restaurants	\$96,515	\$92,594
Franchise operations	4,501	4,021
Unallocated other revenue and revenue discounts	874	729
Total revenues	\$101,890	\$97,344
Segment profits:		
Company-owned steakhouse restaurants	\$24,148	\$22,793
Franchise operations	4,501	4,021
Total segment profit	28,649	26,814
Unallocated operating income	874	729
Marketing and advertising expenses	(1,970)	(1,593)
General and administrative costs	(7,664)	(6,447)
Depreciation and amortization expenses	(3,101)	(2,919)
Pre-opening costs	(354)	(376)
Interest expense, net	(213)	(226)
Other income	7	15
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	\$16,228	\$15,997
Capital expenditures:		
Company-owned steakhouse restaurants	\$5,996	\$4,309
Corporate assets	152	87
Mitchell's Restaurants	-	225
Total capital expenditures	\$6,148	\$4,621

	March	December
	27,	27,
	2016	2015
Total assets:		
Company-owned steakhouse restaurants	\$165,691	\$168,766
Franchise operations	1,867	2,444
Corporate assets - unallocated	5,831	7,828
Deferred income taxes - unallocated	16,385	19,309
Mitchell's Restaurants	-	250

Total assets \$189,774 \$198,597

(8) Stock-Based Employee Compensation

Under the Amended and Restated 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, at March 27, 2016, there were 229,068 shares of common stock issuable upon exercise of currently outstanding options, 1,148,170 currently outstanding unvested restricted stock awards and 1,942,727 shares available for future grants. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, the Company issued 231,423 restricted stock awards to directors, officers and other employees of the Company. Of the 231,423 restricted stock awards issued during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, 135,631 shares will vest pro rata over three annual service periods through March 3, 2019 and 95,792 will vest upon completion of a two-year service period ending on March 3, 2018. Total stock compensation expense recognized during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal years 2016 and 2015 was \$1.3 million and \$747 thousand, respectively.

(9) Income Taxes

Income tax expense differs from amounts computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income from continuing operations before income taxes as follows:

	13 Weeks Ended			
	March	March		
	27,	29,		
	2016	2015		
Income tax expense at statutory rates	35.0%	35.0	%	
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:				
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	4.2	4.5	%	%
Federal employment tax credits	(6.8)	(7.1)	%	%
Other	0.5	0.3	%	%
Effective tax rate	32.9%	32.7	%	

The Company utilizes the federal FICA tip credit to reduce its periodic federal income tax expense. A restaurant company employer may claim a credit against the company's federal income taxes for FICA taxes paid on certain tip wages (the FICA tip credit). The credit against income tax liability is for the full amount of eligible FICA taxes. Employers cannot deduct from taxable income the amount of FICA taxes taken into account in determining the credit.

Income taxes applicable to discontinued operations are comprised of (a) taxes calculated at the composite federal and state statutory tax rate times the pre-tax loss plus (b) the FICA tip credit benefit attributable to the restaurant sales of the Mitchell's Restaurants. A reconciliation of the U.S. statutory tax rate to the effective tax rate applicable to discontinued operations for the first thirteen weeks of fiscal years 2016 and 2015 follows:

	13 Weeks Ended			
	March	March		
	27,	29,		
	2016	2015		
Income tax expense at statutory rates	\$(69)	\$(228)		
Increase (decrease) in income taxes resulting from:				

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State income taxes, net of federal benefit	(8)	(29)
Other, primarily federal FICA tip credit net benefit	0	(38)
	\$(77)	\$(295)

Effective tax rate 39.1% 45.3 %

The Company files consolidated and separate income tax returns in the United States Federal jurisdiction and many state jurisdictions, respectively. With few exceptions, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal or state income tax examinations for years before 2011.

