

RICKS CABARET INTERNATIONAL INC  
Form 10-K  
December 14, 2011

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011

Transition report under Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Commission file number: 001-13992

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Texas

State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer incorporation or organization Identification No.)

10959 Cutten Road, Houston, Texas 77066  
(Address of principal executive offices)

(281) 397-6730

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

n/a

Title of each class

NASDAQ

Name of each exchange on which registered

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act:

Common Stock, \$.01 Par Value  
(Title of class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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 amendment 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  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter was \$85,463,000.

As of December 1, 2011, there were approximately 9,717,307 shares of common stock outstanding (excluding treasury shares).

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## PART I

### Item 1. Business.

#### INTRODUCTION

Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. was incorporated in the State of Texas in 1994. Through our subsidiaries, as of December 1, 2011, we own and/or operate a total of twenty-three adult nightclubs that offer live adult entertainment, restaurant and bar operations. Eight of our clubs operate under the name "Rick's Cabaret"; four operate under the name "Club Onyx", upscale venues that welcome all customers but cater especially to urban professionals, businessmen and professional athletes; six operate under the name "XTC Cabaret"; one club operates as "Tootsie's Cabaret", one operates as "Cabaret North", one operates as "Downtown Cabaret", one operates as "Cabaret East" and one operates as "Temptations". Additionally, we own a 40% interest in "The Mansion" nightclub in Austin, Texas. Our nightclubs are in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas; Charlotte, North Carolina; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New York, New York; Miami Gardens, Florida; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Indianapolis, Indiana. We also own a media division, including the leading trade magazine serving the multi-billion dollar adult nightclubs industry. Included in the media division are two industry trade shows, two other industry trade publications and more than 25 industry websites.

We also own and operate premiere adult entertainment Internet websites. Our online entertainment sites are, CouplesTouch.com, NaughtyBids.com and xxxpassword.com. CouplesTouch.com is a personals site for those in the swinging lifestyle. Naughtybids.com is our online adult auction site. It contains consumer-initiated auctions for items such as adult videos, apparel, photo sets, adult paraphernalia and other erotica. There are typically approximately 10,000 active auctions at this site at any given time. We charge the seller a fee for each successful auction. The site xxxPassword.com features adult content licensed through Voice Media, Inc. Most of our sites use proprietary software platforms written by us to deliver the best experience to the user without being constrained by off-the-shelf software solutions.

Our website address is [www.Ricks.com](http://www.Ricks.com). We also have an investors' website – [www.ricksinvestor.com](http://www.ricksinvestor.com). Upon written request, we make available free of charge our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with the SEC under Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Information contained in the website shall not be construed as part of this Form 10-K.

References to "us," "Rick's" or the "Company" are to Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. and include our 100%-owned, 85%-owned and 51%-owned consolidated subsidiaries.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES—NIGHTCLUBS

Prior to the opening of the first Rick's Cabaret in 1983 in Houston, Texas, the topless nightclub business was characterized by small establishments generally managed by their owner. Operating policies of these establishments were often lax, the sites were generally dimly lit, standards for performers' personal appearance and personality were not maintained and it was customary for performers to alternate between dancing and waiting tables. The quantity and quality of bar service was low and food was not frequently offered. Music was usually "hard" rock and roll, played at a loud level by a disc jockey. Usually, only cash was accepted. Many businessmen felt uncomfortable in such environments. Recognizing a void in the market for a first-class adult nightclub, we designed Rick's Cabaret to target the more affluent customer by providing a unique quality entertainment environment. The following summarizes our areas of operation that distinguish us:

Female Entertainers. Our policy is to maintain high standards for both personal appearance and personality for the entertainers and waitresses. Of equal importance is a performer's ability to present herself attractively and to talk with customers. We prefer that performers who work at our clubs be experienced entertainers. We make a determination as to whether a particular applicant is suitable based on such factors of appearance, attitude, dress, communication skills and demeanor. At all clubs, except for our Minnesota location, the entertainers are independent contractors. We do not schedule their work hours.

Management. We often recruit staff from inside the topless industry, as well as from large restaurant and club chains, in the belief that management with experience in the sector adds to our ability to grow and attract quality entertainers. Management with experience is able to train new recruits from outside the industry.

Compliance Policies/Employees. We have a policy of ensuring that our businesses are operated in conformity with local, state and federal laws. In particular, we have a "no tolerance" policy as to illegal drug use in or around the premises. Posters placed throughout the nightclubs reinforce this policy, as do periodic unannounced searches of the entertainers' lockers. Entertainers and waitresses who arrive for work are not allowed to leave the premises without the permission of management. If an entertainer does leave the premises, she is not allowed to return to work until the next day. We continually monitor the behavior of entertainers, waitresses and customers to ensure that proper standards of behavior are observed.

**Compliance Policies/Credit Cards.** We review all credit card charges made by our customers. We have in place a formal policy requiring that all credit card charges must be approved, in writing, by management before any charges are accepted. Management is trained to review credit card charges to ensure that the only charges approved for payment are for food, drink and entertainment.

**Food and Drink.** We believe that a key to the success of our branded adult nightclubs is a quality, first-class bar and restaurant operation to compliment our adult entertainment. We employ service managers who recruit and train professional wait staff and ensure that each customer receives prompt and courteous service. We employ chefs with restaurant experience. Our bar managers order inventory and schedule bar staff. We believe that the operation of a first class restaurant is a necessary component to the operation of a premiere adult cabaret, as is the provision of premium wine, liquor and beer in order to ensure that the customer perceives and obtains good value. At most locations, our restaurant operations provide business lunch buffets and full lunch and dinner menu service with hot and cold appetizers, salads, seafood, steak, and lobster. An extensive selection of quality wines is available at most locations.

**Controls.** Operational and accounting controls are essential to the successful operation of a cash intensive nightclub and bar business. At each location, we have designed and implemented internal procedures and controls to ensure the integrity of our operational and accounting records. Wherever practicable, we separate management personnel from all cash handling so that management is isolated from and does not handle any cash. We use a combination of accounting and physical inventory control mechanisms to maintain a high level of integrity in our accounting practices. Information technology plays a significant role in capturing and analyzing a variety of information to provide management with the information necessary to efficiently manage and control each nightclub. Deposits of cash and credit card receipts are reconciled each day to a daily income report. In addition, we review on a daily basis (i) cash and credit card summaries which tie together all cash and credit card transactions occurring at the front door, the bars in the club and the cashier station, (ii) a summary of the daily bartenders' check-out reports, and (iii) a daily cash requirements analysis which reconciles the previous day's cash on hand to the requirements for the next day's operations. These daily computer reports alert local management of any variances from expected financial results based on historical norms. We conduct a monthly overview of our financial condition and operating results.

**Atmosphere.** We maintain a high design standard in our facilities and decor. The furniture and furnishings in the nightclubs create the feeling of an upscale restaurant. The sound system provides quality sound at levels at which conversations can still take place. The environment is carefully monitored for music selection, entertainer and waitress appearance and all aspects of customer service on a continuous basis.

**VIP Room.** In keeping with our emphasis on serving the upper-end of the businessmen's market, some of our nightclubs include a VIP room, which is open to individuals who purchase memberships. A VIP room provides a higher level of service and luxury.

**Advertising and Promotion.** Our consumer marketing strategy is to position our "Rick's Cabaret" brand clubs as premiere entertainment facilities that provide exceptional topless entertainment in a fun, yet discreet, environment. We use a variety of highly targeted methods to reach our customers including hotel publications, local radio, cable television, newspapers, billboards, taxi-cab reader boards, and the Internet, as well as a variety of promotional campaigns. These campaigns ensure that the Rick's Cabaret name is kept before the public.

Rick's Cabaret has received a significant amount of media exposure over the years in national magazines such as Playboy, Penthouse, Glamour Magazine, The Ladies Home Journal, Time Magazine, Time Out New York, and Texas Monthly Magazine. Segments about Rick's have aired on national and local television programs such as "20/20", "Extra" and "Inside Edition", and we have provided entertainers for Pay-Per-View features as well. Business stories about Rick's Cabaret have appeared in Forbes, Newsweek, The Wall Street Journal, The New York Times, The New

York Post, Los Angeles Times, Houston Business Journal, and numerous other national and regional publications.

#### NIGHTCLUB LOCATIONS

We currently operate clubs under the name "Rick's Cabaret" in Houston, San Antonio and Fort Worth, Texas (2); Minneapolis, Minnesota; New York, New York; Austin, Texas and Indianapolis, Indiana. We also operate a similar nightclub under the name "Tootsie's Cabaret" in Miami Gardens, Florida. We also operate a total of four nightclubs (one in Houston, one in Dallas, one in Charlotte, North Carolina and one in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania), as "Club Onyx", upscale venues that welcome all customers but cater especially to urban professionals, businessmen and professional athletes. Additionally, we own six nightclubs that operate as "XTC Cabaret" in San Antonio, Austin, Dallas, Fort Worth and two in Houston, Texas, one that operates as "Cabaret East", one that operates as "Cabaret North" in Fort Worth and one that operates as "Downtown Cabaret" in Minneapolis. We also own a 40% interest in one club that operates as "The Mansion" in Austin. We sold our New Orleans, Louisiana nightclub in March 1999, but it continues to use the name "Rick's Cabaret" under a licensing agreement.

## RECENT TRANSACTIONS

### 2009 Acquisition

On September 30, 2009, the Company's subsidiary, RCI Entertainment (North FW), Inc. (the "Purchaser"), purchased 100% of the outstanding common shares of Cabaret North, Inc., a Texas corporation ("CNI"). CNI owns and operates an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Cabaret North" (the "Club"), located at 5316 Superior Parkway, Fort Worth, Texas 76106. The Company paid the Sellers total aggregate consideration of \$2.3 million (the "Purchase Price"). The Purchase Price was payable as follows:

(i) \$140,000 directly to CNI to be used for the payment of outstanding liabilities;

(ii) \$2 million to the Sellers; and

(iii) \$160,000 to be held in an escrow account to pay any liabilities or obligations of CNI which were incurred but unpaid as of Closing and to be held in connection with the outcome of certain pending litigation.

Also, at closing, each of the sellers entered into a five year Non-Competition Agreement, and CNI obtained a consent from its landlord to the sale of the Shares of CNI by the sellers to the purchaser and entered into an addendum to the lease agreement by and between CNI and the landlord of the premises where the Club is located.

### 2010 Acquisitions

#### Joy of Austin

On December 18, 2009, our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Entertainment (3105 I-35), Inc. ("RCI"), entered into and closed a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "RCI Purchase Agreement") with Spiridon Karamalegos ("Karamalegos"), the Joy Club of Austin, Inc. ("JOY") and North IH-35 Investments, Inc. ("NIII"), whereby RCI acquired 51% of the outstanding stock of JOY and 49% of the outstanding stock of NIII. JOY is the owner and operator of the adult nightclub business known as "Joy of Austin" which leases and occupies the real property and improvements located at 3105 South IH-35, Round Rock, Texas 78664 (the "Property"). NIII is the owner of the Property and leases the Property to JOY. Contemporaneously with entry into the RCI Purchase Agreement, RCI and Karamalegos entered into an Assignment and Assumption Agreement (the "Assignment Agreement"), whereby Karamalegos assigned to RCI his right to acquire the remaining 49% of the outstanding stock of JOY and the remaining 51% of the outstanding stock of NIII, which right Karamalegos obtained pursuant to a Purchase Agreement entered into between Karamalegos, Evangelos Polycrates ("Polycrates"), JOY and NIII (the "Polycrates Purchase Agreement"). Pursuant to the RCI Purchase Agreement and the Assignment Agreement, RCI acquired and owns 100% of the outstanding stock of JOY and 100% of the outstanding stock of NIII.

Pursuant to the terms of the RCI Purchase Agreement and the Assignment Agreement, RCI paid aggregate consideration of \$4.6 million, plus assumption of a promissory note with First State Bank-Taylor (the "Purchase Price"), for the acquisition of JOY and NIII. The Purchase Price was payable as follows:

(i) \$1.8 million by wire transfer to Karamalegos;

(ii) \$880,000 by wire transfer to Polycrates;

(iii) \$530,000 evidenced by a five year secured promissory note to Karamalegos, bearing interest at the rate of 4.75% per annum and payable in 60 equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$9,941 (the "Karamalegos

Note”). The Karamalegos Note is secured by a third lien in favor of Karamalegos against the Property and improvements located thereon and a second lien on all of the shares of JOY and NIII;

- (iv) \$1.3 million evidenced by a five year secured promissory note to Polycrates, bearing interest at the rate of 4.75% per annum and payable in 60 equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$24,759 (the “Polycrates Note”). The Polycrates Note is individually guaranteed by Karamalegos for the first thirty (30) months and is secured by a second lien in favor of Polycrates against the Property and improvements located thereon and a first lien on all of the shares of JOY and NIII; and

(v) The assumption of a Promissory Note dated September 10, 2004, in the original principal amount of \$850,000, executed by NIII and payable to First State Bank-Taylor, which Promissory Note had a current balance of \$652,489 as of the date of acquisition, and is secured by the Property and improvements located thereon. The note bears interest at the rate of 7.25%, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of \$7,761. The interest rate is subject to adjustment on September 10, 2014 to the rate of prime plus 2.5%. The note is due and payable on or before September 10, 2019.

Also pursuant to the agreements described above, Karamalegos entered into a four year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI, and Polycrates entered into a three year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Net current assets	\$ 44
Property and equipment and other assets	2,955
Non-compete agreement	200
Goodwill	2,031
SOB licenses	2,004
Deferred tax liability	(2,031)
Net assets acquired	\$ 5,203

The Company incurred approximately \$43,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Goodwill in the acquisition represents the offset to the deferred tax liability recorded as a result of the difference in the basis of the net assets for tax and financial purposes. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes. The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since December 18, 2009. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

This club is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret – North Austin.

#### Fort Worth Gentlemen's Club

On June 1, 2010, our wholly owned subsidiary RCI Entertainment (3315 North Freeway FW), Inc. (the "Purchaser") completed the acquisition of certain assets (the "Purchased Assets") of Restaurant Associates, Inc., a Texas corporation (the "Seller") pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between Purchaser, Seller, Voldar, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Voldar"), Sherri Mofid ("Mofid"), John Faltynski ("Faltynski") and James Noryian ("Noryian"). The Purchase Agreement was executed and closed on June 1, 2010. Seller owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Fort Worth Gentleman's Club" (the "Club"), located at 3315 North Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas 76106 (the "Real Property").

At closing, Purchaser paid Seller \$2.2 million cash by wire-transfer for the Purchased Assets. Purchaser also entered into two lease agreements, a lease agreement for the Real Property with Voldar (the "Voldar Lease") and a lease agreement for unimproved property adjacent to the Real Property (the "Adjacent Property") with Mofid (the "Mofid Lease"). Each lease agreement has a term of five years with one five year option to extend at the discretion of

Purchaser. Each lease agreement also grants Purchaser an option to purchase the respective properties from Voldar and Mofid. Purchaser may exercise the options to purchase any time after the twelfth month but before the expiration of the lease agreements (including their optional extensions). The option to purchase the Real Property and the option to purchase the Adjacent Property must be exercised contemporaneously. The purchase price upon exercise of the option to purchase the Real Property will range from \$4.5 million to \$5.2 million during the five-year term. The purchase price upon exercise of the option to purchase the Adjacent Property will range from \$500,000 to \$575,000 during the five-year term.

Also pursuant to the agreements described above, Mofid and Voldar entered into a five-year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Net current assets	\$	42
Property and equipment and other assets		1,301
Non-compete agreement		200
Goodwill		613
Net assets acquired	\$	2,156

The Company incurred approximately \$23,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since June 1, 2010. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

This club is currently operated as XTC Cabaret—Fort Worth.

Golden Productions JGC Fort Worth, LLC

On July 16, 2010, our wholly owned subsidiary RCI Entertainment (Fort Worth), Inc. (the "Purchaser") completed the acquisition of certain assets (the "Purchased Assets") of Golden Productions JGC Fort Worth, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Golden Productions") and VCG Holding Corp., a Colorado corporation ("VCGH") pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between Purchaser, Golden Productions and VCGH. The Purchase Agreement was executed and closed on July 16, 2010. Golden Productions owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret previously known as "Jaguar's Gold Club Fort Worth" (the "Club"), located at 12325 Calloway Cemetery Road, Fort Worth, Texas, 76040 (the "Premises"). VCGH owned the improvements on the Premises, including the building and fixtures (the "Improvements"). The Club is now operated as "Cabaret East".

At closing, Purchaser paid aggregate consideration to Golden Production and/or VCGH for the Purchased Assets of (1) \$1 million cash by wire-transfer and (2) 467,497 shares of common stock, par value \$0.0001, of VCGH. Purchaser also entered into a ground lease agreement for the land where the Premises is located with Bryan S. Foster, the current owner of the land (the "Lease Agreement"). The Lease Agreement has a term of five years with four options to extend the lease for five years, at the discretion of Purchaser. The initial monthly rental rate during its term is \$20,000 per month. The Lease Agreement also grants Purchaser or its assigns an option to purchase the land from Mr. Foster, which option may be exercised any time after the 12th anniversary date of the Lease Agreement and before the expiration of the Lease Agreement (including its option term) at a purchase price of fair market value, but in no event less than \$3 million.

Also at closing, Purchaser entered a Non-Competition Agreement with Mr. Foster, pursuant to which Mr. Foster agreed (1) not to engage, directly or indirectly, in any adult entertainment or any business or enterprise which is the same as, or substantially the same as the Club, within a radius of 50 miles of Fort Worth, Texas, excluding Jaguars Gold Club Fort Worth #2 and the club operated in Dallas, Texas, doing business as Jaguars Gold Club and (2) not to solicit, divert, or hire away, or attempt to solicit, divert, or hire away from the employment of the Club any person employed by the Club or any entertainer who has performed at the Club. The term of the Non-Competition

Agreement ends on September 17, 2012.

The terms and conditions of the Purchase Agreement were the result of extensive arm's length negotiations between the parties.

This club is currently operated as Cabaret East.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Property and equipment	\$ 1,959
Non-compete agreement	50
Net assets acquired	\$2,009

The Company incurred approximately \$22,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since July 16, 2010. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 2011 Acquisitions and Openings

##### RCI Dining Services (Airport Freeway)

On January 3, 2011, the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Airport Freeway), Inc. ("RCI Dining") and RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI") completed the purchase of a new gentlemen's club adjacent to the south end of the Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport and the purchase of the underlying real property, for an aggregate price of \$4,565,000. A Purchase Agreement and Build-to-Suit Turnkey Construction Agreement had previously been entered into in December 2009, which agreement provided for the construction of the new club and the purchase of the real property located at 15000 Airport Freeway (Highway 183), Fort Worth, Texas. This club is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$3,126
Equipment and signs	289
SOB license	1,150
Net assets	\$4,565

##### Gold Club of Indy, LLC

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Indiana), Inc. ("RCI Indiana") and RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI Holdings"), entered into a Third Amendment to Purchase Agreement (the "Amended Purchase Agreement") with the Gold Club of Indy, LLC ("GCI"), the Estate of Albert Pfeiffer, deceased, and Lori Pfeiffer, personal representative of the Estate of Albert Pfeiffer, deceased, and sole member of GCI. GCI owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "The Gold Club," located at 3551 Lafayette Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46222. GCI also owned the real property where The Gold Club is located. The Amended Purchase Agreement transactions closed on April 22, 2011, whereby (i) RCI Indiana acquired from Pfeiffer all assets which are used for the business of The Gold Club for \$825,000 and (ii) RCI Holdings acquired from GCI the real property where The Gold Club is located, including the improvements thereon, for \$850,000, for total aggregate consideration of \$1,657,000, net of certain accrued property taxes. This club is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret.

Also at closing of the Amended Purchase Agreement, Lori Pfeiffer entered into a Non-Competition Agreement with RCI Indiana, pursuant to which she agreed not to compete with The Gold Club within Indianapolis, Indiana or any of the adjacent counties for a period of five years.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$750
Equipment and furniture	90
Noncompete	100
Goodwill	708
Net assets	\$1,648

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since April 22, 2011. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

## Schiek's Palace Royale

Our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Dining Services MN (4th Street), Inc., a Minnesota corporation ("RCI Minnesota"), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Classic Affairs, Inc., a Minnesota corporation ("Classic"), and VCG Holding Corp., a Colorado corporation ("VCGH"). Classic is a wholly owned subsidiary of VCGH and owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Schiek's Palace Royale," located at 115 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The parties amended the Asset Purchase Agreement on April 14, 2011 and on May 31, 2011, which amendments reduced the purchase price and extended the closing date of the transaction. The Asset Purchase Agreement, as amended, closed July 28, 2011, whereby RCI Minnesota acquired substantially all of the assets associated or used in connection with the operation of Schiek's Palace Royale for the purchase price of \$2,875,000. This club is currently operated as Downtown Cabaret.

In connection with the Asset Purchase Agreement, on March 22, 2011, our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI Holdings"), entered into a Real Estate Purchase Agreement with 4th Street Partnership LLLP, a Minnesota limited liability limited partnership ("4th Street"), which owned the real property where Schiek's Palace Royale is located. The parties amended the Real Estate Purchase Agreement on May 31, 2011 and on July 26, 2011. The Real Estate Purchase Agreement, as amended, closed on July 28, 2011, whereby RCI Holdings acquired the real property where Schiek's Palace Royale is located for a purchase price of \$3,250,000.

At closing of the above transactions, VCGH, Classic, Troy Lowrie (the Chief Executive Officer of VCGH) and Micheal Ocello (the Chief Operating Officer and President of VCGH) each entered into a Non-Competition Agreement pursuant to which each agreed not to compete with RCI Minnesota, Schiek's Palace Royale or any of their affiliates for a period of five years in the seven county, twin-city metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$3,280
Equipment and furniture	526
Noncompete	300
Goodwill	2,023
Net assets	\$6,129

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since July 28, 2011. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

## Fiscal Year 2012 Acquisition

## The New West

Our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Dining Services (Tarrant County), Inc., a Texas Corporation ("RCI Tarrant County"), entered into an Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Membership Units with Fred McDonald ("Seller") for the purchase of 100% of the membership units of 12291 CBW, LLC ("12291 CBW"). 12291 CBW owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "The New West" located at 12291 Camp Bowie West, Aledo, Texas. The

Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Membership Units closed October 5, 2011, whereby RCI Tarrant County acquired the membership units of 12291 CBW for the purchase price of \$380,000. The Company now operates the BYOB club as "Temptations".

#### Silver City

On November 17, 2011, our wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Stemmons), Inc. ("RCI Stemmons"), RCI Dining Services (Inwood), Inc. ("RCI Inwood") and RCI Dining Services (Stemmons 2), Inc. ("RCI Dining"), entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Mr. Thanasi Mantas, Green Star, Inc. ("Green Star"), Fine Dining Club, Inc. ("Fine Dining") and Blue Star Entertainment Inc. ("Blue Star"). Green Star owns and operates an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Silver City Cabaret," located at 7501 N. Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75247. Fine Dining has a concession to provide alcohol sales and services to Green Star at the Silver City Cabaret. Blue Star holds a license to operate an adult cabaret at 1449 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas 75247. Mr. Mantas owns 100% of the stock of Green Star, Fine Dining and Blue Star.

Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Mr. Mantas will sell all the stock of Green Star, Fine Dining and Blue Star to RCI Stemmons, RCI Dining and RCI Inwood, respectively, for the aggregate purchase price of \$2,000,000 in the form of three promissory notes. Each of the promissory notes will be payable over 11 years and have an adjustable interest rate of 5.5%. The transaction will close on the later of January 2, 2012 or five business days after the purchasers have obtained all required licenses needed to operate the Silver City Cabaret and an adult cabaret to be located at 1449 Inwood Road.

Adelphi Group Ltd. (“Adelphi”) owns the real properties where the Silver City Cabaret is located, and PNYX Limited Partnership (“PNYX”) owns certain real properties at and adjacent to 1449 Inwood Road. In transactions related to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Adelphi and PNYX each entered into a real estate purchase agreement with our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. (“RCI Holdings”), whereby (i) Adelphi agreed to sell the real properties where the Silver City Cabaret is located to RCI Holdings for the aggregate purchase price of \$6,500,000, including \$300,000 in cash and \$6,200,000 in the form of an adjustable 5.5% promissory note that is payable over 11 years, and (ii) PNYX agreed to sell certain real properties at and adjacent to 1449 Inwood Road for the aggregate purchase price of \$3,500,000, including \$1,200,000 in cash and \$2,300,000 in the form of an adjustable 5.5% promissory note that is payable over 11 years. The real estate transactions are to close contemporaneously with the Stock Purchase Agreement.

At closing of the above transactions, Mr. Mantas will enter into a Non-Competition Agreement providing for him to not compete with our subsidiaries by owning, participating or operating an establishment featuring adult entertainment within Dallas County and all contiguous counties.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES—INTERNET ADULT ENTERTAINMENT WEB SITES

In 1999, we began adult Internet website operations. Our xxxPassword.com website features adult content licensed through Voice Media, Inc. We added CouplesTouch.com in 2002 as a dating site catering to those in the swinging lifestyle. In 2005 we purchased CouplesClick.net, a competing site of our CouplesTouch.com site, in order to broaden our membership throughout the United States. As part of this transaction, we organized RCI Dating Services, Inc., which operates as an addition to our internet operations, to acquire CouplesClick.net from ClickMatch, LLC. We transferred our ownership in CouplesTouch.com to RCI Dating and, as a result of the transaction, we obtained an 85% interest in RCI Dating, with the remaining 15% owned by ClickMatch.

Our Internet traffic is generated through the purchase of traffic from third-party adult sites or Internet domain owners and the purchase of banner advertisements or "key word" searches from Internet search engines. In addition, the bulk of our traffic now comes from search engines on which we don't pay for preferential listings. There are numerous adult entertainment sites on the Internet that compete with our sites.

#### BUSINESS ACTIVITIES—INTERNET ADULT AUCTION WEB SITES

Our adult auction site features erotica and other adult materials that are purchased in a bid-ask method. We charge the seller a fee for each successful auction. Where previously we operated six individual auctions sites, now we have combined these into one main site, NaughtyBids.com, to maximize our brand name recognition of this site. The site contains new and used adult oriented consumer initiated auctions for items such as adult videos, apparel, photo sets and adult paraphernalia. NaughtyBids.com has approximately 10,000 items for sale at any given time. NaughtyBids.com offers third party webmasters an opportunity to create residual income from web surfers through the NaughtyBids Affiliate Program, which pays third party webmasters a percentage of every closing auction sale in which the buyer originally came from the affiliate webmaster's site. There are numerous auction sites on the Internet that offer adult products and erotica.

BUSINESS ACTIVITIES – MEDIA GROUP

Our Media Group is the leading trade magazine serving the multi-billion dollar adult nightclubs industry. It also owns two industry trade shows, two other industry trade publications and more than 25 industry websites. Founded in 1991, Exotic Dancer is the only national business magazine serving the 3,800 adult nightclubs in North America, which have annual revenues in excess of \$2 billion, according to AVN Media Network. ED Publications currently publishes the Annual VIP Guide of adult nightclubs, touring entertainers and industry vendors, and Club Bulletin, a bimonthly news magazine for the owners and operators of adult nightclubs. ED Publications also produces the annual Gentlemen's Club Owners Expo, the only national convention for the adult nightclub and feature entertainment industries, and offers the exclusive ED VIP Club Card honored at more than 850 adult nightclubs.

## COMPETITION

The adult topless club entertainment business is highly competitive with respect to price, service and location. All of our nightclubs compete with a number of locally owned adult clubs, some of whose names may have name recognition that equals that of ours. While there may be restrictions on the location of a so-called "sexually oriented business", there are low barriers to entry into the adult cabaret entertainment market. The names "Rick's" and "Rick's Cabaret", "Tootsie's Cabaret", "XTC Cabaret" and "Club Onyx" are proprietary. We believe that the combination of our existing brand name recognition and the distinctive entertainment environment that we have created will allow us to compete effectively in the industry and within the cities where we operate. The sexually oriented business industry is highly competitive with respect to price, service and location, as well as the professionalism of the entertainers. Although we believe that we are well positioned to compete successfully, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our high level of name recognition and prestige within the marketplace.

## GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

We are subject to various federal, state and local laws affecting our business activities. In particular, in Texas the authority to issue a permit to sell alcoholic beverages is governed by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission ("TABC"), which has the authority, in its discretion, to issue the appropriate permits. We presently hold a Mixed Beverage Permit and a Late Hour Permit at numerous Texas locations. Previously subject to annual renewal, the TABC recently changed to a renewal every two years, provided we have complied with all rules and regulations governing the permits. Renewal of a permit is subject to protest, which may be made by a law enforcement agency or by the public. In the event of a protest, the TABC may hold a hearing at which time the views of interested parties are expressed. The TABC has the authority after such hearing not to issue a renewal of the protested alcoholic beverage permit. Rick's has never been the subject of a protest hearing against the renewal of Permits. Minnesota, North Carolina, Nevada, Pennsylvania, Florida, and New York have similar laws that may limit the availability of a permit to sell alcoholic beverages or that may provide for suspension or revocation of a permit to sell alcoholic beverages in certain circumstances. It is our policy, prior to expanding into any new market, to take steps to ensure compliance with all licensing and regulatory requirements for the sale of alcoholic beverages as well as the sale of food.

In addition to various regulatory requirements affecting the sale of alcoholic beverages, in many cities where we operate, the location of a topless cabaret is subject to restriction by city ordinance. For example, topless nightclubs in Houston, Texas are subject to "The Sexually Oriented Business Ordinance", which contains prohibitions on the location of an adult cabaret (see "Legal Proceedings" herein). The prohibitions deal generally with distance from schools, churches, and other sexually oriented businesses and contain restrictions based on the percentage of residences within the immediate vicinity of the sexually oriented business. The granting of a Sexually Oriented Business Permit is not subject to discretion; the Business Permit must be granted if the proposed operation satisfies the requirements of the Ordinance. In all states where we operate, management believes we are in compliance with applicable city, county, state or other local laws governing the sale of alcohol and sexually oriented businesses.

## TRADEMARKS

Our rights to the tradenames "Rick's", "Rick's Cabaret", "Tootsie's Cabaret", "Club Onyx" and "XTC Cabaret" are established under common law, based upon our substantial and continuous use of these tradenames in interstate commerce since at least as early as 1987. We have registered our service mark, "RICK'S AND STARS DESIGN", with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. We have also obtained service mark registrations from the Patent and Trademark Office for the "RICK'S", "RICK'S CABARET", "CLUB ONYX", "XTC CABARET" and "EXOTIC DANCER" service marks. We also own the rights to numerous tradenames associated with our media division. There can be no assurance that the steps we have taken to protect our service marks will be adequate to deter misappropriation.

## EMPLOYEES AND INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

As of September 30, 2011, our subsidiaries had approximately 1,200 employees, of which approximately 120 are in management positions, including corporate and administrative and Internet operations and approximately 1,080 of which are engaged in entertainment, food and beverage service, including bartenders, waitresses, and entertainers. None of our employees are represented by a union. We consider our employee relations to be good. Additionally, as of September 30, 2011, we had independent contractor relationships with approximately 3,000 entertainers, who are self-employed and conduct business at our locations on a non-exclusive basis as independent contractors. Our entertainers in Minneapolis, Minnesota act as commissioned employees. We believe that the adult entertainment industry standard of treating entertainers as independent contractors provides us with safe harbor protection to preclude payroll tax assessment for prior years. We have prepared plans that we believe will protect our profitability in the event that the sexually oriented business industry is required in all states to convert entertainers who are now independent contractors into employees.

## SHARE REPURCHASES

On September 29, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$5 million worth of our common stock. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, we purchased 283,384 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$6.45 to \$8.96 and during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, 57,450 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$5.98 to \$6.41. Under the Board's authority, we have \$2,141,952 million remaining to purchase additional shares. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, no shares were purchased under this program.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

An investment in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks described below before deciding to purchase shares of our common stock. If any of the events, contingencies, circumstances or conditions described in the risks below actually occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be seriously harmed. The trading price of our common stock could, in turn, decline and you could lose all or part of your investment.

**Our Business Operations are Subject to Regulatory Uncertainties Which May Affect Our Ability to Continue Operations of Existing Nightclubs, Acquire Additional Nightclubs or Be Profitable**

Adult entertainment nightclubs are subject to local, state and federal regulations. Our business is regulated by local zoning, local and state liquor licensing, local ordinances and state and federal time place and manner restrictions. The adult entertainment provided by our nightclubs has elements of speech and expression and, therefore, enjoys some protection under the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. However, the protection is limited to the expression, and not the conduct of an entertainer. While our nightclubs are generally well established in their respective markets, there can be no assurance that local, state and/or federal licensing and other regulations will permit our nightclubs to remain in operation or profitable in the future.

Beginning January 1, 2008, our Texas clubs became subject to a new state law requiring each club to collect and pay a \$5 surcharge for every club visitor. A lawsuit was filed by the Texas Entertainment Association (“TEA”), an organization to which we are a member, alleging the fee amounts to be an unconstitutional tax. On March 28, 2008, a State District Court Judge in Travis County, Texas ruled that the new state law violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and is therefore invalid. The judge’s order enjoined the State from collecting or assessing the tax. The State appealed the Court’s ruling. In Texas, when cities or the State give notice of appeal, it supersedes and suspends the judgment, including the injunction. Therefore, the judgment of the District Court cannot be enforced until the appeals are completed. Given the suspension of the judgment, the State has opted to collect the tax pending the outcome of its appeal but taken no affirmative action to enforce that decision. On June 5, 2009, the Court of Appeals for the Third District (Austin) affirmed the District Court’s judgment that the Sexually Oriented Business (“S.O.B.”) Fee violated the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution but on August 26, 2011, the Texas Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals, ruling that the SOB Fee does not violate the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and remanded the case to the District Court to determine whether the fee violates the Texas Constitution.

The TEA has appealed the Texas Supreme Court's decision to the U.S. Supreme Court (regarding the constitutionality of the fee under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution). Additionally, our claims regarding the Texas Constitution have not yet been addressed by the courts. We do not plan to make any payments of these taxes while the case is pending in the courts. However, we will continue to accrue and expense the potential tax liability on our financial statements, so any ultimate negative ruling will not have any effect on our income statement and will only affect our cash position. If the decision is ultimately found in our favor, as we believe it will be, then we will have a one-time gain of the entire amount previously expensed.

We have paid the tax for the first five calendar quarters under protest and expensed the tax in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, except for two locations in Dallas where the taxes have not been paid, but we are accruing and expensing the liability. For the subsequent quarters, as a result of the Third Court’s decision, we accrued the fee, but did not pay the State. As of September 30, 2011, we have approximately \$6.8 million in accrued liabilities for this tax. We have paid more than \$2 million to the State of Texas since the inception of the tax. Our Texas clubs have filed a separate lawsuit against the State in which we raise additional challenges to the statute imposing the fee or tax and demand repayment of the taxes. The courts have not yet addressed these additional claims. If the State’s

appeal ultimately fails or we are successful in the remaining litigation, our current amount paid under protest would be repaid or applied to future admission tax and other Texas state tax liabilities.

Our Business has been, and may Continue to be, Adversely Affected by Conditions in the U.S. Financial Markets and Economic Conditions Generally

Our nightclubs are often acquired with a purchase price based on historical EBITDA. This results in certain nightclubs carrying a substantial amount of intangible value, mostly allocated to licenses and goodwill. Generally accepted accounting principles require an annual impairment review of these indefinite lived assets. If difficult market and economic conditions continue over the next year and/or we experience a decrease in revenue at one or more nightclubs, we could incur a decline in fair value of one or more of our nightclubs. This could result in future impairment charges of up to the total value of the indefinite lived intangible assets.

### We May Need Additional Financing or Our Business Expansion Plans May Be Significantly Limited

If cash generated from our operations is insufficient to satisfy our working capital and capital expenditure requirements, we will need to raise additional funds through the public or private sale of our equity or debt securities. The timing and amount of our capital requirements will depend on a number of factors, including cash flow and cash requirements for nightclub acquisitions. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity or convertible debt securities, the percentage ownership of our then-existing shareholders will be reduced. We cannot assure you that additional financing will be available on terms favorable to us, if at all. Any future equity financing, if available, may result in dilution to existing shareholders, and debt financing, if available, may include restrictive covenants. Any failure by us to procure timely additional financing will have material adverse consequences on our business operations.

### There is Substantial Competition in the Nightclub Entertainment Industry, Which May Affect Our Ability to Operate Profitably or Acquire Additional Clubs

Our nightclubs face competition. Some of these competitors may have greater financial and management resources than we do. Additionally, the industry is subject to unpredictable competitive trends and competition for general entertainment dollars. There can be no assurance that we will be able to remain profitable in this competitive industry.

### Risk of Adult Nightclubs Operations

Historically, the adult entertainment, restaurant and bar industry has been an extremely volatile industry. The industry tends to be extremely sensitive to the general local economy, in that when economic conditions are prosperous, entertainment industry revenues increase, and when economic conditions are unfavorable, entertainment industry revenues decline. Coupled with this economic sensitivity are the trendy personal preferences of the customers who frequent adult cabarets. We continuously monitor trends in our customers' tastes and entertainment preferences so that, if necessary, we can make appropriate changes which will allow us to remain one of the premiere adult cabarets. However, any significant decline in general corporate conditions or uncertainties regarding future economic prospects that affect consumer spending could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we have historically catered to a clientele base from the upper end of the market. Accordingly, further reductions in the amounts of entertainment expenses allowed as deductions from income under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, could adversely affect sales to customers dependent upon corporate expense accounts.

### Permits Relating to the Sale of Alcohol

We derive a significant portion of our revenues from the sale of alcoholic beverages. States in which we operate may have laws which may limit the availability of a permit to sell alcoholic beverages or which may provide for suspension or revocation of a permit to sell alcoholic beverages in certain circumstances. The temporary or permanent suspension or revocations of any such permits would have a material adverse effect on our revenues, financial condition and results of operations. In all states where we operate, management believes we are in compliance with applicable city, county, state or other local laws governing the sale of alcohol.

### Activities or Conduct at our Nightclubs may Cause us to Lose Necessary Business Licenses, Expose us to Liability, or Result in Adverse Publicity, Which may Increase our Costs and Divert Management's Attention from our Business

We are subject to risks associated with activities or conduct at our nightclubs that are illegal or violate the terms of necessary business licenses. Our nightclubs operate under licenses for sexually oriented businesses and some protection under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. While we believe that the activities at our nightclubs comply with the terms of such licenses, and that the element of our business that constitutes an expression of free

speech under the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is protected, activities and conduct at our nightclubs may be found to violate the terms of such licenses or be unprotected under the U.S. Constitution. This protection is limited to the expression and not the conduct of an entertainer. An issuing authority may suspend or terminate a license for a nightclub found to have violated the license terms. Illegal activities or conduct at any of our nightclubs may result in negative publicity or litigation. Such consequences may increase our cost of doing business, divert management's attention from our business and make an investment in our securities unattractive to current and potential investors, thereby lowering our profitability and our stock price.

We have developed comprehensive policies aimed at ensuring that the operation of each nightclub is conducted in conformance with local, state and federal laws. We have a "no tolerance" policy on illegal drug use in or around the facilities. We continually monitor the actions of entertainers, waitresses and customers to ensure that proper behavior standards are met. However, such policies, no matter how well designed and enforced, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the policies' objectives are being achieved. Because of the inherent limitations in all control systems and policies, there can be no assurance that our policies will prevent deliberate acts by persons attempting to violate or circumvent them. Notwithstanding the foregoing limitations, management believes that our policies are reasonably effective in achieving their purposes.

### Our Acquisitions may Result in Disruptions in our Business and Diversion of Management's Attention

We have made and may continue to make acquisitions of complementary nightclubs, restaurants or related operations. Any acquisitions will require the integration of the operations, products and personnel of the acquired businesses and the training and motivation of these individuals. Such acquisitions may disrupt our operations and divert management's attention from day-to-day operations, which could impair our relationships with current employees, customers and partners. We may also incur debt or issue equity securities to pay for any future acquisitions. These issuances could be substantially dilutive to our stockholders. In addition, our profitability may suffer because of acquisition-related costs or amortization, or impairment costs for acquired goodwill and other intangible assets. If management is unable to fully integrate acquired business, products or persons with existing operations, we may not receive the benefits of the acquisitions, and our revenues and stock trading price may decrease.

### We Must Continue to Meet NASDAQ Global Market Continued Listing Requirements or We Risk Delisting

Our securities are currently listed for trading on the NASDAQ Global Market. We must continue to satisfy NASDAQ's continued listing requirements or risk delisting which would have an adverse effect on our business. If our securities are ever de-listed from NASDAQ, they may trade on the over-the-counter market, which may be a less liquid market. In such case, our shareholders' ability to trade or obtain quotations of the market value of shares of our common stock would be severely limited because of lower trading volumes and transaction delays. These factors could contribute to lower prices and larger spreads in the bid and ask prices for our securities. There is no assurance that we will be able to maintain compliance with the NASDAQ continued listing requirements.

### In The Future, We Will Incur Significant Increased Costs as a Result of Operating as a Public Company, and Our Management Will Be Required to Devote Substantial Time to New Compliance Initiatives

In the future, we will incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), as well as new rules subsequently implemented by the SEC, have imposed various new requirements on public companies, including requiring changes in corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to these new compliance initiatives. Moreover, these rules and regulations will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time-consuming and costly. For example, we expect these new rules and regulations to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to incur substantial costs to maintain the same or similar coverage.

In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective internal controls for financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures. In particular, commencing in fiscal 2008, we have been required to perform system and process evaluation and testing on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Then, beginning in fiscal 2010, our independent registered public accounting firm has reported on the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. In the future, our testing, or the subsequent testing by our independent registered public accounting firm, may reveal deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses. Our compliance with Section 404 will require that we incur substantial accounting expense and expend significant management efforts. Moreover, if we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner, or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identifies deficiencies in our internal controls over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, the market price of our stock could decline, and we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources.

### Uninsured Risks

We maintain insurance in amounts we consider adequate for personal injury and property damage to which the business of the Company may be subject. However, there can be no assurance that uninsured liabilities in excess of the coverage provided by insurance, which liabilities may be imposed pursuant to the Texas "Dram Shop" statute or similar "Dram Shop" statutes or common law theories of liability in other states where we operate or expand. For example, the Texas "Dram Shop" statute provides a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment that wrongfully served alcoholic beverages to such person if it was apparent to the server that the individual being sold, served or provided with an alcoholic beverage was obviously intoxicated to the extent that he presented a clear danger to himself and others. An employer is not liable for the actions of its employee who over-serves if (i) the employer requires its employees to attend a seller training program approved by the TABC; (ii) the employee has actually attended such a training program; and (iii) the employer has not directly or indirectly encouraged the employee to violate the law. It is our policy to require that all servers of alcohol working at our clubs in Texas be certified as servers under a training program approved by the TABC, which certification gives statutory immunity to the sellers of alcohol from damage caused to third parties by those who have consumed alcoholic beverages at such establishment pursuant to the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Code. There can be no assurance, however, that uninsured liabilities may not arise in the markets in which we operate which could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

#### Limitations on Protection of Service Marks

Our rights to the tradenames "Rick's", "Rick's Cabaret", "Tootsie's Cabaret", "Club Onyx", and "XTC Cabaret" are established under the common law based upon our substantial and continuous use of these tradenames in interstate commerce since at least as early as 1987. "RICK'S AND STARS DESIGN" logo, "RICK'S CABARET", "CLUB ONYX", "XTC CABARET" and "EXOTIC DANCER" are registered through service mark registrations issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office. We also own the rights to numerous tradenames associated with our media division. There can be no assurance that these steps we have taken to protect its Service Marks will be adequate to deter misappropriation of its protected intellectual property rights. Litigation may be necessary in the future to protect our rights from infringement, which may be costly and time consuming. The loss of the intellectual property rights owned or claimed by us could have a material adverse affect on our business.

#### Anti-takeover Effects of Issuance of Preferred Stock

The Board of Directors has the authority to issue up to 1,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock in one or more series, to fix the number of shares constituting any such series, and to fix the rights and preferences of the shares constituting any series, without any further vote or action by the stockholders. The issuance of Preferred Stock by the Board of Directors could adversely affect the rights of the holders of common stock. For example, such issuance could result in a class of securities outstanding that would have preferences with respect to voting rights and dividends and in liquidation over the common stock, and could (upon conversion or otherwise) enjoy all of the rights appurtenant to common stock. The Board's authority to issue Preferred Stock could discourage potential takeover attempts and could delay or prevent a change in control of the Company through merger, tender offer, proxy contest or otherwise by making such attempts more difficult to achieve or more costly. There are no issued and outstanding shares of Preferred Stock; there are no agreements or understandings for the issuance of Preferred Stock, and the Board of Directors has no present intention to issue Preferred Stock.

#### We Do Not Anticipate Paying Dividends on Common Shares in the Foreseeable Future

Since our inception we have not paid any dividends on our common stock and we do not anticipate paying any dividends in the foreseeable future. We expect that future earnings, if any, will be used for working capital and to finance growth.

#### Future Sales of Our Common Stock May Depress Our Stock Price

The market price of our common stock could decline as a result of sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public market, or as a result of the perception that these sales could occur. In addition, these factors could make it more difficult for us to raise funds through future offerings of common stock.

#### Our Stock Price Has Been Volatile and May Fluctuate in the Future

The trading price of our securities may fluctuate significantly. This price may be influenced by many factors, including:

- our performance and prospects;
- the depth and liquidity of the market for our securities;
- sales by selling shareholders of shares issued or issuable in connection with certain convertible notes;
- investor perception of us and the industry in which we operate;
- changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts;
- general financial and other market conditions; and

- domestic economic conditions.

Public stock markets have experienced, and may experience, extreme price and trading volume volatility. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our securities.

#### Our Management Controls a Significant Percentage of Our Current Outstanding Common Stock and Their Interests May Conflict With Those of Our Shareholders

As of December 1, 2011, our Directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates collectively and beneficially owned approximately 15.3% of our outstanding common stock, including all warrants exercisable within 60 days. This concentration of voting control gives our Directors and executive officers and their respective affiliates substantial influence over any matters which require a shareholder vote, including, without limitation, the election of Directors, even if their interests may conflict with those of other shareholders. It could also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in control of or otherwise discouraging a potential acquirer from attempting to obtain control of us. This could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock or prevent our shareholders from realizing a premium over the then prevailing market prices for their shares of common stock.

#### We are Dependent on Key Personnel

Our future success is dependent, in a large part, on retaining the services of Mr. Eric Langan, our President and Chief Executive Officer. Mr. Langan possesses a unique and comprehensive knowledge of our industry. While Mr. Langan has no present plans to leave or retire in the near future, his loss could have a negative effect on our operating, marketing and financial performance if we are unable to find an adequate replacement with similar knowledge and experience within our industry. We maintain key-man life insurance with respect to Mr. Langan. Although Mr. Langan is under an employment agreement (as described herein), there can be no assurance that Mr. Langan will continue to be employed by us. The loss of Mr. Langan could have a negative effect on our operating, marketing, and financing performance.

#### Cumulative Voting is Not Available to Stockholders

Cumulative voting in the election of Directors is expressly denied in our Articles of Incorporation. Accordingly, the holder or holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock may elect all of our Directors. Management's large percentage ownership of our outstanding common stock helps enable them to maintain their positions as such and thus control of our business and affairs.