(10) Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of earnings per share (amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	13 Weeks Ended	
	March 27,	March 29,
	2016	2015
Income from continuing operations	\$10,882	\$10,768
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(120)	(357)
Net income	\$10,762	\$10,411
Shares:		
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic	32,626,645	34,216,357
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - diluted	33,073,660	34,515,515
Basic earnings (loss) per common share:		
Continuing operations	\$0.33	\$0.31
Discontinued operations	-	(0.01)
Basic earnings per common share	\$0.33	\$0.30
Diluted earnings (loss) per common share:		
Continuing operations	\$0.33	\$0.31
Discontinued operations	-	(0.01)
Diluted earnings per common share	\$0.33	\$0.30

Diluted earnings per share for the first quarters of fiscal year 2016 and 2015 excludes stock options and restricted shares of 24,829 and 66,069, respectively, which were outstanding during the period but were anti-dilutive. The weighted average exercise prices of the anti-dilutive stock options for first quarters of fiscal years 2016 and 2015 were \$19.05 per share and \$18.71 per share, respectively.

(11) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is subject to various claims, possible legal actions and other matters arising in the normal course of business. Management does not expect disposition of these other matters to have a material adverse effect on the financial position, results of operations or liquidity of the Company. The Company expenses legal fees as incurred.

The legislation and regulations related to tax and unclaimed property matters are complex and subject to varying interpretations by both government authorities and taxpayers. The Company remits a variety of taxes and fees to various governmental authorities, including excise taxes, property taxes, sales and use taxes, and payroll taxes. The taxes and fees remitted by the Company are subject to review and audit by the applicable governmental authorities which could assert claims for additional assessments. Although management believes that the tax positions are reasonable and consequently there are no accrued liabilities for claims which may be asserted, various taxing authorities may challenge certain of the positions taken by the Company which may result in additional liability for taxes and interest. These tax positions are reviewed periodically based on the availability of new information, the lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, the conclusion of tax audits, the identification of new tax contingencies, or the rendering of relevant court decisions. An unfavorable resolution of assessments by a governmental authority could negatively impact the Company's results of operations and cash flows in future periods.

The Company is subject to unclaimed or abandoned property (escheat) laws which require the Company to turn over to certain state governmental authorities the property of others held by the Company that has been unclaimed for specified periods of time. The Company is subject to audit by individual U.S. states with regard to its escheatment practices.

The Company sells a considerable number of gift cards, which are issued and administered by a third party gift card issuer and service provider, consistent with common retail industry practice. The third party gift card issuer is paid a net fee for its services by the Company. The third party gift card issuer and service provider, as well as a number of other restaurant companies, retailers and gift card issuers, were named as defendants in a qui tam action filed under seal in June 2013 by William French on behalf of the State of Delaware in the Superior Court of Delaware in and for New Castle County. The complaint alleges that the Company and the other defendants intentionally failed to report and remit money with respect to unused gift cards to the State of Delaware under the Delaware Escheats Law, and knowingly made, used or caused to be made or used, false statements and records to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit such money to Delaware in violation of the Delaware False Claims and Reporting Act (DFCRA). The complaint further alleges that the amount of money that the Company should have escheated to Delaware is approximately \$30 million. The complaint seeks monetary damages (including treble damages under the DFCRA), penalties, and attorneys' fees and costs. The case was unsealed in March 2014, at which time the court also granted the State of Delaware's motion to intervene. All parties to the case are now in the process of seeking discovery. The Company believes it is in compliance with the Delaware Escheats Law and has not violated the DFCRA. The Company has been vigorously defending the action, and intends to continue to do so.

The Company currently buys a majority of its beef from two suppliers. Although there are a limited number of beef suppliers, management believes that other suppliers could provide similar product on comparable terms. A change in suppliers, however, could cause supply shortages and a possible loss of sales, which would affect operating results adversely.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q contains "forward-looking statements" that reflect, when made, the Company's expectations or beliefs concerning future events that involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements frequently are identified by the words "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "intend," "project," "targeting," "will be," "continue," "will likely result," or other similar words and phrases. Similarly, statements herein that describe the Company's objectives, plans or goals, including with respect to new restaurant openings, and the impact of minimum wage legislation, are forward-looking statements. Actual results could differ materially from those projected, implied or anticipated by the Company's forward-looking statements. Some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ include: reductions in the availability of, or increases in the cost of, USDA Prime grade beef, fish and other food items; changes in economic conditions and general trends; the loss of key management personnel; the effect of market volatility on the Company's stock price; health concerns about beef or other food products; the effect of competition in the restaurant industry; changes in consumer preferences or discretionary spending; labor shortages or increases in labor costs; the impact of federal, state or local government regulations relating to Company employees, the sale or preparation of food, the sale of alcoholic beverages and the opening of new restaurants; harmful actions taken by the Company's franchisees; a material failure, interruption or security breach of the Company's information technology network; repeal or reduction of the federal FICA tip credit; unexpected expenses incurred as a result of the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants; the Company's ability to protect its name and logo and other proprietary information; an impairment in the financial statement carrying value of our goodwill, other intangible assets or property; the impact of litigation; the restrictions imposed by the Company's Amended and Restated Credit Agreement; and changes in, or the discontinuation of, the Company's quarterly cash dividend payments or share repurchase program. For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from those contained in the forward-looking statements, see "Risk Factors" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2015, which is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. All forward-looking statements are qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement, and the Company undertakes no obligation to revise or update this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof. You should not assume that material events subsequent to the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have not occurred.

Unless the context otherwise indicates, all references in this report to the "Company," "Ruth's," "we," "us", "our" or similar words are to Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. is a Delaware corporation formerly known as Ruth's Chris Steak House, Inc., and was founded in 1965.

Overview

Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. is a leading restaurant company focused on the upscale dining segment. Ruth's Hospitality Group, Inc. operates Company-owned Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants and sells franchise rights to Ruth's Chris Steak House franchisees giving the franchisees the exclusive right to operate similar restaurants in a particular area designated in the franchise agreement. As of March 27, 2016, there were 147 Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants, including 66 Company-owned restaurants, one restaurant operating under a management agreement and 80 franchisee-owned restaurants.

We previously operated eighteen Mitchell's Fish Markets and three Mitchell's/Cameron's Steakhouse restaurants (collectively, the Mitchell's Restaurants), located primarily in the Midwest and Florida. On January 21, 2015, we sold the Mitchell's Restaurants to a third party for \$10 million. The assets sold consisted primarily of leasehold interests, leasehold improvements, restaurant equipment and furnishings, inventory, and related intangible assets, including brand names and trademarks associated with the 21 Mitchell's Restaurants. For financial reporting purposes, the Mitchell's Restaurants are classified as a discontinued operation for all periods presented.

The Ruth’s Chris menu features a broad selection of high-quality USDA Prime- and Choice-grade steaks and other premium offerings served in Ruth’s Chris’ signature fashion—“sizzling” and topped with butter—complemented by other traditional menu items inspired by our New Orleans heritage. The Ruth’s Chris restaurants reflect the 50 year commitment to the core values instilled by our founder, Ruth Fertel, of caring for our guests by delivering the highest quality food, beverages and service in a warm and inviting atmosphere.

All Company-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurants are located in the United States. The franchisee-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurants include 20 international franchisee-owned restaurants in Aruba, Canada, China, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Panama, Singapore, Taiwan and the United Arab Emirates. A new franchisee-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House restaurant opened in Jakarta, Indonesia in February 2016. A Company-owned Ruth’s Chris Steak House in Columbus, OH closed in February 2016.

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations. Historically, our first and fourth quarters have tended to be the strongest revenue quarters due largely to the year-end holiday season and the popularity of dining out during the fall and winter months. Consequently, results for any one quarter are not necessarily indicative of results to be expected for any other quarter, or for any year, and comparable restaurant sales for any particular period may decrease.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2015 provides additional information about our business, operations and financial condition.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth certain operating data expressed as a percentage of total revenues for the periods indicated, except as otherwise noted. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that may be expected in the future.