#### Our Directors and Officers Have Limited Liability and Have Rights to Indemnification

Our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws provide, as permitted by governing Texas law, that our Directors and officers shall not be personally liable to us or any of our stockholders for monetary damages for breach of fiduciary duty as a Director or officer, with certain exceptions. The Articles further provide that we will indemnify our Directors and officers against expenses and liabilities they incur to defend, settle, or satisfy any civil litigation or criminal action brought against them on account of their being or having been its Directors or officers unless, in such action, they are adjudged to have acted with gross negligence or willful misconduct.

The inclusion of these provisions in the Articles may have the effect of reducing the likelihood of derivative litigation against Directors and officers, and may discourage or deter stockholders or management from bringing a lawsuit against Directors and officers for breach of their duty of care, even though such an action, if successful, might otherwise have benefited us and our stockholders.

The Articles provide for the indemnification of our officers and Directors, and the advancement to them of expenses in connection with any proceedings and claims, to the fullest extent permitted by Texas law. The Articles include related provisions meant to facilitate the indemnitee's receipt of such benefits. These provisions cover, among other things: (i) specification of the method of determining entitlement to indemnification and the selection of independent counsel that will in some cases make such determination, (ii) specification of certain time periods by which certain payments or determinations must be made and actions must be taken, and (iii) the establishment of certain presumptions in favor of an indemnitee.

Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to our directors, officers and controlling persons pursuant to the foregoing provisions, we have been advised that in the opinion of the Securities and Exchange Commission, such indemnification is against public policy as expressed in the Securities Act and is therefore unenforceable.

#### Other Risk Factors May Adversely Affect Our Financial Performance

Other risk factors that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those indicated in the forward-looking statements by affecting, among many things, pricing, consumer spending and consumer confidence, include, without limitation, changes in economic conditions and financial and credit markets, credit availability, increased fuel costs and availability for our employees, customers and suppliers, health epidemics or pandemics or the prospects of these events (such as reports on avian flu), consumer perceptions of food safety, changes in consumer tastes and behaviors, governmental monetary policies, changes in demographic trends, terrorist acts, energy shortages and rolling blackouts, and weather (including, major hurricanes and regional snow storms) and other acts of God.

#### Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

#### Item 2. Properties.

Our principal executive office is located at 10959 Cutten Road, Houston, Texas 77066, and consists of a 9,000 square feet office/warehouse building. We purchased this property in December 2004 for \$512,739, payable with \$86,279 cash at closing and \$426,460 in a promissory note carrying 7% interest and a 15 year term. The monthly payment is \$3,834. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the mortgage was \$287,576. The last mortgage payment is due in 2019. We believe that our offices are adequate for our present needs and that suitable space will be available to accommodate our future needs.

We own the real property for seven locations of Rick's Cabaret (in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Minneapolis, Indianapolis and Fort Worth (2)), three Club Onyx locations, (in Houston, Dallas and Philadelphia) and three locations of XTC (in Austin, Dallas and San Antonio). We also own the property for a location in Minneapolis, operating as Downtown Cabaret. In Houston, we also own one property which is leased to a third party. We lease property for our XTC South (Houston), XTC North (Houston), Rick's Cabaret-New York, Club Onyx Charlotte, Cabaret North (Fort Worth), XTC Cabaret (Fort Worth), Cabaret East (Fort Worth) and Tootsie's Cabaret (Miami Gardens, Florida) locations.

PROPERTIES WE OWN:

1. Club Onyx, located on Bering Drive in Houston, has an aggregate 12,300 square feet of space. In December 2004, we paid off the old mortgage and obtained a new one with an initial balance of \$1.3 million and an interest rate of 10% per annum over a 10 year term. The money received from this new note was used to finance the acquisition of the New York club. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the mortgage was \$1.1 million. During fiscal year 2011, we paid \$12,256 in monthly principal and interest payments. The monthly payment is calculated based on a 20 year amortization schedule. The last mortgage payment is due in 2015.
2. The Rick's Cabaret, located on North Belt Drive in Houston, has 12,000 square feet of space. In November 2004, we obtained a mortgage using this property as collateral. The principal balance of the new mortgage was \$1 million, with an annual interest rate of 10% over a 10 year term. The money received from this new note was used to finance the acquisition of the New York club. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the mortgage was \$881,995. The monthly payment of principal and interest is \$10,056. The monthly payment is calculated based on a 20 year amortization schedule. The last mortgage payment is due in 2014.
3. The Rick's Cabaret located in Minneapolis has 15,400 square feet of space. The balance, as of September 30, 2011, that we owe on the mortgage is \$1.0 million and the interest rate is 9%. We pay \$7,500 in monthly interest payments. The last mortgage payment is due in 2013.
4. The property for our XTC Cabaret nightclub in Austin has 8,600 square feet of space, which sits on 1.2 acres of land. In August 2005, we restructured the mortgage by extending the term to 10 years. The balance of this mortgage as of September 30, 2011 is \$131,079 with an interest rate of 11% and monthly principal and interest payments of \$3,445. We also have an additional mortgage on the property which we obtained in November 2004. The principal balance of the additional mortgage was \$900,000, with an annual interest rate of 11% over a 10 year term. In June and July 2005, we obtained additional funds in the amount of \$200,000, which we combined with the \$900,000 mortgage, and in August 2005 we restructured this additional mortgage. The monthly principal and interest payment is \$15,034. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the additional mortgage was \$571,992. The last payments for both mortgages are due in 2015.
5. We own the property for our XTC Cabaret nightclub in San Antonio, which has 7,800 square feet of space. In November 2004, we obtained a mortgage using this property as collateral. The principal balance of the new mortgage was \$590,000, with an annual interest rate of 10% over a 10 year term. The money received from this new note was used to finance the acquisition and renovation of the New York club. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of this mortgage was \$499,402. The monthly principal and interest payment is \$5,694. The last mortgage payment is due in 2014.
6. We own an 8,000 square foot Houston property which is being prepared to open as a non sexually-oriented nightclub. In November 2004, this property, together with property in Austin, was used as additional collateral to secure the \$900,000 mortgage referenced in paragraph 4 above.
7. On April 5, 2006, our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. completed the acquisition of real property located at 9009 Airport Blvd., Houston, Texas where we previously operated Club Onyx South and Divas Latinas. Pursuant to the terms of the agreement, we paid a total sales price of \$1,300,000, which consisted of \$500,000 in cash and 160,000 shares of our restricted common stock. This property is currently leased by a tenant for \$9,000 per month through November 2012.
8. On August 24, 2006, our subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. acquired 100% of the interest in the improved real property upon which our Rick's-San Antonio is located. The total purchase price for the business and real property was \$2.9

million. Under terms of the agreement, the Company paid the owners of the club and property \$600,000 in cash at the time of closing and signed promissory notes for the remaining balance. This note was paid off in 2011.

9. On April 23, 2007, RCI Holdings, Inc., our wholly owned subsidiary, acquired the real property located at 7101 Calmont, Fort Worth, Texas for a total purchase price of \$2.5 million which consisted of \$100,000 in cash and \$2.4 million payable in a six year promissory note to the sellers which will accrue interest at the rate of 7.25% for the first two years, 8.25% for years three and four and 9.25% thereafter. The promissory note is secured by a Deed of Trust and Security Agreement. Further, RCI Holdings, Inc. entered into an Assignment and Assumption of Lease Agreement with the sellers to assume the lease agreement for the real property. We currently operate this property as Rick's Cabaret. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the promissory note was \$1.4 million.

10. As part of the acquisition of The End Zone in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, we acquired 51% of the issued and outstanding partnership interest of the partnership that owns the real property at 2908 S. Columbus Blvd., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At closing, we paid a purchase price of \$3.5 million in cash for the partnership interests. This property is currently operated as Club Onyx.

11. As part of the transaction to acquire Hotel Development, Ltd. which operated the Executive Club in Dallas, RCI Holdings, Inc. acquired the related real property located at 8550 N. Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas from DPC Holdings, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. As consideration for the purchase of the real property, RCI Holdings, Inc. paid total consideration of \$5.6 million, which was paid (i) \$4.3 million, payable \$610,000 in cash and \$3.6 million through the issuance of a five year promissory note and (ii) the issuance of 57,918 shares of our restricted common stock to be valued at \$23.30 per share (\$1.4 million). The promissory note bears interest at a varying rate at the greater of (i) two percent (2%) above the Prime Rate or (ii) seven and one-half percent (7.5%), and is guaranteed by us and Eric Langan, our Chief Executive Officer, individually. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the promissory note was \$3.3 million. This property is currently operated as XTC Cabaret.
12. As part of the acquisition of the Platinum Club II in Dallas, we acquired the real property located at 10557 Wire Way Place (at Northwest Highway), Dallas, Texas from Wire Way, LLC, a Texas limited liability company. Pursuant to a Real Estate Purchase and Sale Agreement dated May 10, 2008, we paid total consideration of \$6 million, which was paid \$1.6 million in cash and \$4.4 million through the issuance of a five (5) year promissory note. The promissory note bears interest at a varying rate at the greater of (i) two percent (2%) above the Prime Rate or (ii) seven and one-half percent (7.5%), which is guaranteed by us and by Eric Langan, our Chief Executive Officer, individually. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the promissory note was \$4.0 million. This property is currently operated as Club Onyx.
13. As part of the acquisition of Joy Club of Austin on December 18, 2009, we acquired the real property located on IH 35 in Austin, Texas from North IH-35 Investments, Inc. ("NIIF"). In connection with the purchase we issued two promissory notes to the sellers and assumed another bank note. The notes aggregated \$2.5 million at the date of purchase. The notes bear interest at rates ranging from 4.75% to 7.25% and are payable at an aggregate of \$42,461, including interest, per month. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of the promissory notes was an aggregate of \$1.8 million. This property is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret.
14. In April 2010, we purchased the land and building which is occupied by one of our clubs in Austin, Texas (formerly Rick's and Club Onyx, now a 40%-owned club investment). We paid \$2.5 million for the property, which was paid \$300,000 in cash and through the issuance of a \$2.2 million promissory note. The note bears interest at the prime rate plus two points and is payable over 36 monthly installments (currently \$19,774 per month). The balance of the note at September 30, 2011 was \$2.1 million. We lease this property to the 40%-owned entity for \$10,000 per month.
15. We purchased a new gentlemen's club adjacent to the south end of the Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport and the purchase of the underlying real property in January 2011. The land, building and contents were assigned an aggregate value of \$3.1 million in the purchase. This property is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret.
16. As part of the acquisition of the Gold Club of Indy, LLC in April 2011, we acquired the real property in Indianapolis, Indiana. At closing, we paid a purchase price of \$850,000 in cash. This property is currently operated as Rick's Cabaret.
17. As part of the acquisition of the assets of Schiek's Palace Royale in Minneapolis, Minnesota in July 2011, we acquired the real property. At closing, we paid a purchase price of \$3.25 million in cash. This property is currently operated as Downtown Cabaret.

#### PROPERTIES WE LEASE:

1. We lease the property in Houston, Texas, where our XTC North is located. The lease term was for five years, beginning March 2004, and is currently on a month-to-month lease. The monthly rent is now \$9,500.

2. We lease the property in New York City, New York, where our Rick's Cabaret NYC is located. We assumed the existing lease, which will terminate in April 2023. The monthly rent is currently \$48,074. Under the term of the existing lease, the base rent will increase by approximately 3% each year.
3. We lease the property in Charlotte, North Carolina, where our Club Onyx Charlotte is located. We executed an amended lease in February 2007, which will terminate in February 2017. The monthly rent is \$18,500 until February 2013, at which time the rent will escalate to \$20,000 until February 2017.
4. We lease the property in South Houston, Texas, where our XTC South is located. The lease term is for 79 months, beginning May 1, 2006, and terminates in December 2022. The monthly rent is \$3,000 until December 2012, then \$3,500 until December 2014 then \$4,000 until December 2019 and \$4,500 for the remaining three years of the lease.
5. We lease the property in Miami Gardens, Florida, where Tootsie's Cabaret is located with monthly rent of \$76,000. Under the Assignment of Lease, the original lease term continues through June 30, 2014, with two option periods which give us the right to lease the property through June 30, 2034.

6. We acquired a club in Fort Worth, Texas on September 30, 2009. The property is leased from a third party for \$30,000 per month until 2018. We also received an option to purchase the five-acre property on which the club sits within 19 months for approximately \$2.4 million. This property is currently operated as Cabaret North.
7. We acquired another club in Fort Worth, Texas on June 1, 2010. The property is leased from a third party for \$22,000 per month until 2015. We also received an option to purchase the property on which the club sits within 120 months for approximately \$4.5 million, escalating to \$5.2 million by the end of the term. This property is currently operated as XTC Cabaret.
8. We acquired another club in Fort Worth, Texas on July 16, 2010. We acquired the building in the purchase. The land is leased from a third party for \$20,000 per month until 2015 with four five-year options thereafter. We also received an option to purchase the land at any time after the twelfth anniversary of the lease for fair market value, but in no event less than \$3 million. This property is currently operated as Cabaret East.
9. We acquired another club in Fort Worth, Texas on October 5, 2011. The property is leased from a third party for \$10,000 per month until 2016.

### Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

Beginning January 1, 2008, our Texas clubs became subject to a new state law requiring each club to collect and pay a \$5 surcharge for every club visitor. A lawsuit was filed by the Texas Entertainment Association (“TEA”), an organization to which we are a member, alleging the fee amounts to be an unconstitutional tax. On March 28, 2008, a State District Court Judge in Travis County, Texas ruled that the new state law violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and is therefore invalid. The judge’s order enjoined the State from collecting or assessing the tax. The State appealed the Court’s ruling. In Texas, when cities or the State give notice of appeal, it supersedes and suspends the judgment, including the injunction. Therefore, the judgment of the District Court cannot be enforced until the appeals are completed. Given the suspension of the judgment, the State has opted to collect the tax pending the outcome of its appeal but taken no affirmative action to enforce that decision. On June 5, 2009, the Court of Appeals for the Third District (Austin) affirmed the District Court’s judgment that the Sexually Oriented Business (“S.O.B.”) Fee violated the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution but on August 26, 2011, the Texas Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals, ruling that the SOB Fee does not violate the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and remanded the case to the District Court to determine whether the fee violates the Texas Constitution.

The TEA has appealed the Texas Supreme Court's decision to the U.S. Supreme Court (regarding the constitutionality of the fee under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution). Additionally, our claims regarding the Texas Constitution have not yet been addressed by the courts. We do not plan to make any payments of these taxes while the case is pending in the courts. However, we will continue to accrue and expense the potential tax liability on our financial statements, so any ultimate negative ruling will not have any effect on our income statement and will only affect our balance sheet. If the decision is ultimately found in our favor, as we believe it will be, then we will have a one-time gain of the entire amount previously expensed.

The Company has paid the tax for the first five calendar quarters under protest and expensed the tax in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, except for two locations in Dallas where the taxes have not been paid, but the Company is accruing and expensing the liability. For the subsequent quarters, as a result of the Third Court’s decision, the Company accrued the fee, but did not pay the State. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has approximately \$6.8 million in accrued liabilities for this tax. The Company has paid more than \$2 million to the State of Texas since the inception of the tax. Our Texas clubs have filed a separate lawsuit against the State in which we raise additional challenges to the statute imposing the fee or tax and demand repayment of the taxes. The courts have not yet addressed these additional claims. If the State’s appeal ultimately fails or we are successful in the remaining litigation, the Company’s current amount paid under protest would be repaid or applied to future admission tax and

other Texas state tax liabilities.

In September 2011, the Company's subsidiary, RCI Entertainment Las Vegas, Inc. ("RCI Las Vegas") and Rick's Cabaret International were sued by the lessor of its club in Las Vegas for breach of contract and other issues relating to RCI Las Vegas' lease. RCI Las Vegas has no assets and, therefore, is not able to pay the "deficiency", if any is ultimately found in a court of law. If the plaintiff should attempt to claim that the "deficiency" is a liability of the parent company, the Company believes it has the legal basis upon which to refute this claim as the parent company is not liable for the debts of its subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company does not believe that this contingency will ultimately result in a liability and, therefore, no accrual has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company's club in Las Vegas has recently been audited by the Department of Taxation of the State of Nevada for sales and other taxes. The audit period was from the date of opening in September 2008 through July 31, 2010. As a result of the audit, the Department of Taxation contends that the Company's Las Vegas subsidiary owes approximately \$2.1 million, including penalties and interest, for Las Vegas Live Entertainment Taxes. The Company does not believe it is subject to the Live Entertainment Tax and is protesting the audit results. Accordingly, the Company has not accrued the contingent liability in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. It is unknown at this time whether the resolution of this uncertainty will have a material effect on the Company's operations.

In September 2011, we and our CEO were sued in District Court in Travis County, Texas by a shareholder for damages as a result of the plaintiff's alleged inability to sell shares on the open market due to restrictive legends which the plaintiff alleges that the defendants failed to remove in a timely manner. No specific damages have been alleged. We deny any liability in this matter and, with our insurance company, are vigorously defending the allegations.

Item 4. Removed and Reserved

## PART II

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

Our common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "RICK". The following table sets forth the quarterly high and low of sales prices per share for the common stock for the last two fiscal years.

### COMMON STOCK PRICE RANGE

	HIGH	LOW
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2011		
First Quarter	\$8.71	\$6.83
Second Quarter	\$11.45	\$7.83
Third Quarter	\$11.28	\$7.61
Fourth Quarter	\$9.25	\$6.20
Fiscal Year Ended September 30, 2010		
First Quarter	\$9.04	\$6.75
Second Quarter	\$16.05	\$8.60
Third Quarter	\$13.04	\$7.61
Fourth Quarter	\$8.84	\$5.96

On December 1, 2011, the last sales price for the common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Market was \$7.79. On December 1, 2011, there were approximately 194 stockholders of record of our common stock (excluding shares held by shareholders in street name).

### TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The transfer agent and registrar for our common stock is American Stock Transfer & Trust Company, 6201 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, NY 11219.

## DIVIDEND POLICY

We have not paid, and do not currently intend to pay cash dividends on our common stock in the foreseeable future. Our current policy is to retain all earnings, if any, to provide funds for operation and expansion of our business. The declaration of dividends, if any, will be subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors, which may consider such factors as our results of operation, financial condition, capital needs and acquisition strategy, among others.

## PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER

On September 29, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$5 million worth of our common stock. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, we purchased 283,384 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$6.45 to \$8.96. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, we purchased 57,450 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$5.98 to \$6.41.

During the three months ended September 30, 2011, we also purchased 33,000 shares of common stock from put option holders at prices ranging from \$7.04 to \$8.53 per share.

Following is a summary of our purchases by month:

(in thousands, except per share data)

Period:	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Month Ending	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares (or Units) Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number (or Approximate Dollar Value) of Shares (or Units) that May Yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
Jul-11	23	\$ 8.38	12	\$ 2,912
Aug-11	91	\$ 7.52	80	\$ 2,320
Sept-11	38	\$ 6.78	27	\$ 2,142
Total for the three months ended Sept 30, 2011	152	\$ 7.46	119	\$

Included in the shares purchased were 33,000 shares at a cost of \$262,680 purchased in connection with our obligations under the exercise of put options during the quarter.

#### EQUITY COMPENSATION PLAN INFORMATION

The following table sets forth all equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2011:

(in thousands, except per share data)

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-a verage exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	520	\$ 10.01	0

Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders - \$ - -

EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLANS

While we have been successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, we believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel. We pay wages and salaries that we believe are competitive. We also believe that equity ownership is an important factor in our ability to attract and retain skilled personnel. We have adopted stock option plans (the “Plans”) for employees and directors. The purpose of the Plans is to further our interests, our subsidiaries and our stockholders by providing incentives in the form of stock options to key employees and directors who contribute materially to our success and profitability. The grants recognize and reward outstanding individual performances and contributions and will give such persons a proprietary interest in us, thus enhancing their personal interest in our continued success and progress. The Plans also assist us and our subsidiaries in attracting and retaining key employees and directors. The Plans are administered by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has the exclusive power to select the participants in the Plans, to establish the terms of the options granted to each participant, provided that all options granted shall be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 85% of the fair market value of the common stock covered by the option on the grant date and to make all determinations necessary or advisable under the Plans.

In August 1999, we adopted the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the “1999 Plan”) with 500,000 shares authorized to be granted and sold under the 1999 Plan. In August 2004, shareholders approved an Amendment to the 1999 Plan (the “Amendment”) which increased the total number of shares authorized to 1 million. In July 2007, shareholders approved an Amendment to the 1999 Plan (the “Amendment”), which increased the total number of shares authorized to 1.5 million. The 1999 Plan was terminated by law in July 2009. Our Board of Directors approved the 2010 Stock Option Plan (“the 2010 Plan”) on September 30, 2010. The 2010 Plan was approved by the shareholders of the Company for adoption at the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. As of September 30, 2011, there are 520,000 stock options outstanding.

#### RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

During the quarter ended September 30, 2011, we completed no transactions in reliance upon exemptions from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Act").

#### STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following chart compares the 5-year cumulative total stock performance of our common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index and a peer group consisting of: BJ’s Restaurant Group, New Frontier Media, Ark Restaurants and Buffalo Wild Wings. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested at inception in our common stock and in each of the indices and that all dividends were reinvested. The measurement points utilized in the graph consist of the last trading day as of September 30 each year, representing the last day of our fiscal year. The historical stock performance presented below is not intended to and may not be indicative of future stock performance.

#### Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table sets forth certain of the Company’s historical financial data. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of September 30, 2011 and 2010 and for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 have been derived from the Company’s audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere herein. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of September 30, 2009, 2008 and 2007 and for the years ended September 30, 2008 and 2007 have been derived from the Company’s audited financial statements for such years, which are not included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The selected historical consolidated financial data set forth are not necessarily indicative of the results of future operations and should be read in conjunction with the discussion under the heading “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and the historical consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included herein. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

(in thousands, except per share data)

Year Ended September 30,	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Revenue	\$ 83,491	\$ 74,063	\$ 65,415	\$ 57,390	30,087
Income from continuing operations	\$ 10,252	\$ 3,905	\$ 7,948	\$ 8,474	\$ 2,957
Fully diluted income from continuing operations per common share	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.35
Total assets	\$ 153,377	\$ 148,371	\$ 145,077	\$ 137,069	\$ 42,588
Total Rick's stockholders' equity	\$ 76,913	\$ 69,939	\$ 70,092	\$ 63,003	\$ 24,043
Long-term debt	\$ 35,554	\$ 42,686	\$ 37,812	\$ 33,557	\$ 14,387



Please read the following selected consolidated financial data in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our consolidated financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of information that will enhance understanding of this data.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes to the financial statements included in this Form 10-K.

#### FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENT AND INFORMATION

We are including the following cautionary statement in this Form 10-K to make applicable and take advantage of the safe harbor provision of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for any forward-looking statements made by us or on behalf of us. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events or performance and underlying assumptions and other statements, which are other than statements of historical facts. Certain statements in this Form 10-K are forward-looking statements. Words such as "expects," "believes," "anticipates," "may," and "estimates" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Such risks and uncertainties are set forth below. Our expectations, beliefs and projections are expressed in good faith and we believe that they have a reasonable basis, including without limitation, our examination of historical operating trends, data contained in our records and other data available from third parties. There can be no assurance that our expectations, beliefs or projections will result, be achieved, or be accomplished. In addition to other factors and matters discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-K, the following are important factors that in our view could cause material adverse affects on our financial condition and results of operations: the risks and uncertainties related to our future operational and financial results, the risks and uncertainties relating to our Internet operations, competitive factors, the timing of the openings of other clubs, the availability of acceptable financing to fund corporate expansion efforts, our dependence on key personnel, the ability to manage operations and the future operational strength of management, and the laws governing the operation of adult entertainment businesses. We have no obligation to update or revise these forward-looking statements to reflect the occurrence of future events or circumstances.