	13 Weeks Ended			
	March		March	
	27,		29,	
	2016		2015	
Revenues:				
Restaurant sales	94.2	%	94.6	%
Franchise income	4.4	%	4.1	%
Other operating income	1.4	%	1.3	%

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Total revenues	100.0 %	100.0 %
Costs and expenses:		
Food and beverage costs (percentage of restaurant sales)	29.6 %	30.5 %
Restaurant operating expenses (percentage of restaurant sales)	45.8 %	45.3 %
Marketing and advertising	1.9 %	1.6 %
General and administrative costs	7.5 %	6.6 %
Depreciation and amortization expenses	3.0 %	3.0 %
Pre-opening costs	0.3 %	0.4 %
Total costs and expenses	83.9 %	83.3 %
Operating income	16.1 %	16.7 %
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense, net	(0.2%)	(0.2%)
Other	0.0 %	0.0 %
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense	15.9 %	16.4 %
Income tax expense	5.2 %	5.4 %
Income from continuing operations	10.7 %	11.1 %
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(0.1%)	(0.4%)
Net income	10.6 %	10.7 %

First Quarter Ended March 27, 2016 (13 Weeks) Compared to First Quarter Ended March 29, 2015 (13 Weeks)

Overview. Operating income increased by \$226 thousand, or 1.4%, to \$16.4 million for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Operating income for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 was favorably impacted by a \$3.9 million increase in restaurant sales, offset by a \$345 thousand increase in food and beverage costs, a \$2.2 million increase in restaurant operating expenses and a \$1.2 million increase in general and administrative costs. Income from continuing operations increased from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 by \$114 thousand to \$10.9 million. Net income for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 by \$351 thousand to \$10.8 million.

Segment Profits. Segment profitability information is presented in Note 7 to the financial statements. Not all operating expenses are allocated to operating segments. The Ruth's Chris Steak House Company-owned restaurants, which are all located in the United States, are managed as an operating segment. The Ruth's Chris concept operates within the full-service dining industry, providing similar products to similar customers. The franchise operations are reported as a separate operating segment. No costs are allocated to the franchise operations segment. Segment profits for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 for the Company-owned steakhouse restaurant segment increased by \$1.4 million to \$24.1 million from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase was driven by a \$3.9 million increase in revenues, which exceeded the increase in segment operating expenses. Franchise income in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased by \$480 thousand to \$4.5 million from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015.

Restaurant Sales. Restaurant sales increased by \$3.9 million, or 4.2%, to \$95.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase was attributable to a \$2.8 million increase in Company-owned comparable sales and \$1.1 million in restaurant sales at new restaurants. Excluding discontinued operations, total operating weeks during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased to 865 from 852 in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Company-owned comparable restaurant sales increased 3.1%, driven by an average check increase of 2.2% and a traffic increase of 0.9%.

Franchise Income. Franchise income in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased \$480 thousand, or 11.9%, compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Approximately \$150 thousand of the increase during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 was due to opening fees for new franchise restaurants that opened during the quarter with the remainder of the increase resulting from increased franchise restaurant sales resulting from new franchise restaurant openings during the last 12 months and a 2.5% increase in comparable franchise restaurant sales.

Other Operating Income. Other operating income in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased \$200 thousand to \$1.5 million. Other operating income includes gift card breakage revenue, our share of income from a managed restaurant and miscellaneous restaurant income.

Food and Beverage Costs. Food and beverage costs increased \$345 thousand, or 1.2%, to \$28.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. As a percentage of restaurant sales, food and beverage costs decreased to 29.6% in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from 30.5% in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in food and beverage costs as a percentage of restaurant sales was primarily due to a 4.6% decrease in beef costs.