#### GENERAL INFORMATION

We operate in three businesses in the adult entertainment industry:

1. We own and/or operate upscale adult nightclubs serving primarily businessmen and professionals. Our nightclubs offer live adult entertainment, restaurant and bar operations. Through our subsidiaries, we currently own and/or operate a total of twenty-three adult nightclubs that offer live adult entertainment, restaurant and bar operations. Eight of our clubs operate under the name "Rick's Cabaret"; four operate under the name “Club Onyx”, upscale venues that welcome all customers but cater especially to urban professionals, businessmen and professional athletes; six operate under the name "XTC Cabaret"; one club operates as “Tootsie’s Cabaret”, one operates as “Cabaret North” and one operates as “Downtown Cabaret”, one operates as “Cabaret East”, and one operates as “Temptations”. Additionally, we own a 40% interest in “The Mansion” nightclub in Austin, Texas. Our nightclubs are in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas; Charlotte, North Carolina; Minneapolis, Minnesota; New York, New York; Miami Gardens, Florida; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Indianapolis, Indiana. No sexual contact is permitted at any of our locations.

2. We have extensive Internet activities.

- a) We currently own two adult Internet membership Web sites at [www.CoupleTouch.com](http://www.CoupleTouch.com) and [www.xxxpassword.com](http://www.xxxpassword.com). We acquire xxxpassword.com site content from wholesalers.
  - b) We operate an online auction site [www.NaughtyBids.com](http://www.NaughtyBids.com). This site provides our customers with the opportunity to purchase adult products and services in an auction format. We earn revenues by charging fees for each transaction conducted on the automated site.
3. In April 2008, we acquired a media division, including the leading trade magazine serving the multi-billion dollar adult nightclubs industry. As part of the transaction we also acquired two industry trade shows, two other industry trade publications and more than 25 industry websites.

Our nightclub revenues are derived from the sale of liquor, beer, wine, food, merchandise, cover charges, membership fees, independent contractors' fees, commissions from vending and ATM machines, valet parking and other products and services. Our Internet revenues are derived from subscriptions to adult content Internet websites, traffic/referral revenues, and commissions earned on the sale of products and services through Internet auction sites, and other activities. Media revenues include sale of advertising content and revenues from an annual Expo convention. Our fiscal year end is September 30.

For several years, we have greatly reduced our usage of promotional pricing for membership fees for our adult entertainment web sites. This reduced our revenues from these web sites.

#### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations are based upon our financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). GAAP consists of a set of standards issued by the FASB and other authoritative bodies in the form of FASB Statements, Interpretations, FASB Staff Positions, Emerging Issues Task Force consensuses and American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Statements of Position, among others. The FASB recognized the complexity of its standard-setting process and embarked on a revised process in 2004 that culminated in the release on July 1, 2009 of the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"). The ASC does not change how Company accounts for its transactions or the nature of related disclosures made. Rather, the ASC results in changes to how the Company references accounting standards within its reports. This change was made effective by the FASB for periods ending on or after September 15, 2009. The Company has updated references to GAAP in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to reflect the guidance in the ASC. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On a regular basis, we evaluate these estimates, including investment impairment. These estimates are based on management's historical industry experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

#### Accounts and Notes Receivable

Trade accounts receivable for the nightclub operation is primarily comprised of credit card charges, which are generally converted to cash in two to five days after a purchase is made. The media division's accounts receivable is primarily comprised of receivables for advertising sales and Expo registration. The Company's accounts receivable, other is comprised of employee advances and other miscellaneous receivables. The long-term portion of notes receivable are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognizes interest income on notes receivable based on the terms of the agreement and based upon management's evaluation that the notes receivable and interest income will be collected. The Company recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts or notes when, based on management judgment, circumstances indicate that accounts or notes receivable will not be collected.

#### Inventories

Inventories include alcoholic beverages, food, and Company merchandise. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost, average cost, which approximates actual cost determined on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis, or market.

#### Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Provisions for depreciation and amortization are made using straight-line rates over the estimated useful lives of the related assets and the shorter of useful lives or terms of the applicable leases for leasehold improvements. Buildings have estimated useful lives ranging from 29 to 40 years. Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements have estimated useful lives between five and 40 years. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful lives are capitalized. Expenditures for normal maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. The cost of assets sold or abandoned and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gains or losses are charged or credited in the accompanying consolidated statement of income of the respective period.

#### Goodwill and Intangible Assets

FASB ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other addresses the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. Under FASB ASC 350, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized, but reviewed on an annual basis for impairment. All of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets relate to the nightclub segment, except for \$567,000 related to the media segment. Definite lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated lives. Fully amortized assets are written-off against accumulated amortization.

### Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews property and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amounts to future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows, principally at the club level, when assessing impairment. Cash flows for our club assets are identified at the individual club level. The Company's annual evaluation was performed as of September 30, 2011, based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the current business model. Certain of our recent acquisitions, specifically Las Vegas, Philadelphia and the original Rick's Cabaret in Austin (now a 40%-owned investment), have been underperforming, principally due to the recent general economic downturn, especially in Las Vegas, but also due to certain specific operational issues, such as the change of concept in Philadelphia and the cab fare marketing issues in Las Vegas. We have determined that there is a net asset impairment at September 30, 2010, relating to these three nightclub operations. The Las Vegas club was closed during the year ended September 30, 2011. See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

None of our other reporting units were at risk of failing step one of the impairment test (i.e. that fair value was not substantially in excess of carrying value) in either year.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company calculates the fair value of its assets and liabilities which qualify as financial instruments and includes this additional information in the notes to consolidated financial statements when the fair value is different than the carrying value of these financial instruments. The estimated fair value of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of short and long-term debt also approximates fair value since these instruments bear market rates of interest. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes.

### Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for financial instruments that are indexed to and potentially settled in, its own stock, including stock put options, in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 815-40, Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Equity. Under certain circumstances that would require the Company to settle these equity items in cash, and without regard to probability, FASB ASC 815-40 would require the classification of all or part of the item as a liability and the adjustment of that reclassified amount to fair value at each reporting date, with such adjustments reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of income. The first instrument to meet the requirements of FASB ASC 815-40 for derivative accounting occurred in the quarter ended June 30, 2009 when the Company renegotiated the payback terms of certain put options and agreed to pledge as collateral to certain holders a second lien on certain property.

### Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages, food and merchandise, other revenues and services at the point-of-sale upon receipt of cash, check, or credit card charge.

The Company recognizes Internet revenue from monthly subscriptions to its online entertainment sites when notification of a new or existing subscription and its related fee are received from the third party hosting company or from the credit card company, usually two to three days after the transaction has occurred. The monthly fee is not

refundable. The Company recognizes Internet auction revenue when payment is received from the credit card as revenues are not deemed estimable nor collection deemed probable prior to that point.

Revenues from the sale of magazines and advertising content are recognized when the issue is published and shipped. Revenues and external expenses related to the Company's annual Expo convention are recognized upon the completion of the convention in August.

#### Sales and Liquor Taxes

The Company recognizes sales and liquor taxes paid as revenues and an equal expense in accordance with FASB ASC 605-45, Revenue Recognition – Principal Agent Considerations. Total sales and liquor taxes aggregated \$6.0 million, \$5.6 million and 4.5 million for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

#### Advertising and Marketing

Advertising and marketing expenses are primarily comprised of costs related to public advertisements and giveaways, which are used for promotional purposes. Advertising and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred and are included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

## Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method in accordance with FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. In addition, a valuation allowance is established to reduce any deferred tax asset for which it is determined that it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

FASB ASC 740 creates a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in tax positions by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FASB ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. There are no unrecognized tax benefits to disclose in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

## Put Options

In certain situations, the Company issues restricted common shares as partial consideration for acquisitions of certain businesses or assets. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the governing acquisition agreements, the holder of such shares has the right, but not the obligation, to put a fixed number of the shares on a monthly basis back to the Company at a fixed price per share. The Company may elect during any given month to either buy the monthly shares or, if management elects not to do so, the holder can sell the monthly shares in the open market, and any deficiency between the amount which the holder receives from the sale of the monthly shares and the value of shares will be paid by the Company. The Company has accounted for these shares in accordance with the guidance established by FASB ASC 480, Distinguishing Liabilities From Equity, as a reclassification of the value of the shares from permanent to temporary equity. As the shares become due, the Company transfers the value of the shares back to permanent equity, less any amount paid to the holder. Also see “Derivative Financial Instruments” above.

## Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

The Company computes earnings (loss) per share in accordance with FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share. FASB ASC 260 provides for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of the Company.

Potential common stock shares consist of shares that may arise from outstanding dilutive common stock options and warrants (the number of which is computed using the “treasury stock method”) and from outstanding convertible debentures (the number of which is computed using the “if converted method”). Diluted EPS considers the potential dilution that could occur if the Company’s outstanding common stock options, warrants and convertible debentures were converted into common stock that then shared in the Company’s earnings (loss) (as adjusted for interest expense, that would no longer occur if the debentures were converted).

## Stock Options

The Company has adopted the fair value recognition provisions of FASB ASC 718, Compensation—Stock Compensation.

The compensation cost recognized for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$8,254, \$405,229 and \$96,171, respectively. There were 25,000, 20,000 and 300,000 stock options exercises for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AS COMPARED TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010**

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, we had consolidated total revenues of \$83.5 million, compared to consolidated total revenues of \$74.1 million for the year ended September 30, 2010. This was an increase of \$9.4 million or 12.7%. The increase in total revenues was primarily due to revenues generated in our new clubs acquired in 2011 (\$1.6 million in 2011), a full year of revenues from clubs purchased in 2010 (increase of \$4.5 million) and increases in revenues from certain of our existing clubs, especially from our New York location. Revenues from nightclub operations for same-location same-period increased by 4.9%.

Our operating margin (income (loss) from operations plus impairment of assets, divided by total revenues) was 22.5% for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared to 20.2% for the prior year.

Our income (loss) from operations for our Internet businesses (excluding corporate overhead) was \$(85,857) for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared with \$76,067 for the year ended September 30, 2010. Our income from operations for our nightclub operations for the same-location-same-period increased by 18.3%.

Our net income (loss) was \$7.8 million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 compared to \$(8.0 million) for the previous year. The increase in our net income was primarily a result of the impairment of nightclub assets in 2010, along with a growth in the operations.

Following is a comparison of the Company's income statement for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010 with percentages compared to total revenue:

	2011	%		2010	%	
Sales of alcoholic beverages	\$ 32,575	39.0	%	\$ 28,532	38.5	%
Sales of food and merchandise	7,402	8.9	%	6,327	8.5	%
Service Revenues	38,178	45.7	%	34,179	46.1	%
Internet Revenues	470	0.6	%	562	0.8	%
Media	1,248	1.5	%	1,440	1.9	%
Other	3,618	4.3	%	3,023	4.1	%
Total Revenues	83,491	100.0	%	74,063	100.0	%
Cost of Goods Sold	10,427	12.5	%	9,136	12.3	%
Salaries & Wages	18,321	21.9	%	16,305	22.0	%
Stock-based Compensation	8	0.0	%	405	0.5	%
Taxes and permits	12,542	15.0	%	11,452	15.5	%
Charge card fees	1,361	1.6	%	1,229	1.7	%
Rent	2,988	3.6	%	2,737	3.7	%
Legal & professional	2,289	2.7	%	3,002	4.1	%
Advertising and marketing	3,471	4.2	%	3,167	4.3	%
Depreciation and amortization	3,904	4.7	%	3,225	4.4	%
Insurance	1,157	1.4	%	985	1.3	%
Utilities	1,605	1.9	%	1,507	2.0	%
Impairment of assets	-	0.0	%	3,574	4.8	%
Other	6,624	7.9	%	5,948	8.0	%
Total operating expenses	64,697	77.5	%	62,672	84.6	%
Income from operations	18,794	22.5	%	11,391	15.4	%
Interest income	118	0.1	%	19	0.0	%
Interest expense	(3,930 )	-4.7	%	(4,023 )	-5.4	%
Interest expense - loan origination costs	(359 )	-0.4	%	(450 )	-0.6	%
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative instruments	129	0.2	%	(31 )	0.0	%
Gain on settlement of debt	903	1.1	%	-	0.0	%
Gain (loss) on sale of assets and other	-	0.0	%	(3 )	0.0	%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 15,655	18.8	%	\$ 6,903	9.3	%

Following is an explanation of significant variances in the above amounts.

Other revenues include ATM commissions earned, video games and other vending and certain promotion fees charged to our entertainers. The Company recognizes revenue from other revenues and services at the point-of-sale upon receipt of cash, check, or credit card charge.

Cost of goods sold includes cost of alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, food, cigars and cigarettes, merchandise, media printing/binding, media postage and internet traffic purchases and webmaster payouts. Our cost of goods sold for the nightclub operations for the year ended September 30, 2011 was 12.4% of our total revenues from club operations compared to 12.3% for the year ended September 30, 2010. Cost of goods sold for same-location-same-period decreased to 12.1% for the year ended September 30, 2011 compared to 12.2% for the year ended September 30, 2010. We continued our efforts to achieve reductions in cost of goods sold of the club operations through improved inventory management. We are continuing a program to improve margins from liquor and food sales and food service efficiency. Our cost of sales from our Internet operations for the year ended September 30, 2011 was 2.0% compared to 2.3% of related revenues for the year ended September 30, 2010.

The increase in payroll and related costs, stated as “Salaries & Wages” above, was primarily due to the addition of the new clubs in 2010 and 2011. Payroll for same-location-same-period of club continuing operations increased to \$13.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2011 from \$12.6 million for the previous year. Management currently believes that its labor and management staff levels are appropriate.

The decrease in stock-based compensation in 2011 results from the issuance of 465,000 options at September 30, 2010 to employees and Board of Directors. These options were exercisable immediately, resulting in the related cost being recognized entirely during the 2010 fiscal year.

Taxes and permits consists principally of payroll taxes, property taxes, sales and alcohol taxes, licenses and permits and the patron tax in our nightclubs in Texas. The increase in 2011 results principally from the new clubs acquired. Patron taxes amounted to \$2.9 million and \$2.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Rent expense increased principally due to new leases in two new clubs in Fort Worth.

Legal and professional expenses decreased principally due to a decrease in the costs related to litigation involving claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act. We incurred approximately \$100,000 and \$88,000 in legal fees related to new acquisitions in 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization increased approximately \$679,000 from the year ended September 30, 2010, due to the new clubs purchased.

Utilities increased due to new clubs and the heat and drought in Texas in 2011.

The decrease in interest expense was attributable to the continued decrease in debt as we amortize the loans. Also included in interest expense in 2010 is the write off of the unamortized portion of certain loan origination costs relating to our redeemed convertible debt, amounting to \$274,425. As of September 30, 2011, the balance of long-term debt was \$35.6 million compared to \$42.7 million a year earlier.

Gain on settlement of debt in 2011 represents the gain from settlement of certain cross-litigation with the former sellers of the Las Vegas club.

See “Derivative Financial Instrument” above for information on the Company’s derivative financial instrument at September 30, 2011.

Following is our adjusted EBITDA for the years ended September 30:

	(in thousands, except per share data)		
	2011	2010	2009
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 23,637	\$ 17,915	\$ 17,890

In the table above, we have included a financial statement measure that was not derived in accordance with GAAP. We use adjusted EBITDA (earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges) as a non-GAAP performance measure. In calculating adjusted EBITDA, we exclude our largest recurring non-cash charge, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges. Adjusted EBITDA provides a core operational performance measurement that compares results without the need to adjust for Federal, state and local taxes which have considerable variation between domestic jurisdictions. Also, we exclude interest cost in our calculation of adjusted EBITDA. The results are, therefore, without consideration of financing alternatives of capital employed. We

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use adjusted EBITDA as one guideline to assess our unleveraged performance return on our investments. Adjusted EBITDA is also the target benchmark for our acquisitions of nightclubs. Reconciliations from net earnings from continuing operations to adjusted EDITDA are provided below for the years ended September 30:

	2011	2010	2009
Income from continuing operations	\$ 10,252	\$ 3,905	\$ 7,948
Net income from noncontrolling interests	(211 )	(260 )	(294 )
Income taxes	5,403	2,998	4,013
Interest expense	4,289	4,473	3,417
Depreciation and amortization	3,904	3,225	2,806
Impairment of assets	-	3,574	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 23,637	\$ 17,915	\$ 17,890

Our adjusted EBITDA does not include interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges. Because we have borrowed money in order to finance our operations, interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and our ability to generate revenues. Because we use capital assets, depreciation, amortization and impairment charges are also necessary elements of our costs. Also, the payment of income taxes is a necessary element of our operations. Therefore, any measures that exclude these elements have material limitations. To compensate for these limitations, we believe that it is appropriate to consider both net earnings (loss) determined under GAAP, as well as adjusted EBITDA, to evaluate our performance. Also, we separately analyze any significant fluctuations in interest expense, depreciation, amortization, impairment charges and income taxes.

#### Discontinued Operations

In March 2011, we made the decision to sell our Las Vegas location and, in April 2011, sharply reduced its operations in order to eliminate losses as we sought a buyer for the property. We believe that we have done everything possible to make this location viable since its acquisition in 2008 and now believed it was in our shareholders' best interests not to continue these efforts. The club was shuttered and the landlord took over the property in June 2011. Therefore, this club is recognized as a discontinued operation in the accompanying financial statements and has recognized a loss on the closure of \$2.0 million in discontinued operations.

In August 2011, we sold 60% of the membership interest in the entity that previously operated our Rick's Cabaret in Austin, Texas. Accordingly, we have deconsolidated the subsidiary as of August 31, 2011 and have carried it as an equity-method investment. Accordingly, the club is recognized as a discontinued operation in the accompanying financial statements for periods prior to August 31, 2011.

The Company sold one of its nightclubs, Encounters in San Antonio, on March 1, 2009 for \$40,000, including \$5,000 in cash and a \$35,000 note payable monthly for one year. The Company recognized an impairment of \$221,563 for this club during the quarter ended December 31, 2008. The actual loss at date of sale was \$226,175.

We closed our Divas Latinas club in Houston during September 2009. This club is also recognized in discontinued operations.

Following is summarized information regarding these discontinued operations:

Revenues of discontinued operations amounted to \$2.6 million and \$8.9 for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the following as discontinued operations as of and for the period ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

(in thousands)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (1,107)	\$ (914)	\$ (2,714)
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	(2,270)	(16,937)	(1,049)
Income tax - discontinued operations	1,182	6,248	1,317
Total loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (2,195)	\$ (11,603)	\$ (2,446)

Major classes of assets and liabilities included as assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of:

September 30,

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	2011	2010
Current assets, including deferred tax assets	\$ 33	\$ 1,095
Property and equipment	76	2,889
Other assets	3	867
Current liabilities	(144)	(278)
Long-term liabilities	(33)	(310)
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (65)	\$ 4,263

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2010 AS COMPARED TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2009

For the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, we had consolidated total revenues of \$74.1 million, compared to consolidated total revenues of \$65.4 million for the year ended September 30, 2009. This was an increase of \$8.6 million or 13.2%. The increase in total revenues was primarily due to revenues generated in our new clubs and increases in revenues from certain of our existing clubs, especially from our New York location. Revenues from nightclub operations for same-location same-period increased by 10.2% and for Internet businesses decreased by 12.3%.

Our operating margin (income from operations plus impairment divided by total revenues) was 20.2% for the year ended September 30, 2010 compared to 23.0% for the prior year.

Our income from continuing operations before income taxes for the year ended September 30, 2010 was \$6.9 million compared to \$12.0 million for the year ended September 30, 2009. The decrease was primarily due to the same factors discussed in the previous paragraph and an impairment of our Philadelphia club in the amount of \$3.6 million. Our income from operations for our Internet businesses (excluding corporate overhead) was \$76,067 for the year ended September 30, 2010 compared with \$162,071 for the year ended September 30, 2009. Our income from operations for our nightclub operations for the same-location-same-period increased by 4.5%.

Our net loss was (\$8.0) million for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010 compared to \$5.2 million for the previous year. The decrease in our net income was primarily a result of the impairment of three clubs in 2010.

Following is a comparison of the Company's income statement for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 with percentages compared to total revenue:

(in thousands)	2010	%	2009	%
Sales of alcoholic beverages	\$ 28,532	38.5 %	\$ 23,641	36.1 %
Sales of food and merchandise	6,327	8.5 %	5,615	8.6 %
Service Revenues	34,179	46.1 %	31,786	48.6 %
Internet Revenues	562	0.8 %	641	1.0 %
Media	1,440	1.9 %	1,404	2.1 %
Other	3,023	4.1 %	2,328	3.6 %
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>74,063</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>	<b>65,415</b>	<b>100.0 %</b>
<b>Cost of Goods Sold</b>	<b>9,136</b>	<b>12.3 %</b>	<b>7,884</b>	<b>12.1 %</b>
Salaries & Wages	16,305	22.0 %	14,799	22.6 %
Stock-based Compensation	405	0.5 %	96	0.1 %
Taxes and permits	11,452	15.5 %	8,351	12.8 %
Charge card fees	1,229	1.7 %	1,300	2.0 %
Rent	2,737	3.7 %	2,166	3.3 %
Legal & professional	3,002	4.1 %	2,848	4.4 %
Advertising and marketing	3,167	4.3 %	2,588	4.0 %
Depreciation and amortization	3,225	4.4 %	2,806	4.3 %
Insurance	985	1.3 %	894	1.4 %
Utilities	1,507	2.0 %	1,390	2.1 %
Impairment of assets	3,574	4.8 %	-	0.0 %
Other	5,948	8.0 %	5,258	8.0 %

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Total operating expenses	62,672	84.6	%	50,380	77.0	%
Income from operations	11,391	15.4	%	15,035	23.0	%
Interest income	19	0.0	%	16	0.0	%
Interest expense	(4,023 )	-5.4	%	(3,352 )	-5.1	%
Interest expense - loan origination costs	(450 )	-0.6	%	(65 )	-0.1	%
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative instruments	(31 )	0.0	%	145	0.2	%
	-			-	0.0	%
Gain (loss) on sale of assets and other	(3 )	0.0	%	182	0.3	%
Income from continuing operations before income taxes	\$ 6,903	9.3	%	\$ 11,961	18.3	%

Taxes and permits consists principally of payroll taxes, property taxes, sales and alcohol taxes, licenses and permits and the patron tax in our nightclubs in Texas. Patron taxes amounted to \$2.8 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The percentage of taxes to revenues has increased due to the new clubs we have added in the Dallas-Fort Worth area in 2010 and 2011.

Rent expense increased principally due to significant new leases in new clubs acquired in 2010.

Legal and professional expenses increased principally due to the addition of new clubs and costs related to litigation involving claims under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The increase in the percentage of advertising and marketing to total revenue is principally due to increases in our overall marketing campaign to attempt to increase volume of customer traffic to all locations.

Depreciation and amortization increased due to the new clubs purchased during the two fiscal years.

Impairment expense represents the 2010 impairment of our club in Philadelphia.

The increase in interest expense was attributable to our obtaining new debt during the year ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 to finance the purchase of the new clubs and related real estate. As of September 30, 2010, the balance of long-term debt was \$42.7 million compared to \$37.8 million a year earlier, but a substantial portion of the new debt was entered into during the quarter ended September 30, 2010.

See “Derivative Financial Instrument” above for information on the Company’s derivative financial instrument at September 30, 2010.

#### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As of September 30, 2011, we had working capital of \$2.0 million compared to working capital of \$9.1 million as of September 30, 2010. The decrease is principally due to the acquisitions we made during 2011, all with cash. Because of the large volume of cash we handle, stringent cash controls have been implemented. At September 30, 2011, our cash and cash equivalents were \$9.7 million compared to \$18.6 million at September 30, 2010.