Restaurant Operating Expenses. Restaurant operating expenses increased \$2.2 million, or 5.3%, to \$43.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. Restaurant operating expenses, as a percentage of restaurant sales, increased to 45.8% in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from 45.3% in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase in restaurant operating expenses as a percentage of restaurant sales was primarily attributable to higher labor costs.

Marketing and Advertising. Marketing and advertising expenses increased \$377 thousand to \$2.0 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase in marketing and advertising expenses in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 was primarily attributable to a planned increase in advertising spending.

General and Administrative Costs. General and administrative costs increased \$1.2 million to \$7.7 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase in general and administrative costs was primarily attributable to an increase in stock based compensation.

Depreciation and Amortization Expenses. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$182 thousand to \$3.1 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 primarily due to depreciation on new restaurant assets placed in service within the last twelve months.

Pre-opening costs. Pre-opening costs were \$354 thousand in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 due to the planned fiscal year 2016 openings of Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurants in Albuquerque, NM, Waltham, MA, Cleveland, OH and El Paso, TX. Pre-opening costs were \$376 thousand in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 primarily due to the opening of the St. Petersburg, FL Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurant.

Interest Expense. Interest expense decreased \$13 thousand to \$213 thousand in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 from the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The decrease in expense was primarily due to a lower average debt balance in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016.

Income Tax Expense. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2016, we recognized income tax expense of \$5.3 million. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2015, we recognized income tax expense of \$5.2 million. The effective tax rate, including the impact of discrete items, increased to 32.9% for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 compared to 32.7% for the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The effective tax rate increased primarily due to lower employment tax credits as a percentage of pre-tax income. Fiscal year 2016 discrete items and other unexpected changes impacting annual tax financial accounting tax expense may cause the effective tax rate for fiscal year 2016 to differ from the effective tax rate for the first quarter.

Income from Continuing Operations. Income from continuing operations of \$10.9 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 increased by \$114 thousand compared to the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 due to the factors noted above.

Loss from Discontinued Operations, net of income taxes. Loss from discontinued operation, net of income taxes, for the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 was \$120 thousand compared to \$357 thousand during the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The loss in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 was primarily attributable to the occupancy costs from a closed Ruth's Chris Steak House restaurant. The loss in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015 was primarily attributable to the Mitchell's Restaurants.

Net Income (Loss). Net income was \$10.8 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2016 and increased by \$351 thousand compared to \$10.4 million in the first quarter of fiscal year 2015. The increase was largely attributable to the factors noted above.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

Our principal sources of cash during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016 were net cash provided by operating activities and related assets and borrowings under our \$100 million senior credit facility. Our principal uses of cash during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016 were for capital expenditures, principal repayments under our \$100 million senior credit facility, common stock repurchases and dividend payments.

Cash flows from discontinued operations are combined with the cash flows from continuing operations within each of the categories on our condensed consolidated statement of cash flows. We do not anticipate that any of our closed restaurants reported in discontinued operations will have a material impact on the Company's cash flow during fiscal year 2016. The receipt of \$10 million cash for the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants and related assets during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2015 was the only material impact on the Company's cash flow during fiscal year 2015 related to the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants or any of our closed restaurants reported in discontinued operations.

In April 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors approved a new share repurchase program under which the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$60 million of outstanding common stock from time to time. The new share repurchase program replaces the previous share repurchase program announced in November 2014, which has been terminated. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, 731,643 shares were repurchased under the old program at an aggregate cost of \$11.7 million, or an average cost of \$15.92 per share. Under our senior credit agreement, we are limited to \$100 million of junior stock payments, which includes cash dividend payments and repurchases of common and preferred stock. As of March 27, 2016, \$73.0 million of such payments had been made, and, as a result, as of March 27, 2016, we had \$27.0 million of capacity under the junior stock payments limitation for both quarterly cash dividends and stock repurchases. Share repurchases under both programs were accounted for under the cost method and all repurchased shares were retired and cancelled. The excess of the purchase price over the par value of the shares was recorded as a reduction in additional paid-in capital.

During the second quarter of fiscal year 2013, we commenced paying quarterly cash dividends to holders of common and restricted stock. We paid a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per share, or \$2.4 million in the aggregate, during the first quarter of fiscal year 2016. On April 28, 2016, we announced that our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.07 per share, or approximately \$2.4 million in the aggregate, to be paid on May 26, 2016 to common and restricted stockholders of record as of the close of business on May 12, 2016. Future dividends will be subject to the approval of our Board of Directors.

We have increased borrowing under our senior credit facility by \$8.0 million since the end of fiscal year 2015. As of March 27, 2016, we had \$8.0 million of outstanding indebtedness under our senior credit facility with approximately \$87.8 million of borrowings available, net of outstanding letters of credit of approximately \$4.2 million. As of March 27, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on our outstanding indebtedness was 2.5%. In addition, the fees on our unused senior credit facility and outstanding letters of credit were 0.2% and 2.1%, respectively.

We amended our senior credit agreement in May 2013 to reset the limit applicable to junior stock payments, which include both cash dividend payments and repurchases of common and preferred stock. As a result of the amendment, we are permitted to make up to \$100 million in junior stock payments subsequent to December 30, 2012 through the end of the agreement; \$73.0 million of such payments had been made as of March 27, 2016. As of March 27, 2016, we were in compliance with all the covenants under our senior credit facility.

We believe that our cash flow from operations coupled with our borrowing capacity under our senior credit facility should provide us with adequate liquidity for the next 12 months. We anticipate capital expenditures for fiscal year 2016 will total approximately \$28 million to \$30 million.

Sources and Uses of Cash

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

	13 Weeks Ended	
	March	March
	27,	29,
	2016	2015
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$12,357	\$9,159
Investing activities	(5,928)	5,379
Financing activities	(6,863)	(15,415)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	\$(434)	\$(877)

Operating Activities. Operating cash inflows pertain primarily to restaurant sales and franchise income. Operating cash outflows pertain primarily to expenditures for food and beverages, restaurant operating expenses, marketing and advertising and general and administrative costs. Operating activities provided cash flow during the first thirteen weeks of both fiscal years 2016 and 2015 primarily because operating revenues exceeded cash-based expenses.

Investing Activities. Cash used in investing activities aggregated \$5.9 million in the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016 compared with \$5.4 million cash provided in the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2015 primarily due to the receipt of \$10 million from the sale of the Mitchell's Restaurants and related assets. Investing cash outflows during the first thirteen weeks of both fiscal years 2016 and 2015 pertained primarily to capital expenditure projects. Cash used in investing projects during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016 pertained to \$2.6 million for restaurant remodel projects and \$2.8 million for new restaurants. Cash used in investing activities during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal

year 2015 pertained to \$2.4 million for restaurant remodel projects and \$2.2 million for new restaurants.

Financing Activities. Financing activities used cash during the first thirteen weeks of both fiscal years 2016 and 2015. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, we: increased the debt outstanding under our senior credit facility by \$8.0 million; used \$11.7 million to repurchase common stock; paid \$1.3 million in employee taxes in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and the exercise of stock options; and paid dividends of \$2.3 million. We paid \$1.3 million in taxes in connection with the vesting of restricted stock and the exercise of stock options because some recipients elected to satisfy their individual minimum tax withholding obligations by having us withhold a number of vested shares of restricted stock and/or a number of shares otherwise issuable pursuant to stock options. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2015, we: reduced the debt outstanding under our senior credit facility by \$10.0 million; used \$3.0 million to repurchase common stock; paid \$1.0 million in taxes related to stock based compensation; and paid dividends of \$2.1 million.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 27, 2016, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses during the periods presented. Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2015 includes a summary of the critical accounting policies and estimates that we believe are the most important to aid in the understanding our financial results. There have been no material changes to these critical accounting policies and estimates that impacted our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses during the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