Our depreciation for the year ended September 30, 2011 was \$3.5 million compared to \$2.9 million for the year ended September 30, 2010. Our amortization for the year ended September 30, 2011 was \$419,000 compared to \$367,000 for the year ended September 30, 2010.

The following table presents a summary of our cash flows from operating, investing, and financing activities:

	Years ended September 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 18,881	\$ 17,340	\$ 8,967
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,340)	(12,897)	(3,790)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(11,442)	1,757	2,202
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (8,901)	\$ 6,200	\$ 7,379

The increase in cash provided by operating activities was primarily due to the increase in cash flows from the operations in 2011 (net loss plus noncash impairment and depreciation) and from the nonpayment of Texas Patron Taxes. The increase in cash used in investing activities relates primarily to acquisitions of businesses. The cash used in financing activities in 2011 relates to purchase of treasury stock and put options without any proceeds of long-term debt.

We require capital principally for the acquisition of new clubs, renovation of older clubs and investments in technology. We may also utilize capital to repurchase our common stock as part of our share repurchase program.

Debt Financing:

On August 6, 2009, we completed the sale of an aggregate of \$7.2 million in 10% Convertible Debentures (the "Debentures") to certain accredited investors (the "Holders"). The Debentures bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum and mature on August 4, 2012. The Debentures were payable with one initial payment of interest only due February 4, 2010, and, thereafter in ten equal quarterly principal payments, plus accrued interest thereon. At the option of the Holders, the Debentures could be converted into shares of the Company's common stock at \$8.75 per share. The Debentures were redeemable by us at any time if the closing price of its common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$11.50 per share. The Debentures provide that an event of default would occur if: we should fail to pay any principal or interest when due; we should fail to convert any Debenture when required; we should fail to observe or perform any covenant or agreement contained within the Debenture; there are cross defaults to other indebtedness in excess of \$1,000,000; there is a reorganization, liquidation, voluntary or involuntary bankruptcy or insolvency proceedings or other bankruptcy default; or a final unsatisfied judgment not covered by insurance aggregating an excess of \$1 million occurs against us and is not stayed, bonded or discharged within seventy-five days.

In connection with the sale of the Debentures, we also issued an aggregate of 164,569 warrants (the “Warrants”) to the Holders, on a pro-rata basis. We issued each Holder a number of Warrants equal to 20% of the number of shares of common stock into which each Holder’s Debenture is convertible. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$8.75 and expire on August 5, 2012. The Warrants provide that we had the right to require exercise of the Warrants if the closing price of our common stock for 20 consecutive trading days was at least \$12.25.

On April 16, 2010, the Company sent a Notice of Redemption to all of the Holders, thereby exercising its right to redeem all of the 2009 Debentures, including the entire outstanding principal amount of all the 2009 Debentures and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon. Upon receipt of such Notice of Redemption, all of the Holders exercised their right to convert the principal amount plus all accrued but unpaid interest thereon of the 2009 Debentures at the conversion price of \$8.75 per share in lieu of receiving a cash payment (pursuant to the terms of the 2009 Debentures), effective as of May 3, 2010. Accordingly, on May 4, 2010, the Company issued an aggregate of 842,972 shares of its common stock to these Holders, in conversion of an aggregate of \$7.2 million of outstanding principal and an aggregate of \$176,000 of outstanding interest on such 2009 Debentures. As a result of this conversion, the Company made no cash payments to the Holders in connection with the Notice of Redemption. Concurrent with the retirement of the debt, the Company was required to write off, as interest expense, the unamortized portion of its related loan origination costs, amounting to \$274,425.

On June 25, 2010, the Company completed the sale of an aggregate of approximately \$9.2 million in 10% Convertible Debentures (the “2010 Debentures”) to certain accredited investors (the “Holders”). The 2010 Debentures bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum and mature on June 25, 2013. The 2010 Debentures are payable with one initial payment of interest only due December 26, 2010, and, thereafter in ten equal quarterly principal payments, plus accrued interest thereon. At the option of the Holders, the principal amount of the 2010 Debentures and the accrued but unpaid interest thereon may be converted into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$10.25 per share. The 2010 Debentures are redeemable by the Company at any time if the closing price of its common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$13.47 per share.

In connection with the sale of the 2010 Debentures in June 2010, the Company also issued an aggregate of 179,513 warrants (the “Warrants”) to the Holders, on a pro-rata basis. The Company issued each Holder a number of Warrants equal to 20% of the number of shares of common stock into which each Holder’s 2010 Debenture is convertible. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$10.25 and expire on June 25, 2013. The Warrants provide that the Company has the right to require exercise of the Warrants if the closing price of the Company’s common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$14.35.

The fair value of the warrants were estimated to be \$434,571 in accordance with FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	68	%
Expected life	1.5	years
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	1.18	%

The cost of the warrants has been recognized as a discount on the related debt and will be amortized over the life of the debt.

The proceeds from the sale of the 2010 Debentures and Warrants in June 2010 are intended to be utilized to make future acquisitions, and may be utilized for working capital and general corporate purposes.

An adviser to the Company received compensation in the amount of \$460,000, which was capitalized as loan origination cost and will be amortized over the life of the debt, in connection with advising the Company regarding the June 2010 sale of the 2010 Debentures and Warrants. The 2010 Debentures and Warrants were sold under the exemption from registration provided by Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, including Regulation D. All of the offers and sales of the 2010 Debentures and Warrants were made exclusively to "accredited investors" (as such term is defined in Rule 501(a) of Regulation D) in offers and sales not involving a public offering. The Holders purchased the securities for their own account and not with a view towards or for resale. There was no general solicitation or advertising conducted in connection with the sales of the securities.

The proceeds from the sale of the Debentures and Warrants are intended to be utilized to make future acquisitions, and may be utilized for working capital and general corporate purposes.

Contractual obligations and commitments:

We have long term contractual obligations primarily in the form of operating leases and debt obligations. The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and their aggregate maturities as well as future minimum rent payments. Future interest payments related to variable interest rate debt were estimated using the interest rate in effect at September 30, 2011.

## Payments Due by Period

(in thousands)	Total	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Long-term debt	\$ 35,554	\$ 5,494	\$ 13,541	\$ 2,416	\$ 3,658	\$ 1,306	\$ 9,139
Interest payments	10,605	3,172	2,320	1,659	1,381	1,106	967
Operating leases	14,227	2,344	2,296	2,088	1,291	1,056	5,152

## Put Options

As part of certain of our acquisition transactions, we have entered into Lock-Up/Leak-Out Agreements with the sellers pursuant to which, on or after a contractual period after the closing date, the seller shall have the right, but not the obligation, to have us purchase from seller a certain number of our shares of common stock issued in the transactions in an amount and at a rate of not more than a contractual number of the shares per month (the “Monthly Shares”) calculated at a price per share equal to a contractual value per share (“Value of the Rick’s Shares”). At our election during any given month, we may either buy the Monthly Shares or, if we elect not to buy the Monthly Shares from the seller, then the seller shall sell the Monthly Shares in the open market. Any deficiency between the amount which the seller receives from the sale of the Monthly Shares and the value of the shares shall be paid by us within three business days of the date of sale of the Monthly Shares during that particular month. Our obligation to purchase the Monthly Shares from the Seller shall terminate and cease at such time as the seller has received a contractual amount from the sale of the Rick’s Shares and any deficiency. Under the terms of the Lock-Up/Leak-Out Agreements, the seller may not sell more than a contractual number of our shares per 30-day period, regardless of whether the seller “Puts” the shares to us or sells them in the open market or otherwise.

During April and May 2009, we completed renegotiation of terms of certain of our long term debt and a significant portion of outstanding put options. Before the renegotiation, the maximum obligation that could be owed if our stock were valued at zero was \$13.9 million and was recorded in our consolidated balance sheet as Temporary Equity. After the renegotiation, the maximum obligation that could be owed if our stock were valued at zero is \$3.2 million at September 30, 2011. If we are required to buy back any of these put options, the buy-back transaction will be purely a balance sheet transaction, affecting only Temporary Equity or Derivative Liability and Stockholders’ Equity and will have no income statement effect. The only income statement effect from these put options is the “mark to market” valuation quarterly of the derivative liability as explained in Note B of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. Following is a schedule of the annual obligation (after the renegotiation) we would have if our stock price remains in the future at the closing market price on September 30, 2011 of \$6.65 per share, of which there can be no assurance: (This includes the derivative financial instruments recognized in our consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2011.)

For the Year Ended September 30:

	(in thousands)
2012	\$ 2,192
2013	148
Total	\$ 2,340

Each \$1.00 per share movement of our stock price has an aggregate effect of \$135,000 on the total obligation.

We are not aware of any other event or trend that would potentially affect liquidity. In the event such a trend develops, we believe our working capital and capital expenditure requirements will be adequately met by cash flows from operations. In our opinion, working capital is not a true indicator of our financial status. Typically, businesses in our industry carry current liabilities in excess of current assets because businesses in our industry receive substantially immediate payment for sales, with nominal receivables, while inventories and other current liabilities normally carry longer payment terms. Vendors and purveyors often remain flexible with payment terms, providing businesses in our industry with opportunities to adjust to short-term business down turns. We consider the primary indicators of financial status to be the long-term trend of revenue growth, the mix of sales revenues, overall cash flow, profitability from operations and the level of long-term debt.

The following table presents a summary of such indicators:

	2011	Increase (Decrease)		2010	Increase (Decrease)		2009
Sales of alcoholic beverages	\$ 32,575	14.2 %	\$	28,532	20.7 %	\$	23,641
Sales of food and merchandise	7,402	17.0 %		6,327	12.7 %		5,615
Service Revenues	38,178	11.7 %		34,179	7.5 %		31,786
Internet Revenues	470	-16.4 %		562	-12.3 %		641
Media	1,248	-13.3 %		1,440	2.6 %		1,404
Other	3,618	19.7 %		3,023	29.9 %		2,328
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>83,491</b>	<b>12.7 %</b>		<b>74,063</b>	<b>13.2 %</b>		<b>65,415</b>
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 18,881	8.7 %	\$	17,340	93.4 %	\$	8,967
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>\$ 23,637</b>	<b>31.9 %</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>17,915</b>	<b>0.1 %</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>17,890</b>
Long-term debt	\$ 35,554	-16.7 %	\$	42,686	12.9 %	\$	37,812

\* See definition of adjusted EBITDA above under Results of Operations.

We have not established lines of credit or financing other than the above mentioned notes payable and our existing debt. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on reasonable terms in the future, if at all, should the need arise.

#### Share repurchase

On September 29, 2008, our Board of Directors authorized us to repurchase up to \$5 million worth of our common stock. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011, we purchased 283,384 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$6.45 to \$8.96. During the fiscal year ending September 30, 2009, no shares were purchased under this program. During the fiscal year ended September 30, 2010, we purchased 57,450 shares of common stock in the open market at prices ranging from \$5.98 to \$6.41. Under the Board's authority, we have \$2.1 million remaining to purchase additional shares.

#### IMPACT OF INFLATION

We have not experienced a material overall impact from inflation in our operations during the past several years. To the extent permitted by competition, we have managed to recover increased costs through price increases and may continue to do so. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future.

#### SEASONALITY

Our nightclub operations are affected by seasonal factors. Historically, we have experienced reduced revenues from April through September with the strongest operating results occurring during October through March. Our experience indicates that there are no seasonal fluctuations in our Internet activities.

#### GROWTH STRATEGY

We believe that our nightclub operations can continue to grow organically and through careful entry into markets and demographic segments with high growth potential. Our growth strategy is: (a) to open new clubs after market analysis, (b) to acquire existing clubs in locations that are consistent with our growth and income targets and which appear receptive to the upscale club formula we have developed, (c) to form joint ventures or partnerships to reduce start-up and operating costs, with us contributing equity in the form of our brand name and management expertise, (d) to develop new club concepts that are consistent with our management and marketing skills, and/or (e) to acquire real estate in connection with club operations, although some clubs may be in leased premises.

During fiscal 2008, we acquired a media division for a total cost of \$1.1 million. This acquisition was funded primarily through issuance of our restricted common stock valued at \$369,754, and \$700,000 in cash. This media operation had total revenues of approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.4 million for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively and net losses of approximately \$67,000, \$156,000 and \$242,000.

During fiscal 2008, we acquired five existing nightclub operations and 49% of an existing nightclub operation for a total cost of \$69.8 million, including real property of \$14.8 million. These acquisitions were funded primarily through indebtedness of \$21 million, including real property debt of \$8 million, issuance of our restricted common stock valued at \$13 million, \$701,711 in debt forgiveness, and \$35.4 million in cash. These nightclub operations (exclusive of the Las Vegas club closed in 2011 and the Austin club in which we sold 60% in 2011) had total revenues of approximately \$34.9 million, \$41.6 million and \$40.7 million for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and pretax income of approximately \$11.0 million, \$9.4 million and \$9.2 million.

During fiscal 2009, we acquired one nightclub operation for cash of approximately \$2.4 million. The closing occurred on September 30, 2009. This acquisition was funded with cash of \$2.3 million. This nightclub operation had total revenues of approximately \$3.6 million and \$3.8 million in 2011 and 2010, respectively and net income (loss) before taxes of approximately \$295,000 and \$(13,000) for 2011 and 2010, respectively.

During fiscal 2010, we acquired three existing nightclub operations for a total cost of approximately \$9.2 million, including real property of approximately \$4.6 million. These acquisitions were funded primarily with cash of approximately \$5.9 million, real property debt of approximately \$2.5 million, and a seller's common stock which we owned, valued at approximately \$795,000. These nightclub operations had total revenues of approximately \$7.3 million and \$4.5 million and net income before taxes of approximately \$609,000 and \$432,000 for fiscal years 2011 and 2010, respectively.

During fiscal 2011, we acquired three existing nightclub operations and opened another for a total cost of approximately \$11.3 million, including real property of approximately \$6.4 million. These acquisitions were funded with cash. These nightclub operations had total revenues of approximately \$1.6 million for fiscal year 2011, and net loss before taxes of approximately \$(620,000).

We continue to evaluate opportunities to acquire new nightclubs and anticipate acquiring new locations that fit our business model as we have done in the past. The acquisition of additional clubs will require us to obtain additional debt or issuance of our common stock, or both. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain additional financing on reasonable terms in the future, if at all, should the need arise. An inability to obtain such additional financing could have an adverse effect on our growth strategy.

In our Internet division, we plan to focus on high-margin Internet activities that leverage our marketing skills while requiring a low level of start-up cost and ongoing operating costs and refine and tune our Internet sites for better positioning in organic search rankings amongst the major search providers. We will restructure affiliate programs to provide higher incentives to our current affiliates to better promote our Internet sites, while actively seeking new affiliates to send traffic to our Internet sites.

In addition to their strong cash flow, the acquisition of the Media Division has enabled us to create new marketing synergies with major industry product suppliers and new national advertising opportunities. It also provides us with additional diversification of our revenue and income streams while remaining within our core competency.

#### Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The only items in our financial statements applicable to this section are put options which are reported in our balance sheet as derivative liabilities and temporary equity. The disclosure required by this section is contained in "Put Options" above.

#### Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The information required by this Item begins on Page 37.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of  
Rick's Cabaret International, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company"), as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in permanent stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2011. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and 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 the Company, as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated December 14, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion.

/s/ WHITLEY PENN LLP

Dallas, Texas  
December 14, 2011

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders  
Rick's Cabaret International, Inc.

We have audited Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the "Company") internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2011 based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit 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 effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of September 30, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in permanent stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended September 30, 2011, and our report dated December 14, 2011, expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ WHITLEY PENN LLP

Dallas, Texas  
December 14, 2011

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RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)	September 30,	
	2011	2010
<b>Assets</b>		
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$9,698	\$18,599
Accounts receivable:		
Trade, net	779	662
Other, net	1,161	204
Marketable securities	515	-
Inventories	1,174	1,082
Deferred tax asset	5,195	1,504
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,025	863
Assets of discontinued operations	112	4,851
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>19,659</b>	<b>27,765</b>
Property and equipment, net	65,892	56,786
<b>Other assets:</b>		
Goodwill and indefinite lived intangibles, net	65,642	61,761
Definite lived intangibles, net	1,091	1,139
Other	1,093	920
<b>Total other assets</b>	<b>67,826</b>	<b>63,820</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$153,377</b>	<b>\$148,371</b>
<b>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$1,215	\$696
Accrued liabilities	2,766	4,301
Texas patron tax liability	6,830	3,955
Current portion of derivative liabilities	1,209	1,276
Current portion of long-term debt	5,494	7,883
Liabilities of discontinued operations	177	588
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>17,691</b>	<b>18,699</b>
Deferred tax liability	23,033	15,288
Other long-term liabilities	785	719
Long-term debt	30,060	34,803
Derivative liabilities at fair value, less current portion	-	1,243
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>71,569</b>	<b>70,752</b>
<b>Commitments and contingencies</b>		
Temporary equity - Common stock, subject to put rights 66 and 198 shares, respectively	1,586	4,366
<b>PERMANENT STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:</b>		

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Preferred stock, \$.10 par, 1,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, \$.01 par, 20,000 shares authorized; 9,604 and 9,766 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	96	98
Additional paid-in capital	61,446	62,326
Accumulated other comprehensive income	10	-
Retained earnings	15,361	7,515
Total Rick's permanent stockholders' equity	76,913	69,939
Noncontrolling interests	3,309	3,314
Total permanent stockholders' equity	80,222	73,253
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$153,377	\$148,371

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
<b>Revenues:</b>			
Sales of alcoholic beverages	\$ 32,575	\$ 28,532	\$ 23,641
Sales of food and merchandise	7,402	6,327	5,615
Service revenues	38,178	34,179	31,786
Internet revenues	470	562	641
Media revenues	1,248	1,440	1,404
Other	3,618	3,023	2,328
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>83,491</b>	<b>74,063</b>	<b>65,415</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>			
Cost of goods sold	10,427	9,136	7,884
Salaries and wages	18,321	16,305	14,799
Stock-based compensation	8	405	96
<b>Other general and administrative:</b>			
Taxes and permits	12,542	11,452	8,351
Charge card fees	1,361	1,229	1,300
Rent	2,988	2,737	2,166
Legal and professional	2,289	3,002	2,848
Advertising and marketing	3,471	3,167	2,588
Depreciation and amortization	3,904	3,225	2,806
Insurance	1,157	985	894
Utilities	1,605	1,507	1,390
Impairment of assets	-	3,574	-
Other	6,624	5,948	5,258
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>64,697</b>	<b>62,672</b>	<b>50,380</b>
<b>Income from operations</b>	<b>18,794</b>	<b>11,391</b>	<b>15,035</b>
<b>Other income (expense):</b>			
Interest income	118	19	16
Interest expense	(3,930)	(4,023)	(3,352)
Interest expense – loan origination costs	(359)	(450)	(65)
Gain (loss) on change in fair value of derivative instruments	129	(31)	145
Gain on settlement of debt	903	-	-
Gain (loss) on sale of property and other	-	(3)	182
<b>Income from continuing operations before income taxes</b>	<b>15,655</b>	<b>6,903</b>	<b>11,961</b>
Income taxes	5,403	2,998	4,013
<b>Income from continuing operations</b>	<b>10,252</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>7,948</b>
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(2,195)	(11,603)	(2,446)
<b>Net income (loss)</b>	<b>8,057</b>	<b>(7,698)</b>	<b>5,502</b>
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(211)	(260)	(294)
<b>Net income (loss) attributable to Rick's Cabaret International, Inc.</b>	<b>\$ 7,846</b>	<b>\$ (7,958)</b>	<b>\$ 5,208</b>
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Rick's shareholders:</b>			

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Income from continuing operations	\$	1.01	\$	0.38	\$	0.83
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.22)		(1.20)		(0.26)
Net income (loss)	\$	0.79	\$	(0.82)	\$	0.56
<b>Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Rick's shareholders:</b>						
Income from continuing operations	\$	1.01	\$	0.38	\$	0.81
Loss from discontinued operations		(0.22)		(1.20)		(0.26)
Net income (loss)	\$	0.79	\$	(0.82)	\$	0.55
<b>Weighted average number of common shares outstanding:</b>						
Basic		9,930		9,697		9,266
Diluted		9,932		9,697		9,428

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

## RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN PERMANENT STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years Ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009  
(in thousands)

	Common Stock		Accumulated			Treasury Stock		Noncontrolling Interests	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Retained Earnings	Number of Shares	Amount		
Balance at October 1, 2008	9,689	\$ 97	\$ 53,948	\$ (13)	\$ 10,265	909	\$ (1,294)	\$ 3,325	\$ 66,328
Stock options exercised	300	3	745	-	-	-	-	-	748
Change in temporary equity	-	-	547	-	-	-	-	-	547
Issuance of warrants	-	-	539	-	-	-	-	-	539
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	304	(1,486)	-	(1,486)
Cancelled treasury shares	(1,109)	(11)	(2,769)	-	-	(1,213)	2,780	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	96	-	-	-	-	-	96
Record derivative liability	-	-	1,424	-	-	-	-	-	1,424
Payments to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(300)	(300)
Change in available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Net income	-	-	-	-	5,208	-	-	294	5,502
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,515
Balance at September 30, 2009	8,880	89	54,530	-	15,473	-	-	3,319	73,411
Stock options exercised	20	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	56
Change in temporary equity	29	-	1,045	-	-	-	-	-	1,045
Common stock issued for debt and interest	895	9	7,454	-	-	-	-	-	7,463
Issuance of warrants	-	-	435	-	-	-	-	-	435
Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	198	(1,599)	-	(1,599)
Cancelled treasury shares	(58)	-	(1,599)	-	-	(198)	1,599	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	405	-	-	-	-	-	405
Payments to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(265)	(265)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(7,958)	-	-	260	(7,698)
Balance at September 30, 2010	9,766	98	62,326	-	7,515	-	-	3,314	73,253
Stock options exercised	25	-	189	-	-	-	-	-	189
Change in temporary equity	-	-	518	-	-	-	-	-	518
Common stock issued for debt and interest	26	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	270
Settlement of lawsuit	70	1	1,399	-	-	-	-	-	1,400

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Purchase of treasury shares	-	-	-	-	-	415	(3,267)	-	(3,267)
Cancelled treasury shares	(283)	(3)	(3,264)	-	-	(415)	3,267	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Payments to noncontrolling interests	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(216)	(216)
Change in available-for-sale securities	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	10
Net income	-	-	-	-	7,846	-	-	211	8,057
Comprehensive income									8,067
Balance at September 30, 2011	9,604	\$ 96	\$ 61,446	\$ 10	\$ 15,361	-	\$ -	\$ 3,309	\$ 80,222

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)	Years Ended September 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 8,057	\$ (7,698)	\$ 5,502
Loss from discontinued operations	2,195	11,603	2,446
Income (loss) from continuing operations	10,252	3,905	7,948
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,904	3,225	2,806
Deferred taxes	3,776	422	853
(Gain) loss on sale of property and other	-	3	(182)
Gain on settlement of debt	(903)	-	-
Impairment of assets	-	3,574	-
Amortization of note discount	145	143	30
(Gain) loss on change in fair value of derivative instruments	(129)	31	(145)
Write-off of prepaid loan origination costs	-	274	-
Beneficial conversion	-	23	23
Deferred rents	65	78	104
Stock compensation expense	8	405	96
Other	-	-	13
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(1,075)	(256)	138
Inventories	(91)	(5)	480
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(306)	(159)	(510)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,144	5,783	(1,142)
Cash provided by operating activities of continuing operations	17,790	17,446	10,512
Cash provided by (used in) operating activities of discontinued operations	1,091	(106)	(1,545)
Net cash provided by operating activities	18,881	17,340	8,967
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from sale of property	-	-	729
Acquisition of marketable securities	(505)	(1,009)	-
Additions to property and equipment	(11,533)	(5,922)	(1,648)
Acquisition of businesses, net of cash acquired	(4,281)	(5,851)	(2,393)
Payments from notes receivable	-	-	25
Cash used in investing activities of continuing operations	(16,319)	(12,782)	(3,287)
Cash used in investing activities of discontinued operations	(21)	(115)	(503)
Net cash used in investing activities	(16,340)	(12,897)	(3,790)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from stock options exercised	189	56	745
Proceeds from long-term debt	750	8,740	7,200
Purchase of put options and payments on derivative instrument	(2,043)	(2,697)	(1,149)
Payments on long-term debt	(6,855)	(2,478)	(2,808)
Purchase of treasury stock	(3,267)	(1,599)	(1,486)

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Distribution to minority interests	(216)	(265)	(300)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities of continuing operations	(11,442)	1,757	2,202
<b>NET INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH</b>	<b>(8,901)</b>	<b>6,200</b>	<b>7,379</b>
<b>CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>12,399</b>	<b>5,020</b>
<b>CASH AT END OF PERIOD</b>	<b>\$ 9,698</b>	<b>\$ 18,599</b>	<b>\$ 12,399</b>
<b>CASH PAID DURING PERIOD FOR:</b>			
Interest	\$ 4,050	\$ 3,192	\$ 3,216
Income taxes	\$ 2,613	\$ 1,001	\$ 2,833

Non-cash transactions:

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company purchased and retired 415,384 common treasury shares. The cost of these shares was \$3.3 million.

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company issued 26,320 shares of common stock for debt aggregating \$269,780.

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company transferred 70,000 shares aggregating \$1.4 million from temporary equity to permanent equity in connection with the settlement of certain cross-litigation.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company retired certain debt and accrued interest aggregating \$7.5 million in exchange for 895,255 shares of the Company's common stock.

In June 2010, the Company issued detachable warrants in conjunction with debt to acquire 179,513 common shares of the Company. The warrants were valued at \$434,571 and this amount is classified as a discount on the related debt with the offset to additional paid-in capital and amortized over the life of the debt.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company retired 197,950 shares of treasury stock at a cost aggregating \$1.6 million.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the Company incurred debt amounting to approximately \$4.7 million in connection with acquiring businesses and real estate.

In June 2009, the Company retired 1.2 million shares of treasury stock at a cost of \$2.8 million by a charge to additional paid-in capital.

In April 2009, the Company acquired 15,218 of its shares subject to put options with notes payable totaling \$350,000.

In April 2009, the Company transferred \$5.2 million from temporary equity and recorded the fair value of the resulting derivative financial instrument of \$3.8 million. The difference was recognized in additional paid-in capital.

In March 2009, the Company sold 100% of the common stock of Texas S&I which owned and operated the Encounters nightclub for \$40,000, including a note for \$35,000.

In August 2009, the Company issued \$7.2 million in convertible debentures and issued common stock warrants to the creditors. The warrants were valued at \$539,178 and the unamortized portion is recognized as a discount on the related debt in the accompanying balance sheet.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

A. Nature of Business

Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. (the "Company") is a Texas corporation incorporated in 1994. Through its subsidiaries, the Company currently owns and operates nightclubs that offer live adult entertainment, restaurant, and bar operations. These nightclubs are located in Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Dallas and Fort Worth, Texas, as well as Minneapolis, Minnesota, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Charlotte, North Carolina, New York, New York, Miami Gardens, Florida, and Indianapolis, Indiana. The Company also owns and operates several adult entertainment Internet websites and a media division. The Company's corporate offices are located in Houston, Texas.

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, forecasted future events and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and assumptions may vary under different assumptions or conditions. We evaluate our estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis. We believe the accounting policies below are critical in the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations.

Basis of Accounting

The accounts are maintained and the consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Changes in Accounting

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted an amendment to ASC 810, Consolidation, which requires certain changes to the presentation of our financial statements. This amendment requires the Company to classify earnings attributable to noncontrolling interests (previously referred to as "minority interests") as part of consolidated net income (loss) and to include the accumulated amount of noncontrolling interests as part of shareholders' equity. The net earnings amounts we have previously reported are now presented as "Net earnings attributable to Rick's Cabaret International, Inc.". Similarly, in our presentation of shareholders' equity, we distinguish between equity amounts attributable to Rick's shareholders and amounts attributable to the noncontrolling interests – previously classified as minority interest outside of shareholders' equity. In addition to these financial reporting changes, this guidance provides for significant changes in accounting related to noncontrolling interests; specifically, increases and decreases in our controlling financial interests in consolidated subsidiaries will be reported in equity similar to treasury stock transactions. If a change in ownership of a consolidated subsidiary results in loss of control and deconsolidation, any retained ownership interests are remeasured with the gain or loss reported in net earnings.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

#### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains deposits in several financial institutions, which may at times exceed amounts covered by insurance provided by the U.S. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation ("FDIC"). The Company has not experienced any losses related to amounts in excess of FDIC limits.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Accounts and Notes Receivable

Trade accounts receivable for the nightclub operation is primarily comprised of credit card charges, which are generally converted to cash in two to five days after a purchase is made. The media division's accounts receivable is primarily comprised of receivables for advertising sales and Expo registration. The Company's accounts receivable, other is comprised of employee advances and other miscellaneous receivables. The long-term portion of notes receivable are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The Company recognizes interest income on notes receivable based on the terms of the agreement and based upon management's evaluation that the notes receivable and interest income will be collected. The Company recognizes allowances for doubtful accounts or notes when, based on management judgment, circumstances indicate that accounts or notes receivable will not be collected.

Inventories

Inventories include alcoholic beverages, food, and Company merchandise. Inventories are carried at the lower of cost (on a first-in, first-out ("FIFO") basis), or market.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Provisions for depreciation and amortization are made using straight-line rates over the estimated useful lives of the related assets and the shorter of useful lives or terms of the applicable leases for leasehold improvements. Buildings have estimated useful lives ranging from 29 to 40 years. Furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements have estimated useful lives between five and 40 years. Expenditures for major renewals and betterments that extend the useful lives are capitalized. Expenditures for normal maintenance and repairs are expensed as incurred. The cost of assets sold or abandoned and the related accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and any gains or losses are charged or credited in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations of the respective period.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

FASB ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Others, addresses the accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets. Under FASB ASC 350, goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are no longer amortized, but reviewed on an annual basis for impairment, or sooner if there is an indication of impairment. The Company reviews property and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of these assets is measured by comparison of its carrying amounts to future undiscounted cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If property and equipment and intangible assets with definite lives are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized equals the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its fair value. Assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows when assessing impairment, principally at the club level. Cash flows for our club assets are identified at the individual club level. The Company's annual evaluation for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets was performed as of September 30, 2011, based on a projected discounted cash flow method using a discount rate determined by management to be commensurate with the risk inherent in the current business model. Certain of the Company's recent acquisitions, specifically Las Vegas, Philadelphia and the original

Rick's Cabaret in Austin (now a 40% investment operated as "The Mansion"), have been underperforming, principally due to the recent general economic downturn, especially in Las Vegas, but also due to certain specific operational issues, such as the change of concept in Philadelphia and the cab fare marketing issues in Las Vegas. The value of these assets was determined utilizing a net asset value approach since these clubs are not currently producing cash flows. As of September 30, 2010, the Company recognized \$20.5 million as a net asset impairment on these properties. All of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets relate to the nightclub segment, except for \$567,000 related to the acquisition of the media division. Definite lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated lives. Fully amortized assets are written-off against accumulated amortization.

#### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Company calculates the fair value of its assets and liabilities which qualify as financial instruments and includes this additional information in the notes to consolidated financial statements when the fair value is different than the carrying value of these financial instruments. The estimated fair value of accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the relatively short maturity of these instruments. The carrying value of short and long-term debt also approximates fair value since these instruments bear market rates of interest. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - continued

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for financial instruments that are indexed to and potentially settled in, its own stock, including stock put options, in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging – Contracts in Entity's Own Equity. Under certain circumstances that would require the Company to settle these equity items in cash, and without regard to probability, FASB ASC 815 would require the classification of all or part of the item as a liability and the adjustment of that reclassified amount to fair value at each reporting date, with such adjustments reflected in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. The first instrument to meet the requirements of FASB ASC 815 for derivative accounting occurred in the quarter ended June 30, 2009 when the Company renegotiated the payback terms of certain put options and agreed to pledge as collateral to certain holders a second lien on certain property.

The fair value of the derivative liabilities when the securities became derivatives were estimated to be \$3.8 million in accordance with FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	73	%
Expected life	3.42	years
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	1.34	%

The related put options were recognized in temporary equity in the amount of \$5.2 million at the time they were issued. The difference between that amount and the value of the derivative of \$3.8 million, amounting to \$1.4 million, was included in additional paid-in capital. The fair value of the derivative liabilities as of September 30, 2011 were estimated to be \$1.2 million in accordance with FASB ASC 820, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	37	%
Expected life	1.00	year
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	0.13	%

The gain (loss) for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 recognized in earnings amounted to \$128,944, \$(31,314) and \$145,374, respectively.

Comprehensive Income

The Company reports comprehensive income (loss) in accordance with the provisions of FASB ASC 220, Reporting Comprehensive Income. Comprehensive income (loss) consists of net income and gains (losses) on available-for-sale marketable securities and is presented in the consolidated statements of changes in permanent stockholders' equity.

Revenue Recognition

The Company recognizes revenue from the sale of alcoholic beverages, food and merchandise, other revenues and services at the point-of-sale upon receipt of cash, check, or credit card charge.

The Company recognizes Internet revenue from monthly subscriptions to its online entertainment sites when notification of a new or existing subscription and its related fee are received from the third party hosting company or from the credit card company, usually two to three days after the transaction has occurred. The monthly fee is not refundable. The Company recognizes Internet auction revenue when payment is received from the credit card as revenues are not deemed estimable nor collection deemed probable prior to that point.

Revenues from the sale of magazines and advertising content are recognized when the issue is published and shipped. Revenues and external expenses related to the Company's annual Expo convention are recognized upon the completion of the convention in August.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Sales and Liquor Taxes

The Company recognizes sales and liquor taxes paid as revenues and an equal expense in accordance with FASB ASC 605, Revenue Recognition. Total sales and liquor taxes aggregated \$6.0 million, \$5.6 million and \$4.5 million for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Advertising and Marketing

Advertising and marketing expenses are primarily comprised of costs related to public advertisements and giveaways, which are used for promotional purposes. Advertising and marketing expenses are expensed as incurred and are included in operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined using the liability method in accordance with FASB ASC 740, Income Taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. In addition, a valuation allowance is established to reduce any deferred tax asset for which it is determined that it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

FASB ASC 740 creates a single model to address accounting for uncertainty in tax positions by prescribing a minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. FASB ASC 740 also provides guidance on derecognition, measurement, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. There are no unrecognized tax benefits to disclose in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Equity Method of Accounting for Investments

Investments in companies in which the company has a 20% to 50% interest are carried at cost, adjusted for the Company's proportionate share of their undistributed earnings or losses. The 40% investment in one company is recorded in other assets and is a nominal amount.

Put Options

In certain situations, the Company has issued restricted common shares as partial consideration for acquisitions of certain businesses or assets. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the governing acquisition agreements, the holder of such shares has the right, but not the obligation, to put a fixed number of the shares on a monthly basis back to the Company at a fixed price per share. The Company may elect during any given month to either buy the monthly shares or, if management elects not to do so, the holder can sell the monthly shares in the open market, and any deficiency between the amount which the holder receives from the sale of the monthly shares and the value of shares will be paid

by the Company. The Company has accounted for these shares in accordance with the guidance established by FASB ASC 480, Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity as a reclassification of the value of the shares from permanent to temporary equity. As the shares become due, the Company transfers the value of the shares back to permanent equity. Also see “Derivative Financial Instruments” above.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Earnings (Loss) Per Common Share

The Company computes earnings (loss) per share in accordance with FASB ASC 260, Earnings Per Share. FASB ASC 260 provides for the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share. Basic earnings per share includes no dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share reflect the potential dilution of securities that could share in the earnings of the Company. Potential common stock shares consist of shares that may arise from outstanding dilutive common stock options and warrants (the number of which is computed using the “treasury stock method”) and from outstanding convertible debentures (the number of which is computed using the “if converted method”). Diluted earnings per share (“EPS”) considers the potential dilution that could occur if the Company’s outstanding common stock options, warrants and convertible debentures were converted into common stock that then shared in the Company’s earnings (loss) (as adjusted for interest expense, that would no longer occur if the debentures were converted).

Net earnings (loss) applicable to common stock and the weighted average number of shares used for basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share computations are summarized in the table that follows:

(in thousands, except per share data)

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
<b>Basic earnings per share:</b>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 10,041	\$ 3,645	\$ 7,654
Loss from discontinued operations, net of income taxes	(2,195 )	(11,603 )	(2,446 )
Net income attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 7,846	\$ (7,958 )	\$ 5,208
Average number of common shares outstanding	9,930	9,697	9,266
<b>Basic earnings (loss) per share:</b>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.83
Discontinued operations	\$(0.22 )	\$(1.20 )	\$(0.26 )
Net income (loss) attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 0.79	\$ (0.82 )	\$ 0.56
<b>Diluted earnings per share:</b>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 10,041	\$ 3,645	\$ 7,654
Adjustment to net earnings from assumed conversion of debentures (1)	-	-	-
Adjusted income from continuing operations	10,041	3,645	7,654
Discontinued operations	(2,195 )	(11,603 )	(2,446 )
Adjusted net income (loss) attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 7,846	\$ (7,958 )	\$ 5,208
<b>Average number of common shares outstanding:</b>			
Common shares outstanding	9,930	9,697	9,266
Potential dilutive shares resulting from exercise of warrants and options (2)	2	-	162
Potential dilutive shares resulting from conversion of debentures (3)	-	-	-
Total average number of common shares outstanding used for dilution	9,932	9,697	9,428
<b>Diluted earnings (loss) per share:</b>			
Income from continuing operations attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$ 1.01	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.81
Discontinued operations	\$(0.22 )	\$(1.20 )	\$(0.26 )

Net income (loss) attributable to Rick's shareholders	\$0.79	\$(0.82	) \$0.55
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\*EPS may not foot due to rounding.

Additional shares for options, warrants and debentures amounting to 1,533 for the year ended September 30, 2011 were not considered since they would be antidilutive.

(1) Represents interest expense on dilutive convertible securities that would not occur if they were assumed converted.

(2) All outstanding warrants and options were considered for the EPS computation.

(3) Convertible debentures (principal and accrued interest) outstanding at September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 totaling \$7,210, \$9,565 and \$7,892, respectively, were convertible into common stock at a price of \$10.25 and \$10.00 in 2011, \$10.25 and \$12.00 per share in 2010 and \$8.75 and \$12.00 in 2009. No debentures were dilutive in the three years.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

B. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – continued

Stock Options

At September 30, 2011, the Company has stock options outstanding, which are described more fully in Note I. The Company accounts for its stock options under the recognition and measurement principals of fair value set forth in FASB ASC Topic 718 Compensation – Stock Compensation. The compensation cost recognized for the year ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 was \$8,254, \$405,229 and \$96,171, respectively. There were 25,000, 20,000 and 300,000 stock option exercises for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Fair Value Accounting

In December 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157 (ASC 820), Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 clarifies the definition of fair value, describes methods used to appropriately measure fair value, and expands fair value disclosure requirements, but does not change existing guidance as to whether or not an instrument is carried at fair value. For financial assets and liabilities, SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, which required the Company to adopt these provisions in fiscal 2009. For nonfinancial assets and liabilities, SFAS No. 157 is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, which required the Company to adopt these provisions in fiscal 2010.

SFAS No. 157 establishes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in the valuation methodologies in measuring fair value:

- Level 1 – Observable inputs that reflect quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.
- Level 2 – Include other inputs that are directly or indirectly observable in the marketplace.
- Level 3 – Unobservable inputs which are supported by little or no market activity.

The fair value hierarchy also requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value.

The Company's derivative liabilities have been measured principally utilizing Level 2 inputs.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141R, Business Combinations (“SFAS 141”), and Statement No. 160, Non-controlling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements, an amendment of ARB No. 51 (“SFAS 160”), (ASC 805). SFAS 141R modifies the accounting and disclosure requirements for business combinations and broadens the scope of the previous standard to apply to all transactions in which one entity obtains control over another business. SFAS 160 establishes new accounting and reporting standards for non-controlling interests in subsidiaries. The Company was required to apply the provisions of the new standards in the first quarter of fiscal 2010. Early adoption was not permitted for these new standards. The adoption of these standards did not have a material impact on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, new guidance was issued regarding improving disclosures about fair value measurements. This standard amends the disclosure guidance with respect to fair value measurements for both interim and annual

reporting periods. Specifically, this standard requires new disclosures for significant transfers of assets or liabilities between Level 1 and Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy; separate disclosures for purchases, sales, issuance and settlements of Level 3 fair value items on a gross rather than net, basis; and more robust disclosure of the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure Level 2 and Level 3 assets and liabilities. Except for the detailed disclosures of changes in Level 3 items, which were effective as of October 1, 2011, the remaining new disclosure requirements were effective as of October 1, 2010.

In September 2011 new guidance was issued regarding the goodwill impairment testing for reporting units. This guidance gives the entity the option to perform a qualitative assessment and determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company will early adopt this guidance beginning with our Form 10-Q for the quarter ending December 31, 2011.

In June 2011 new guidance was issued regarding the disclosure of the components of comprehensive income. This guidance gives the entity the option to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In either option, an entity is required to present each component of net income along with total net income, each component of other comprehensive income along with a total for other comprehensive income, and a total amount for comprehensive income. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity. This guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income or when an item of other comprehensive income must be reclassified to net income. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011 and is required to be adopted retrospectively. The Company will adopt this guidance beginning with our Form 10-Q for the quarter ending March 31, 2012.

C. Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation, particularly in relation to discontinued operations.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
SEPTEMBER 30, 2011 AND 2010

D. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment consisted of the following:

(in thousands, except per share data)	September 30,	
	2011	2010
Buildings and land	\$ 48,007	\$ 39,154
Leasehold improvements	16,399	15,207
Furniture	3,933	2,958
Equipment	14,353	11,960
Total property and equipment	82,692	69,279
Less accumulated depreciation	16,800	12,493
Property and equipment, net	\$ 65,892	\$ 56,786

E. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and intangible assets consisted of the following:

(in thousands)	September 30,	
	2011	2010
<b>Indefinite useful lives:</b>		
Goodwill	\$ 23,550	\$ 21,021
Licenses	42,092	40,740
<b>Amortization Period</b>		
<b>Definite useful lives:</b>		
Discounted leases	18 & 6 years	46
Unamortized non-compete agreements	5 years	1,045
Total goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 66,733	\$ 62,900

(in thousands)	2011		2010	
	Licenses	Goodwill	Licenses	Goodwill
Beginning balance	\$ 40,740	\$ 21,021	\$ 41,058	\$ 20,320
Intangibles acquired	1,150	2,731	3,459	701
Impairment	-	-	(3,574 )	-
Other	202	(202 )	(203 )	-
Ending balance	\$ 42,092	\$ 23,550	\$ 40,740	\$ 21,021

Future amortization expense related to definite lived intangible assets subject to amortization at September 30, 2011 for each of the years in the five-year period ending September 30, 2015 and thereafter is (in thousands): 2012 - \$438, 2013 - \$276, 2014 - \$162, 2015 - \$122, 2016 - \$71, and thereafter - \$22.



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E. Goodwill and Intangible Assets – continued

Goodwill and indefinite lived intangible assets consist of sexually oriented business licenses or goodwill, which were obtained as part of the acquisitions. These licenses are the result of zoning ordinances, thus are valid indefinitely, subject to filing annual renewal applications, which are done at minimal costs to the Company. As cash flows are expected to continue indefinitely, in accordance with FASB ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other, the licenses are determined to have indefinite useful lives. The discounted cash flow method of income approach was used in calculating the value of these licenses in a business combination. Impairment of intangible assets was \$3,574,000 as of September 30, 2010, representing the impairment of the Philadelphia club.

F. Long-term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of:

(in thousands)		September 30, 2011	2010
Notes payable at 9-11%, mature August 2015	*	\$ 1,703	\$ 1,839
Notes payable at 10%, mature December 2014 and January 2015	*	2,460	2,548
Note payable at 7%, matures October 2012, collateralized by assets of RCI Entertainment North Carolina, Inc.		61	114
Note payable at 7.5%, matured August 2011	*	-	828
Note payable at 7%, matures December 2019	*	288	312
Note payable at 7.25%, matures May 2013	*	1,432	1,676
Notes payable at 14%, mature November 30, 2010, collateralized by stocks of Miami Gardens Square One, Inc. and Stellar Management, Inc.		9,506	10,000
Note payable at 6.15%, matures February 2028, collateralized by an aircraft		1,408	1,454
Note payable at the greater of 2% above prime or 7.5%, (7.5% at September 30, 2011), matures April 2013	*	3,345	3,439
Note payable at the greater of 2% above prime or 7.5%, (7.5% at September 30, 2011), matures June 2013	*	4,019	4,129
Convertible note payable at 10%, matured October 2010	*	-	123
Note payable at 8%		-	2,422
4% notes payable converted from put options		-	105
Note payable at 7%, matures April 2025	*	2,076	2,165
Note payable at 6.3%, matures June 2030, collateralized by an aircraft		502	515
Notes payable at 4.75%-7.25%, mature December 2014 and September 2019	*	1,815	2,213
10% convertible debentures		6,189	8,804
Convertible note payable from a related party at 10%, matures August 1, 2014		750	-
<b>Total debt</b>		<b>35,554</b>	<b>42,686</b>
<b>Less current portion</b>		<b>5,494</b>	<b>7,883</b>

Total long-term debt	\$ 30,060	\$ 34,803
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\* Collateralized by real estate

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RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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F. Long-term Debt – continued

Following is a summary of long-term debt at September 30:

(in thousands)

	2011	2010
Secured by real estate	\$ 17,138	\$ 19,272
Secured by stock in subsidiary	9,506	10,000
Other	8,910	13,414
	\$ 35,554	\$ 42,686

On October 12, 2007, the Company borrowed \$1 million from an investment company under terms of a 10% convertible debenture. Interest only is payable quarterly until the principal plus accrued interest is due in nine equal quarterly payments beginning in October 2008. The debenture was subject to optional redemption at any time after 366 days from the date of issuance at 100% of the principal face amount plus accrued interest. The debenture plus any outstanding convertible interest was convertible by the holder into shares of the Company's common stock at any time prior to the maturity date at the conversion price of \$12 per share. The note was paid off during the year ended September 30, 2011.

On April 29, 2009, the Company entered into a modification to two secured promissory notes whereby the due date for the \$5 million of principal due and payable by the Company under each note was extended by two years from November 2010 to November 2012. All other terms and conditions of the promissory notes remain the same. The Company paid a total of \$150,000 to the holders of the notes as consideration for their agreement to extend the notes for two years through November 2012. The \$150,000 paid will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. The Company accounted for this transaction in accordance with FASB ASC 470, Debt.

On September 30, 2010, the two secured promissory notes were modified again. Under the modified terms the promissory notes become 10 year amortized facilities that provides for equal monthly payments and will be fully paid on September 30, 2020, rather than a balloon payment for the entire amount that would have been due on November 30, 2012. Interest on the modified note remains at 14 percent. The Company paid each holder \$50,000 as consideration for entering into the extension. The \$100,000 paid will be amortized as an adjustment of interest expense over the remaining life of the notes. The Company accounted for this transaction in accordance with FASB ASC 470, Debt.