The Company is exposed to market risk from fluctuations in interest rates. For fixed rate debt, interest rate changes affect the fair market value of such debt but do not impact earnings or cash flows. Conversely, for variable rate debt, including borrowings under the Company's senior credit facility, interest rate changes generally do not affect the fair market value of such debt, but do impact future earnings and cash flows, assuming other factors are held constant. At March 27, 2016, the Company had \$8.0 million in variable rate debt outstanding. The Company currently does not use financial instruments to hedge its risk to market fluctuations in interest rates. *Ceteris paribus*, a hypothetical immediate one percentage point change in interest rates would be expected to have an impact on pre-tax earnings and cash flows for fiscal year 2016 of less than \$100 thousand.

Foreign Currency Risk

The Company believes that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates do not present a material risk to its operations due to the relatively small amount of franchise income it receives from outside the U.S. During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal years franchise income attributable to international locations was \$734 thousand in fiscal year 2016 compared to \$798 thousand in fiscal year 2015.

Commodity Price Risk

The Company is exposed to market price fluctuations in beef and other food product prices, which in the past have been volatile and have impacted the Company's food and beverage costs. As the Company typically sets its menu prices in advance of its beef and other food product purchases, the Company cannot quickly react to changing costs of beef and other food items. To the extent that the Company is unable to pass the increased costs on to its guests through price increases, the Company's results of operations would be adversely affected. As of March 27, 2016, the Company had not negotiated set pricing for any of its beef requirements for the remainder of fiscal year 2016. The market for USDA Prime grade beef is particularly volatile. If prices increase, or the supply of beef is reduced, operating margin could be materially adversely affected. *Ceteris paribus*, a hypothetical 10% fluctuation in beef prices would have an approximate impact on pre-tax earnings ranging from \$3.0 million to \$4.0 million for the remainder of fiscal year 2016.

From time to time, the Company enters into purchase price agreements for other lower-volume food products, including seafood. In the past, certain types of seafood have experienced fluctuations in availability. Seafood is also

subject to fluctuations in price based on availability, which is often seasonal. If certain types of seafood are unavailable, or if the Company's costs increase, the Company's results of operations could be adversely affected.

Effects of Healthcare Inflation

The Company is exposed to market price fluctuations related to the cost of providing healthcare to its employees. Claim trends may outpace inflation throughout the upcoming year. If prices increase, or the Company experiences significantly more claims, operating margin could be materially adversely affected. *Ceteris paribus*, a hypothetical 10% fluctuation in healthcare costs would have an approximate impact on pre-tax earnings of approximately \$750 thousand for the remainder of 2016.

Effects of Inflation

The Company believes that general inflation, excluding increases in food and employee health plan costs, has not had a material impact on its results of operations in recent years. Additionally, increases in statutory minimum wage rates may increase our operating costs. During 2015, governmental entities acted to increase minimum wage rates in several states where Company-owned restaurants are located. The increased minimum wage rates are expected to increase employee compensation and related taxes by approximately \$1.4 million in fiscal year 2016 compared to fiscal year 2015. Also, the U.S. government may consider legislation to increase the federal minimum wage rate, which, if enacted, would further increase employee compensation and related taxes.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")), as of March 27, 2016. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 27, 2016 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by the Company under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that information required to be disclosed by the Company is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management to allow timely decisions regarding the required disclosure.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

During the first thirteen weeks of fiscal year 2016, there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) that in the Company's judgment has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II—OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

From time to time, the Company is involved in various disputes and litigation matters that arise in the ordinary course of business. While litigation is subject to uncertainties and the outcome of litigated matters is not predictable with assurance, the Company is not aware of any legal proceedings pending or threatened against it that it expects to have a material adverse effect on its financial condition or results of operations.