As part of the acquisition of the Platinum Club II in Dallas, the Company acquired the Real Property from Wire Way, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Wire Way"). Pursuant to a Real Estate Purchase and Sale Agreement (the "Real Estate Agreement") dated May 10, 2008, the Company paid total consideration of \$6 million, which was paid \$1.6 million in cash and \$4.4 million through the issuance of a five (5) year promissory note (the "Promissory Note"). The Promissory Note bears interest at a varying rate at the greater of (i) two percent (2%) above the Prime Rate or (ii) seven and one-half percent (7.5%), which is guaranteed by the Company and by Eric Langan, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, individually.

On August 6, 2009, the Company completed the sale of an aggregate of \$7.2 million in 10% Convertible Debentures (the "2009 Debentures") to certain accredited investors (the "Holders"). On April 16, 2010, the Company sent a Notice of Redemption to all of the Holders, thereby exercising its right to redeem all of the 2009 Debentures, including the

entire outstanding principal amount of all the 2009 Debentures and any accrued but unpaid interest thereon. Upon receipt of such Notice of Redemption, all of the Holders exercised their right to convert the principal amount plus all accrued but unpaid interest thereon of the 2009 Debentures at the conversion price of \$8.75 per share in lieu of receiving a cash payment (pursuant to the terms of the 2009 Debentures), effective as of May 3, 2010. Accordingly, on May 4, 2010, the Company issued an aggregate of 842,972 shares of its common stock to these Holders, in conversion of an aggregate of \$7.2 million of outstanding principal and an aggregate of \$176,000 of outstanding interest on such 2009 Debentures. As a result of this conversion, the Company made no cash payments to the Holders in connection with the Notice of Redemption. Concurrent with the retirement of the debt, the Company was required to write off, as interest expense, the unamortized portion of its related loan origination costs, amounting to \$274,425.

In connection with the sale of the 2009 Debentures, the Company also issued an aggregate of 164,569 detachable warrants (the "Warrants") to the Holders, on a pro-rata basis. The Company issued each Holder a number of Warrants equal to 20% of the number of shares of common stock into which each Holder's Debenture is convertible. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$8.75 and expire on August 5, 2012. The Warrants provide that the Company has the right to require exercise of the Warrants if the closing price of the Company's common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$12.25.

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
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F. Long-term Debt – continued

The \$8.75 conversion price for the 2009 Convertible Debentures was in excess of the market price at date of issuance of \$8.09. The beneficial conversion was calculated by comparing the “effective conversion price” of the debenture to the actual stock price at the transaction date. The “effective conversion price” was calculated by dividing the fair value of the debt, after deducting the fair value of the debt discount due to the issuance of warrants with the debt in the amount of \$539,178, by the convertible shares. The resulting \$8.09 was equal to the stock price at the transaction date; therefore, there was no beneficial conversion feature.

The fair value of the warrants issued in the transaction were estimated to be \$539,178 at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	90	%
Expected lives	1.5 years	
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rates	1.62	%

The fair value of the warrants has been recognized as a discount to the debt and was being amortized as interest expense over the life of the debt. Upon conversion, the unamortized portion of the discount amounting to \$404,383 was charged to additional paid-in capital.

In connection with the acquisition of Joy Club of Austin (now Rick’s Cabaret) in December 2009 (Note N), the Company assumed and entered into certain notes payable aggregating \$2.5 million. These notes bear interest at rates ranging from 4.75% to 7.25% and are payable in monthly installments aggregating \$42,461, including interest. The notes mature in December 2014 and September 2019.

In April 2010, the Company acquired the real estate for the club in Austin, Texas formerly known as Rick’s Cabaret, now operated as “The Mansion”. In connection with the purchase, the Company executed a note to the seller amounting to \$2.2 million. The note is collateralized by the real estate and is payable in monthly installments through April 2013 of \$19,774, including principal and interest at the prime rate plus 4.5% with a minimum rate of 7%.

In June 2010, the Company borrowed \$518,192 from a lender. The funds were used to purchase an aircraft. The debt bears interest at 6.30% with monthly principal and interest payments of \$3,803 beginning July 2010. The note matures in June 2030.

On June 25, 2010, the Company completed the sale of an aggregate of approximately \$9.2 million in 10% Convertible Debentures (the “2010 Debentures”) to certain accredited investors (the “2010 Holders”). The 2010 Debentures bear interest at the rate of 10% per annum and mature on June 25, 2013. The 2010 Debentures are payable with one initial payment of interest only due December 26, 2010, and, thereafter in ten equal quarterly principal payments, plus accrued interest thereon. At the option of the 2010 Holders, the principal amount of the 2010 Debentures and the accrued but unpaid interest thereon may be converted into shares of the Company’s common stock at \$10.25 per share. The 2010 Debentures are redeemable by the Company at any time if the closing price of its common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$13.47 per share. Considering the cost of the associated warrants and issue costs explained below, the effective interest rate on the 2010 Debentures is 13.1%.

In connection with the sale of the 2010 Debentures in June 2010, the Company also issued an aggregate of 179,513 warrants (the "Warrants") to the 2010 Holders, on a pro-rata basis. The Company issued each Holder a number of Warrants equal to 20% of the number of shares of common stock into which each Holder's 2010 Debenture is convertible. The Warrants have an exercise price of \$10.25 and expire on June 25, 2013. The Warrants provide that the Company has the right to require exercise of the Warrants if the closing price of the Company's common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$14.35.

The conversion price for the 2010 Convertible Debentures was determined by negotiation with the creditors. The \$10.25 conversion price was in excess of the market price at date of issuance of \$8.73. The beneficial conversion was calculated by comparing the "effective conversion price" of the debenture to the actual stock price at the transaction date. The "effective conversion price" was calculated by dividing the fair value of the debt, after deducting the fair value of the debt discount due to the issuance of warrants with the debt in the amount of \$462,724, by the convertible shares. The resulting \$9.74 was above the stock price at the transaction date; therefore, there was no beneficial conversion feature.

The fair value of the warrants was estimated to be \$434,571 in accordance with FASB ASC 820, Fair Value Measurements, using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

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F. Long-term Debt – continued

Volatility	68	%
Expected life	1.5 years	
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	1.18	%

The cost of the warrants has been recognized as a discount on the related debt and will be amortized over the life of the debt.

The proceeds from the sale of the 2010 Debentures and Warrants in June 2010 are intended to be utilized to make future acquisitions, and may be utilized for working capital and general corporate purposes.

An adviser to the Company received compensation in the amount of \$460,000, which was capitalized as loan origination cost and will be amortized over the life of the debt, in connection with advising the Company regarding the June 2010 sale of the 2010 Debentures and Warrants. The proceeds from the sale of the Debentures and Warrants are intended to be utilized to make future acquisitions, and may be utilized for working capital and general corporate purposes.

In August 2011, the Company borrowed \$750,000 from an employee. The note bears interest at the rate of 10% per annum and matures on August 1, 2014. The note is payable with one initial payment of interest only due January 1, 2012, and, thereafter in ten interest-only quarterly payments. The principal is payable on August 1, 2014. At the option of the holder, the principal amount of the note and the accrued but unpaid interest thereon may be converted into shares of the Company's common stock at \$10.00 per share. The note is redeemable by the Company after six months at any time if the closing price of its common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is at least \$13.00 per share.

Future maturities of long-term debt consist of the following: (in thousands)

2012	\$5,494
2013	13,541
2014	2,416
2015	3,658
2016	1,306
Thereafter	9,139
Total maturities of long-term debt, net of debt discount	\$35,554

G. Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes on continuing operations consisted of the following for the years ended September 30:

(in thousands)	2011	2010	2009
Current	\$ 1,627	\$ 2,576	\$ 3,160
Deferred	3,776	422	853
Total income tax expense	\$ 5,403	\$ 2,998	\$ 4,013

Income tax expense on continuing operations differs from the “expected” income tax expense computed by applying the U.S. federal statutory rate of 34% to earnings before income taxes for the years ended September 30 as a result of the following:

(in thousands)	2011	2010	2009
Computed expected tax expense	\$ 5,323	\$ 2,347	\$ 4,067
State income taxes	140	105	153
Stock option disqualifying dispositions and other permanent differences	(60 )	546	(207 )
Total income tax expense	\$ 5,403	\$ 2,998	\$ 4,013

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
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G. Income Taxes - continued

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. The significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities at September 30 were as follows:

	(in thousands)	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets (liabilities):			
Definite and indefinite lived intangibles	\$	(14,373 )	\$ (8,838 )
Property and equipment		(8,660 )	(6,728 )
Patron tax		2,241	1,234
Net operating loss carryforward and other		2,954	548
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$	(17,838 )	\$ (13,784 )

The net deferred taxes are recorded in the balance sheets as follows:

	(in thousands)	2011	2010
Current assets	\$	5,195	\$ 1,504
Long-term liabilities		(23,033 )	(15,288 )
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$	(17,838 )	\$ (13,784 )

Included in the Company's deferred tax liabilities at September 30, 2011 is approximately \$14.4 million representing the tax effect of indefinite lived intangible assets from club acquisitions which are not deductible for tax purposes. These deferred tax liabilities will remain in the Company's balance sheet until the related clubs are sold.

The Company may recognize the tax benefit from uncertain tax positions only if it is at least more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained on examination by the taxing authorities, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon settlement with the taxing authorities. We recognize accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of interest expense. We recognize penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of miscellaneous income (expense) in accordance with regulatory requirements.

The Company recognizes interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits in interest expense and penalties in operating expenses. During the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recognized no interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits. The Company or one of its subsidiaries files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states. The last three years remain open to tax examination.

For tax purposes, the Company has recognized a loss for tax purposes of approximately \$13.5 million for the year ended September 30, 2011 upon the closing of the Las Vegas club. The loss will result in a loss for tax purposes for the year of approximately \$2.3 million. This loss will be carried forward to the subsequent year for tax purposes.



RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
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H. Put Options and Temporary Equity

As part of certain of the Company's acquisition transactions, we have entered into Lock-Up/Leak-Out Agreements with the sellers pursuant to which, on or after a contractual period after the closing date, the seller shall have the right, but not the obligation, to have the Company purchase from seller a certain number of our shares of common stock issued in the transactions in an amount and at a rate of not more than a contractual number of the shares per month (the "Monthly Shares") calculated at a price per share equal to a contractual value per share ("Value of the Rick's Shares"). At our election during any given month, we may either buy the Monthly Shares or, if we elect not to buy the Monthly Shares from the seller, then the seller shall sell the Monthly Shares in the open market. Any deficiency between the amount which the seller receives from the sale of the Monthly Shares and the value of the shares shall be paid by us within three (3) business days of the date of sale of the Monthly Shares during that particular month. Our obligation to purchase the Monthly Shares from the Seller shall terminate and cease at such time as the seller has received a contractual amount from the sale of the Rick's Shares and any deficiency. Under the terms of the Lock-Up/Leak-Out Agreements, the seller may not sell more than a contractual number of our shares per 30-day period, regardless of whether the seller "Puts" the shares to us or sells them in the open market or otherwise.

During April and May 2009, we completed renegotiation of terms of certain of our long term debt and a significant portion of outstanding put options. Before the renegotiation, the maximum obligation that could be owed if our stock were valued at zero was \$13.9 million and was recorded in our consolidated balance sheet as Temporary Equity. After the renegotiation, the maximum obligation that could be owed if our stock were valued at zero was \$3.2 million at September 30, 2011. If we are required to buy back any of these put options, the buy-back transaction will be purely a balance sheet transaction, affecting only Temporary Equity or Derivative Liability and Stockholders' Equity and will have no income statement effect. The only income statement effect from these put options is the "mark to market" valuation quarterly of the derivative liability as explained in Note B of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

Following is a schedule of the annual obligation (after the renegotiation) we would have if our stock price remains in the future at the closing market price on September 30, 2011 of \$6.65 per share, of which there can be no assurance: (This includes the derivative financial instruments recognized in our consolidated balance sheet at September 30, 2011.)

For the Year Ended September 30: (in thousands)	
2012	\$ 2,192
2013	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 2,340</b>

Each \$1.00 per share movement of our stock price has an aggregate effect of \$135,000 on the total obligation.

I. Stock Options

In 1995, the Company adopted the 1995 Stock Option Plan (the "1995 Plan") for employees and directors. In August 1999, the Company adopted the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the "1999 Plan") and in 2010, the Company's Board of Directors approved the 2010 Stock Option Plan (the "2010 Plan") (collectively, "the Plans"). The 2010 Plan was approved by the shareholders of the Company at the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. The options granted under the Plans may be either incentive stock options or non-qualified options. The Plans are administered by the Board of Directors

or by a compensation committee of the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has the exclusive power to select individuals to receive grants, to establish the terms of the options granted to each participant, provided that all options granted shall be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 85% of the fair market value of the common stock covered by the option on the grant date and to make all determinations necessary or advisable under the Plans.

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I. Stock Options – continued

Following is a summary of options activity:

(in thousands, except exercise prices and contractual terms)	Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value at September 30, 2011
Outstanding at October 1, 2008	420	\$ 3.86		
Granted	60	8.75		
Forfeited	(60 )	8.25		
Exercised	(300 )	2.49		
Outstanding at September 30, 2009	120	7.53		
Granted	465	10.25		
Forfeited	-			
Exercised	(20 )	2.80		
Outstanding at September 30, 2010	565	9.94		
Granted	35	7.15		
Forfeited	(55 )	8.57		
Exercised	(25 )	7.55		
Outstanding at September 30, 2011	520	\$ 10.01	1.06	\$ -
Exercisable at September 30, 2011	485	\$ 10.21	1.00	\$ -

As of September 30, 2011, the range of exercise prices for outstanding options was \$7.15 - \$10.25.

In July 2009, the Company issued 10,000 stock options to each Director who is a member of the Company's Audit Committee, 5,000 options to the Company's other Directors and 10,000 options to an employee. These options (60,000 in total) became exercisable on July 22, 2010, had a strike price of \$8.75 per share and expired in July 2011.

The fair value of options issued for the year ended September 30, 2009 were estimated to be \$176,143 at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	90	%
Expected life	1.5 years	
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	1.47	%

In September 2010, the Company issued 465,000 stock options under the 2010 Plan to Directors and certain employees. These options became exercisable immediately, have a strike price of \$10.25 per share and expire in September 2012. The fair value of options issued for the year ended September 30, 2011 were estimated to be \$258,439 at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	47	%
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Expected life	1.0 years	
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	0.27	%

In August 2011, the Company issued 35,000 stock options under the 2010 Plan to Directors and certain employees. These options become exercisable in August 2012, have a strike price of \$7.15 per share and expire in August 2013. The fair value of options issued for the year ended September 30, 2011 were estimated to be \$49,521 at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following weighted average assumptions:

Volatility	50	%
Expected life	1.5 years	
Expected dividend yield	-	
Risk free rate	0.19	%

RICK'S CABARET INTERNATIONAL, INC.  
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I. Stock Options - continued

The Black-Scholes option valuation model was developed for use in estimating the fair value of traded options, which have no vesting restrictions and are fully transferable. In addition, option valuation models require the input of highly subjective assumptions including the expected stock price volatility. Because changes in the subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate, in management's opinion, the existing models do not necessarily provide a reliable single measure of the fair value of its employee stock options. The expected life of awards granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding. The Company determined the initial expected life based on a simplified method in accordance with ASC 718 (also formerly SAB No. 110, Shared-Based Payment), giving consideration to the contractual terms, vesting schedules and pre-vesting and post-vesting forfeitures. The Company has utilized the simplified method in accordance with ASC 718 for the following reasons. Earlier in the Company's existence, longer-term options (generally 5-year lives) were issued to employees, Directors and outsiders. In more recent years, option terms have generally become shorter (1-3 year lives) and options were issued principally to management and Directors. Then in 2010, short-term options (2-year lives) were issued to Directors, management and a substantial number of employees. Due to the changes in the terms of the option grants and the type of persons receiving the options, we believe that the historical exercise data may no longer provide a reasonable basis upon which to estimate expected term. Therefore, the Company believes that the use of the simplified method for determining the expected term of the Company's options has been appropriate.

During the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company recorded \$8,254, \$405,229 and \$96,171 of stock-based compensation, respectively. Unamortized stock compensation expense amounted to \$41,267 at September 30, 2011.

J. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

The Company leases certain equipment and facilities under operating leases, of which rent expense was approximately \$3.0 million, \$2.7 million and \$2.2 million for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Rent expense for the Company's operating leases, which generally have escalating rentals over the term of the lease, is recorded using the straight-line method over the initial lease term whereby an equal amount of rent expense is attributed to each period during the term of the lease, regardless of when actual payments are made. Generally, this results in rent expense in excess of cash payments during the early years of a lease and rent expense less than cash payments in the later years. The difference between rent expense recognized and actual rental payments is recorded as other long-term liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

Future minimum annual lease obligations as of September 30, 2011 are as follows:

(in thousands)

2012	\$2,344
2013	2,296
2014	2,088
2015	1,291
2016	1,056

Thereafter	5,152
Total future minimum lease obligations	\$14,227

#### Legal Matters

Beginning January 1, 2008, the Company's Texas clubs became subject to a new state law requiring each club to collect and pay a \$5 surcharge for every club visitor. A lawsuit was filed by the Texas Entertainment Association ("TEA"), an organization to which the Company is a member, alleging the fee amounts to be an unconstitutional tax. On March 28, 2008, a State District Court Judge in Travis County, Texas ruled that the new state law violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution and is therefore invalid. The judge's order enjoined the State from collecting or assessing the tax. The State appealed the Court's ruling. In Texas, when cities or the State give notice of appeal, it supersedes and suspends the judgment, including the injunction. Therefore, the judgment of the District Court cannot be enforced until the appeals are completed. Given the suspension of the judgment, the State has opted to collect the tax pending the outcome of its appeal but taken no affirmative action to enforce that decision. On June 5, 2009, the Court of

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J. Commitments and Contingencies - continued

Legal Matters - continued

Appeals for the Third District (Austin) affirmed the District Court's judgment that the Sexually Oriented Business ("S.O.B.") Fee violated the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution but on August 26, 2011, the Texas Supreme Court reversed the judgment of the Court of Appeals, ruling that the SOB Fee does not violate the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and remanded the case to the District Court to determine whether the fee violates the Texas Constitution.

The TEA has appealed the Texas Supreme Court's decision to the U.S. Supreme Court (regarding the constitutionality of the fee under the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution). Additionally, our claims regarding the Texas Constitution have not yet been addressed by the courts. We do not plan to make any payments of these taxes while the case is pending in the courts. However, we will continue to accrue and expense the potential tax liability on our financial statements, so any ultimate negative ruling will not have any effect on our income statement and will only affect our balance sheet. If the decision is ultimately found in our favor, as we believe it will be, then we will have a one-time gain of the entire amount previously expensed.

The Company has paid the tax for the first five calendar quarters under protest and expensed the tax in the accompanying consolidated financial statements, except for two locations in Dallas where the taxes have not been paid, but the Company is accruing and expensing the liability. For the subsequent quarters, as a result of the Third Court's decision, the Company accrued the fee, but did not pay the State. As of September 30, 2011, the Company has approximately \$6.8 million in accrued liabilities for this tax. Patron tax expense amounted to \$2.9 million, \$2.8 million and \$1.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Company has paid more than \$2 million to the State of Texas since the inception of the tax. The Company's Texas clubs have filed a separate lawsuit against the State in which we raise additional challenges to the statute imposing the fee or tax and demand repayment of the taxes. The courts have not yet addressed these additional claims. If the State's appeal ultimately fails or we are successful in the remaining litigation, the Company's current amount paid under protest would be repaid or applied to future admission tax and other Texas state tax liabilities.

In September 2011, the Company's subsidiary, RCI Entertainment Las Vegas, Inc. ("RCI Las Vegas") and Rick's Cabaret International were sued by the lessor of its club in Las Vegas for breach of contract and other issues relating to RCI Las Vegas' lease. RCI Las Vegas has no assets and, therefore, is not able to pay the "deficiency", if any is ultimately found in a court of law. If the plaintiff should attempt to claim that the "deficiency" is a liability of the parent company, the Company believes it has the legal basis upon which to refute this claim as the parent company is not liable for the debts of its subsidiaries. Therefore, the Company does not believe that this contingency will ultimately result in a liability and, therefore, no accrual has been made in the accompanying financial statements.

In September 2011, the Company and its CEO were sued in District Court in Travis County Texas by a shareholder for damages as a result of the plaintiff's alleged inability to sell shares on the open market due to restrictive legends which the plaintiff alleges that the defendants failed to remove in a timely manner. No specific damages have been alleged. The Company denies any liability in this matter and, with its insurance company, is vigorously defending the allegations.

Tax Matters

The Company's subsidiary that operated the club in Las Vegas has recently been audited by the Department of Taxation of the State of Nevada for sales and other taxes. The audit period was from the date of opening in September 2008 through July 31, 2010. As a result of the audit, the Department of Taxation contends that the Company's Las Vegas subsidiary owes approximately \$2.1 million, including penalties and interest, for Las Vegas Live Entertainment Taxes. The Company does not believe it is subject to the Live Entertainment Tax and is protesting the audit results. Accordingly, the Company has not accrued the contingent liability in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. It is unknown at this time whether the resolution of this uncertainty will have a material effect on the Company's operations.

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K. Segment Information

The following information is presented in accordance with FASB ASC 280, Segment Reporting. The Company is engaged in adult nightclubs, adult entertainment websites ("Internet") and adult entertainment magazines and trade shows ("Media"). The Company has identified such segments based on management responsibility and the nature of the Company's products, services and costs. There are no major distinctions in geographical areas served as all operations are in the United States. The Company measures segment profit (loss) as income (loss) from operations. Total assets are those assets controlled by each reportable segment.

The following table sets forth certain information about each segment's financial information for the years ended September 30:

	(in thousands)	2011	2010	2009
<b>Business segment revenues:</b>				
Nightclubs		81,773	72,061	63,370
Internet		470	562	641
Media		1,248	1,440	1,404
		\$ 83,491	\$ 74,063	\$ 65,415
		2011	2010	2009
<b>Business segment operating income (loss):</b>				
Nightclubs		22,471	15,351	17,838
Internet		(86 )	76	162
Media		(67 )	(156 )	(241 )
General corporate		(3,524 )	(3,880 )	(2,724 )
		\$ 18,794	\$ 11,391	\$ 15,035
		2011	2010	2009
<b>Business segment capital expenditures:</b>				
Nightclubs		11,378	4,455	1,487
Internet		4	3	5
General corporate		151	1,464	156
		\$ 11,533	\$ 5,922	\$ 1,648
		2011	2010	2009
<b>Business segment depreciation and amortization:</b>				
Nightclubs		3,341	2,782	2,026
Internet		4	8	14
Media		20	20	20
General corporate		539	415	746
		\$ 3,904	\$ 3,225	\$ 2,806
		2011	2010	2009

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<b>Business segment assets:</b>			
Nightclubs	125,426	112,154	104,393
Internet	107	471	205
Media	773	818	903
Discontinued operations	112	4,851	22,242
General corporate	26,959	30,077	17,333
	\$ 153,377	\$ 148,371	\$ 145,076

General corporate expenses include corporate salaries, health insurance and social security taxes for officers, legal, accounting and information technology employees, corporate taxes and insurance, legal and accounting fees, depreciation and other corporate costs such as automobile and travel costs. Management considers these to be non-allocable costs for segment purposes.

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L. Common Stock

During the year ended September 30, 2009, the following common stock transactions occurred:

Stock options totaling 300,000 shares were exercised by employees and directors for proceeds of \$747,745. The Company acquired 303,959 shares of common stock for the treasury at a cost of \$1.5 million. These shares were subsequently retired.

During the year ended September 30, 2010, the following common stock transactions occurred:

Stock options totaling 20,000 shares were exercised by employees and directors for proceeds of \$56,000.