The Company sells a considerable number of gift cards, which are issued and administered by a third party gift card issuer and service provider, consistent with common retail industry practice. The third party gift card issuer is paid a net fee for its services by the Company. The third party gift card issuer and service provider, as well as a number of other restaurant companies, retailers and gift card issuers, were named as defendants in a qui tam action filed under seal in June 2013 by William French on behalf of the State of Delaware in the Superior Court of Delaware in and for New Castle County. The complaint alleges that the Company and the other defendants intentionally failed to report and remit money with respect to unused gift cards to the State of Delaware under the Delaware Escheats Law, and knowingly made, used or caused to be made or used, false statements and records to conceal, avoid or decrease an obligation to pay or transmit such money to Delaware in violation of the Delaware False Claims and Reporting Act (DFCRA). The complaint further alleges that the amount of money that the Company should have escheated to Delaware is approximately \$30 million. The complaint seeks monetary damages (including treble damages under the DFCRA), penalties, and attorneys' fees and costs. The case was unsealed in March 2014, at which time the court also granted the State of Delaware's motion to intervene. All parties to the case are now in the process of seeking discovery. The Company believes it is in compliance with the Delaware Escheats Law and has not violated the DFCRA. The Company has been vigorously defending the action, and intends to continue to do so.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes in the risk factors included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2015. The impact of circumstances and events described in such risk factors could result in significant adverse effects on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

Stock repurchase activity during the fiscal quarter ended March 27, 2016 was as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Program	Maximum Dollar Value that May Yet be Purchased under the Program – Amounts in thousands
December 28, 2015 to January 31, 2016	576,362	\$ 15.92	576,362	\$ 11,946
February 1, 2016 to February 28, 2016	155,281	\$ 16.03	155,281	\$ 9,457
February 29, 2016 to March 27, 2016	—	—	—	\$ 9,457
Totals for the fiscal quarter	731,643	\$ 15.95	731,643	\$ 9,457

On April 28, 2016, the Company announced that its Board of Directors had approved a new share repurchase program under which the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$60 million of outstanding common stock from time to time in the open market, through negotiated transactions or otherwise (including, without limitation, the use of Rule 10b5-1 plans), depending on share price, market conditions and other factors. The new share repurchase program replaced the Company's previous share repurchase program announced in November 2014, which was terminated. The previous share repurchase program had permitted the repurchase of up to \$50 million of outstanding common stock, of which approximately \$9.5 million remained unused upon its termination. The new share repurchase program does not obligate the Company to repurchase any dollar amount or number of shares, and has no termination date. The Company intends to conduct any open market share repurchase activities in compliance with the safe harbor provisions of Rule 10b-18 of the Exchange Act. Under the Company's senior credit agreement, the Company has a limitation of up to \$100 million for junior stock payments, which includes cash dividend payments and repurchases of common and preferred stock. As of March 27, 2016, \$73.0 million of such payments had been made, and, as a result, as of March 27, 2016, the Company had \$27.0 million of capacity under the junior stock payments limitation for both quarterly cash dividends and stock repurchases. During the fiscal quarter ended March 27, 2016, 731,643 shares were repurchased via open market transactions at an aggregate cash cost of \$11.7 million. During the fiscal quarter ended March 29, 2015, 207,657 shares were repurchased via open market transactions at an aggregate cash cost of \$3.0 million. The repurchased shares were cancelled.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

None.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

101.INSXBRL Instance Document.

101.SCHXBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.

101.CALXBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Definition Linkbase Document.

101.LABXBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.

101.PREXBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

SIGNATURES

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

RUTH'S HOSPITALITY GROUP, INC.

By: /S/ MICHAEL P. O'DONNELL
Michael P. O'Donnell
Chairman of the Board,

President and Chief

Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ ARNE G. HAAK
Arne G. Haak
Executive Vice President and

Chief
Financial Officer of Ruth's

Hospitality

Group, Inc. (Principal

Accounting and Financial

Officer)

Date: May 3, 2016