The Company acquired 197,950 shares of common stock for the treasury at a cost of \$1.6 million. These shares were subsequently retired.

The Company issued 895,255 shares for principal and accrued interest to redeem convertible debt amounting to \$7.5 million.

The Company transferred 29,000 shares from temporary equity to permanent equity as a result of the shares being sold by the holders into the open market.

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the following common stock transactions occurred:

Stock options totaling 25,000 shares were exercised by employees and directors for proceeds of \$188,750.

The Company acquired 415,384 shares of common stock for the treasury at a cost of \$3.3 million. These shares were subsequently retired.

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company issued 26,320 shares of common stock for debt aggregating \$269,780.

During the year ended September 30, 2011, the Company transferred 70,000 shares aggregating \$1.4 million from temporary equity to permanent equity in connection with the settlement of certain cross-litigation.

M. Employee Retirement Plan

The Company sponsors a Simple IRA plan (the "Plan"), which covers all of the Company's corporate employees. The Plan allows the corporate employees to contribute up to the maximum amount allowed by law, with the Company making a matching contribution of 3% of the employee's salary. Expenses related to matching contributions to the Plan approximated \$55,000, \$47,000 and \$47,000 for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

N. Acquisitions

2009 Acquisition

On September 30, 2009, the Company's subsidiary, RCI Entertainment (North FW), Inc. (the "Purchaser"), purchased 100% of the outstanding common shares of Cabaret North, Inc., a Texas corporation ("CNI"). CNI owns and operates an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Cabaret North" (the "Club"), located at 5316 Superior Parkway, Fort Worth, Texas 76106. The Company paid the sellers total aggregate consideration of \$2.3 million (the "Purchase Price"). The Purchase Price was payable as follows:

(i) \$140,000 directly to CNI to be used for the payment of outstanding liabilities;

(ii) \$2 million to the Sellers; and

(iii) \$160,000 to be held in an escrow account to pay any liabilities or obligations of CNI which were incurred but unpaid as of Closing and to be held in connection with the outcome of certain pending litigation.

Also, at closing, each of the sellers entered into a five year Non-Competition Agreement, and CNI obtained a consent from its landlord to the sale of the Shares of CNI by the sellers to the purchaser and entered into an addendum to the lease agreement by and between the CNI and the landlord of the premises where the Club is located.

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N. Acquisitions and Dispositions – continued

The Company incurred \$85,228 in costs in connection with the acquisition.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date based on a preliminary valuation. Subsequent adjustments may be recorded upon the completion of the valuation and the final determination of the purchase price allocation.

(in thousands)

Net current assets	\$24
Property and equipment	200
Non-compete agreement	200
SOB license	1,961
Net assets acquired	\$2,385

The results of operations of this acquired entity will be included in the Company's consolidated results of operations beginning October 1, 2009. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

#### 2010 Acquisitions

##### Joy of Austin

On December 18, 2009, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Entertainment (3105 I-35), Inc. ("RCI"), entered into and closed a Stock Purchase Agreement (the "RCI Purchase Agreement") with Spiridon Karamalegos ("Karamalegos"), the Joy Club of Austin, Inc. ("JOY") and North IH-35 Investments, Inc. ("NIII"), whereby RCI acquired 51% of the outstanding stock of JOY and 49% of the outstanding stock of NIII. JOY is the owner and operator of the adult nightclub business known as "Joy of Austin" which leases and occupies the real property and improvements located at 3105 South IH-35, Round Rock, Texas 78664 (the "Property"). NIII is the owner of the Property and leases the Property to JOY. Contemporaneously with entry into the RCI Purchase Agreement, RCI and Karamalegos entered into an Assignment and Assumption Agreement (the "Assignment Agreement"), whereby Karamalegos assigned to RCI his right to acquire the remaining 49% of the outstanding stock of JOY and the remaining 51% of the outstanding stock of NIII, which right Karamalegos obtained pursuant to a Purchase Agreement entered into between Karamalegos, Evangelos Polycrates ("Polycrates"), JOY and NIII (the "Polycrates Purchase Agreement"). Pursuant to the RCI Purchase Agreement and the Assignment Agreement, RCI acquired and owns 100% of the outstanding stock of JOY and 100% of the outstanding stock of NIII.

Pursuant to the terms of the RCI Purchase Agreement and the Assignment Agreement, RCI paid aggregate consideration of \$4.5 million, plus assumption of a promissory note with First State Bank-Taylor (the "Purchase Price"), for the acquisition of JOY and NIII. The Purchase Price was payable as follows:

- (i) \$1.8 million by wire transfer to Karamalegos;

- (ii) \$880,000 by wire transfer to Polycrates;
- (iii) \$530,000 evidenced by a five (5) year secured promissory note to Karamalegos, bearing interest at the rate of 4.75% per annum and payable in sixty (60) equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$9,941 (the "Karamalegos Note"). The Karamalegos Note is secured by a third lien in favor of Karamalegos against the Property and improvements located thereon and a second lien on all of the shares of JOY and NIII;
- (iv) \$1.3 million evidenced by a five (5) year secured promissory note to Polycrates, bearing interest at the rate of 4.75% per annum and payable in sixty (60) equal monthly installments of principal and interest of \$24,759 (the "Polycrates Note"). The Polycrates Note is individually guaranteed by Karamalegos for the first thirty (30) months and is secured by a second lien in favor of Polycrates against the Property and improvements located thereon and a first lien on all of the shares of JOY and NIII; and

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N. Acquisitions and Dispositions – continued

(v) The assumption of a Promissory Note dated September 10, 2004, in the original principal amount of \$850,000, executed by NIII and payable to First State Bank-Taylor, which Promissory Note had a current balance of \$652,489 as of the date of acquisition, and is secured by the Property and improvements located thereon. The note bears interest at the rate of 7.25%, payable in monthly installments of principal and interest of \$7,761. The interest rate is subject to adjustment on September 10, 2014 to the rate of prime plus 2.5%. The note is due and payable on or before September 10, 2019.

Also pursuant to the agreements described above, Karamalegos entered into a four (4) year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI, and Polycrates entered into a three (3) year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Net current assets	\$44
Property and equipment and other assets	2,955
Non-compete agreement	200
Goodwill	2,031
SOB licenses	2,004
Deferred tax liability	(2,031)
Net assets acquired	\$5,203

The Company incurred approximately \$43,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

Goodwill in the acquisition represents the offset to the deferred tax liability recorded as a result of the difference in the basis of the net assets for tax and financial purposes. The goodwill is not deductible for income tax purposes. The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since December 18, 2009. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

#### Fort Worth Gentlemen's Club

On June 1, 2010, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary RCI Entertainment (3315 North Freeway FW), Inc. (the "Purchaser") completed the acquisition of certain assets (the "Purchased Assets") of Restaurant Associates, Inc., a Texas corporation (the "Seller") pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between Purchaser, Seller, Voldar, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Voldar"), Sherri Mofid ("Mofid"), John Faltynski ("Faltynski") and James Noryian ("Noryian"). The Purchase Agreement was executed and closed on June 1, 2010. Seller owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Fort Worth Gentleman's Club" (the "Club"), located at 3315 North Freeway, Fort Worth, Texas 76106 (the "Real Property").

At closing, Purchaser paid Seller \$2.2 million cash by wire-transfer for the Purchased Assets. Purchaser also entered into two lease agreements, a lease agreement for the Real Property with Voldar (the “Voldar Lease”) and a lease agreement for unimproved property adjacent to the Real Property (the “Adjacent Property”) with Mofid (the “Mofid Lease”). Each lease agreement has a term of five years with one five year option to extend at the discretion of Purchaser. Each lease agreement also grants Purchaser an option to purchase the respective properties from Voldar and Mofid. Purchaser may exercise the options to purchase any time after the twelfth month but before the expiration of the lease agreements (including their optional extensions). The option to purchase the Real Property and the option to purchase the Adjacent Property must be exercised contemporaneously. The purchase price upon exercise of the option to purchase the Real Property will range from \$4.2 million to \$5.2 million during the five-year term. The purchase price upon exercise of the option to purchase the Adjacent Property will range from \$500,000 to \$575,000 during the five-year term.

Also pursuant to the agreements described above, Mofid and Voldar entered into a five-year Non-Competition Agreement with RCI.

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N. Acquisitions and Dispositions – continued

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Net current assets	\$42
Property and equipment and other assets	1,301
Non-compete agreement	200
Goodwill	613
Net assets acquired	\$2,156

The Company incurred approximately \$23,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since June 1, 2010. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements Golden Productions JGC Fort Worth, LLC

On July 16, 2010, the Company's wholly owned subsidiary RCI Entertainment (Fort Worth), Inc. ("RCI Fort Worth or Purchaser") completed the acquisition of certain assets (the "Purchased Assets") of Golden Productions JGC Fort Worth, LLC, a Texas limited liability company ("Golden Productions") and VCG Holding Corp., a Colorado corporation ("VCGH") pursuant to an Asset Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") between Purchaser, Golden Productions and VCGH. The Purchase Agreement was executed and closed on July 16, 2010. Golden Productions owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Jaguar's Gold Club Fort Worth" (the "Club"), located at 12325 Calloway Cemetery Road, Fort Worth, Texas, 76040 (the "Premises"). VCGH owned the improvements on the Premises, including the building and fixtures (the "Improvements").

At closing, RCI Fort Worth paid aggregate consideration to Golden Production and/or VCGH for the Purchased Assets of (1) \$1 million cash by wire-transfer and (2) 467,497 shares of common stock of VCGH with a fair market value of \$794,745, which were held by the Company. RCI Fort Worth also entered into a ground lease agreement for the land where the Premises is located with Bryan S. Foster, the current owner of the land (the "Lease Agreement"). The Lease Agreement has a term of five years with four options to extend the lease for five years, at the discretion of RCI Fort Worth. The initial monthly rental rate during its term is \$20,000 per month. The Lease Agreement also grants RCI Fort Worth or its assigns an option to purchase the land from Mr. Foster, which option may be exercised any time after the 12th anniversary date of the Lease Agreement and before the expiration of the Lease Agreement (including its option term) at a purchase price of fair market value, but in no event less than \$3 million. As a result of the purchase, the Company recorded a bargain purchase gain on the transaction of approximately \$214,000 which was offset by a loss on the VCGH shares. Also at closing, RCI Fort Worth entered a Non-Competition Agreement with Mr. Foster. The term of the Non-Competition Agreement ends on September 17, 2012.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the acquisition date.

(in thousands)

Property and equipment and other assets	\$1,959
Non-compete agreement	50
Net assets acquired	\$2,009

The Company incurred approximately \$22,000 in legal costs associated with the acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since July 16, 2010. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

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N. Acquisitions and Dispositions – continued

2011 Acquisitions and Openings

RCI Dining Services (Airport Freeway)

On January 3, 2011, the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Airport Freeway), Inc. ("RCI Dining") and RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI") completed the purchase of a new gentlemen's club adjacent to the south end of the Dallas-Ft. Worth International Airport and the purchase of the underlying real property, for an aggregate price of \$4,565,000. A Purchase Agreement and Build-to-Suit Turnkey Construction Agreement had previously been entered into in December 2009, which agreement provided for the construction of the new club and the purchase of the real property located at 15000 Airport Freeway (Highway 183), Fort Worth, Texas.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$3,126
Equipment and signs	289
SOB license	1,150
Net assets	\$4,565

Gold Club of Indy, LLC

The Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Indiana), Inc. ("RCI Indiana") and RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI Holdings"), entered into a Third Amendment to Purchase Agreement (the "Amended Purchase Agreement") with the Gold Club of Indy, LLC ("GCI"), the Estate of Albert Pfeiffer, deceased, and Lori Pfeiffer, personal representative of the Estate of Albert Pfeiffer, deceased, and sole member of GCI. GCI owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "The Gold Club," located at 3551 Lafayette Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46222. GCI also owned the real property where The Gold Club is located. The Amended Purchase Agreement transactions closed on April 22, 2011, whereby (i) RCI Indiana acquired from Pfeiffer all assets which are used for the business of The Gold Club for \$825,000 and (ii) RCI Holdings acquired from GCI the real property where The Gold Club is located, including the improvements thereon, for \$850,000, for total aggregate consideration of \$1,657,000, net of certain accrued property taxes.

Also at closing of the Amended Purchase Agreement, Lori Pfeiffer entered into a Non-Competition Agreement with RCI Indiana, pursuant to which she agreed not to compete with The Gold Club within Indianapolis, Indiana or any of the adjacent counties for a period of five years.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$ 750
Equipment and furniture	90
Noncompete	100
Goodwill	708
Net assets	\$1,648

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since April 22, 2011. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

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N. Acquisitions and Dispositions – continued

2011 Acquisitions and Openings

Schiek's Palace Royale

Our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Dining Services MN (4th Street), Inc., a Minnesota corporation ("RCI Minnesota"), entered into an Asset Purchase Agreement with Classic Affairs, Inc., a Minnesota corporation ("Classic"), and VCG Holding Corp., a Colorado corporation ("VCGH"). Classic is a wholly owned subsidiary of VCGH and owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Schiek's Palace Royale," located at 115 South 4th Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota. The parties amended the Asset Purchase Agreement on April 14, 2011 and on May 31, 2011, which amendments reduced the purchase price and extended the closing date of the transaction. The Asset Purchase Agreement, as amended, closed July 28, 2011, whereby RCI Minnesota acquired substantially all of the assets associated or used in connection with the operation of Schiek's Palace Royale for the purchase price of \$2,875,000.

In connection with the Asset Purchase Agreement, on March 22, 2011, our wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI Holdings"), entered into a Real Estate Purchase Agreement with 4th Street Partnership LLLP, a Minnesota limited liability limited partnership ("4th Street"), which owned the real property where Schiek's Palace Royale is located. The parties amended the Real Estate Purchase Agreement on May 31, 2011 and on July 26, 2011. The Real Estate Purchase Agreement, as amended, closed on July 28, 2011, whereby RCI Holdings acquired the real property where Schiek's Palace Royale is located for a purchase price of \$3,250,000.

At closing of the above transactions, VCGH, Classic, Troy Lowrie (the Chief Executive Officer of VCGH) and Micheal Ocello (the Chief Operating Officer and President of VCGH) each entered into a Non-Competition Agreement pursuant to which each agreed not to compete with RCI Minnesota, Schiek's Palace Royale or any of their affiliates for a period of five years in the seven county, twin-city metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.

The following information summarizes the allocation of fair values assigned to the assets and liabilities at the purchase date.

(in thousands)

Building, land and contents	\$3,280
Equipment and furniture	526
Noncompete	300
Goodwill	2,023
Net assets	\$6,129

The results of operations of this entity are included in the Company's consolidated results of operations since July 28, 2011. This acquisition was made to further the Company's growth objective of acquiring nightclubs that will quickly contribute to the Company's earnings per share. Proforma results of operations have not been provided, as the amounts were not deemed material to the consolidated financial statements.

The Company incurred approximately \$100,000 in legal costs associated with the 2011 acquisition, which are included in legal and professional expense in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations.

O. Discontinued Operations

The accompanying consolidated financial statements reflect the following as discontinued operations as of and for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

The Company closed its Divas Latinas club in Houston in late September 2009. The Company owns the building location and the location is currently leased to a tenant. There was no gain or loss on the closing of the club.

In March 2011, we made the decision to sell our Las Vegas location and, in April 2011, sharply reduced its operations in order to eliminate losses as we sought a buyer for the property. The club was shuttered and the landlord took over the property in June 2011. Therefore, this club is recognized as a discontinued operation in the accompanying financial statements and has recognized a loss on the closure of \$2.0 million in discontinued operations.

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O. Discontinued Operations - continued

In August 2011, we sold 60% of the membership interest in the entity that previously operated our Rick's Cabaret in Austin, Texas. Accordingly, we have deconsolidated the subsidiary and have carried it as an equity-method investment. Accordingly, the club is recognized as a discontinued operation in the accompanying financial statements.

Following is summarized information regarding the discontinued operations:

Revenues of discontinued operations amounted to \$2.6 million, \$8.9 million and \$10.8 million for the years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

(in thousands)	Year Ended September 30,		
	2011	2010	2009
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (1,107 )	\$ (914 )	\$ (2,714 )
Loss on sale of discontinued operations	(2,270 )	(16,937 )	(1,049 )
Income tax - discontinued operations	1,182	6,248	1,317
Total loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	\$ (2,195 )	\$ (11,603 )	\$ (2,446 )

Major classes of assets and liabilities included as assets and liabilities of discontinued operations as of:

	September 30,	
	2011	2010
Current assets, including deferred tax assets	\$ 33	\$ 1,095
Property and equipment	76	2,889
Other assets	3	867
Current liabilities	(144 )	(278 )
Long-term liabilities	(33 )	(310 )
Net assets (liabilities)	\$ (65 )	\$ 4,263

Loss on sale of discontinued operations above represents actual loss or impairment of the Las Vegas and Austin clubs. Impairment of the Philadelphia club is included in continuing operations in the year ended September 30, 2010.

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P. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Fiscal Year 2011 Quarters Ended			
	Dec. 31	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30
Revenues	\$19,669	\$21,580	\$20,791	\$21,451
Income from continuing operations	\$2,348	\$3,285	\$2,530	\$2,089
Net income	\$2,076	\$2,923	\$888	\$1,959
Basic income per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.23	\$0.33	\$0.25	\$0.21
Net income	\$0.21	\$0.29	\$0.09	\$0.20
Diluted income per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.23	\$0.33	\$0.25	\$0.21
Net income	\$0.21	\$0.29	\$0.09	\$0.20
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	10,043	9,937	9,924	9,815
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	10,045	10,771	9,941	9,817

	Fiscal Year 2010 Quarters Ended			
	Dec. 31	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30
Revenues	\$16,841	\$20,069	\$18,022	\$19,131
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$1,194	\$2,958	\$1,123	\$(1,370 )
Net income (loss)	\$783	\$2,945	\$857	\$(12,543 )
Basic income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.11	\$(0.14 )
Net income (loss)	\$0.08	\$0.31	\$0.09	\$(1.24 )
Diluted income (loss) per share:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.12	\$0.31	\$0.11	\$(0.14 )
Net income (loss)	\$0.08	\$0.31	\$0.09	\$(1.24 )
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	9,370	9,314	9,905	10,153
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	9,385	9,488	9,958	10,153

	Fiscal Year 2009 Quarters Ended			
	Dec. 31	March 31	June 30	Sept. 30
Revenues	\$15,532	\$16,605	\$16,619	\$16,659
Income from continuing operations	\$1,439	\$2,133	\$2,145	\$2,231
Net income	\$791	\$839	\$1,785	\$1,793
Basic income per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.15	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.23
Net income	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.19	\$0.19
Diluted income per share:				
Income from continuing operations	\$0.15	\$0.22	\$0.23	\$0.23
Net income	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.19	\$0.19

Basic weighted average shares outstanding	9,366	9,314	9,186	9,198
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	9,600	9,488	9,410	9,213

The operating results for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 were materially affected by the impairment expense, amounting to approximately \$20.5 million.

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Q. Gain on Settlement of Debt

In April 2011, the Company settled certain cross-litigation with the former sellers of the Las Vegas club. As a result of the settlement, the Company paid the sellers approximately \$1.6 million in cash as full settlement of its obligation under a debt instrument with a remaining principal and interest balance at the time of \$2.5 million. The Company has recorded a gain of approximately \$900,000 in the year ended September 30, 2011 as a result of the settlement. In addition, the Company and the sellers agreed to cancel the Lock-up/Leak-out Agreement and the Company's obligation to purchase from the sellers any of the remaining 70,000 shares which the sellers hold. This resulted in the Company transferring \$1.4 million from Temporary Equity to Permanent Equity in the year ended September 30, 2011.

R. Subsequent Events

The Company's wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Dining Services (Tarrant County), Inc., a Texas Corporation ("RCI Tarrant County"), entered into an Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Membership Units with Fred McDonald ("Seller") for the purchase of 100% of the membership units of 12291 CBW, LLC ("12291 CBW"). 12291 CBW owned and operated an adult entertainment cabaret known as "The New West" located at 12291 Camp Bowie West, Aledo, Texas. The Agreement for Purchase and Sale of Membership Units closed October 5, 2011, whereby RCI Tarrant County acquired the membership units of 12291 CBW for the purchase price of \$380,000. The Company now operates the BYOB club as "Temptations".

On November 17, 2011, the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries, RCI Dining Services (Stemmons), Inc. ("RCI Stemmons"), RCI Dining Services (Inwood), Inc. ("RCI Inwood") and RCI Dining Services (Stemmons 2), Inc. ("RCI Dining"), entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Mr. Thanasi Mantas, Green Star, Inc. ("Green Star"), Fine Dining Club, Inc. ("Fine Dining") and Blue Star Entertainment Inc. ("Blue Star"). Green Star owns and operates an adult entertainment cabaret known as "Silver City Cabaret," located at 7501 N. Stemmons Freeway, Dallas, Texas 75247. Fine Dining has a concession to provide alcohol sales and services to Green Star at the Silver City Cabaret. Blue Star holds a license to operate an adult cabaret at 1449 Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas 75247. Mr. Mantas owns 100% of the stock of Green Star, Fine Dining and Blue Star.

Pursuant to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Mr. Mantas will sell all the stock of Green Star, Fine Dining and Blue Star to RCI Stemmons, RCI Dining and RCI Inwood, respectively, for the aggregate purchase price of \$2,000,000 in the form of three promissory notes. Each of the promissory notes will be payable over 11 years and have an adjustable interest rate of 5.5%. The transaction will close on the later of January 2, 2012 or five business days after the Company has obtained all required licenses needed to operate the Silver City Cabaret and an adult cabaret to be located at 1449 Inwood Road.

Adelphi Group Ltd. ("Adelphi") owns the real properties where the Silver City Cabaret is located, and PNYX Limited Partnership ("PNYX") owns certain real properties at and adjacent to 1449 Inwood Road. In transactions related to the Stock Purchase Agreement, Adelphi and PNYX each entered into a real estate purchase agreement with the Company's wholly owned subsidiary, RCI Holdings, Inc. ("RCI Holdings"), whereby (i) Adelphi agreed to sell the real properties where the Silver City Cabaret is located to RCI Holdings for the aggregate purchase price of \$6,500,000, including \$300,000 in cash and \$6,200,000 in the form of an adjustable 5.5% promissory note that is payable over 11 years, and (ii) PNYX agreed to sell certain real properties at and adjacent to 1449 Inwood Road for the aggregate purchase price of \$3,500,000, including \$1,200,000 in cash and \$2,300,000 in the form of an adjustable 5.5% promissory note that is

payable over 11 years. The real estate transactions are to close contemporaneously with the Stock Purchase Agreement.

At closing of the above transactions, Mr. Mantas will enter into a Non-Competition Agreement providing for him to not compete with our subsidiaries by owning, participating or operating an establishment featuring adult entertainment within Dallas County and all contiguous counties.

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

There have been no changes in or disagreements with accountants on accounting and financial disclosure.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

Effectiveness of Disclosure Controls and Procedure

In accordance with Rule 13a-15(b) of the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, management evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on their evaluation of these disclosure controls and procedures, they have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the date of such evaluation.

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). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2011. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in "Internal Control—Integrated Framework". Based on this assessment, we believe that, as of September 30, 2011, our internal control over financial reporting was effective based on those criteria. Our internal control over financial reporting as of September 30, 2011, has been audited by Whitley Penn LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

During the three months ended September 30, 2011, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Our Directors are elected annually and hold office until the next annual meeting of our stockholders or until their successors are elected and qualified. Officers are appointed by the Board of Directors annually and serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors (subject to any existing employment agreements). There is no family relationship between or among any of our directors and executive officers. Our Board of Directors consists of six persons. The following table sets forth our Directors and executive officers:

Name	Age	Position
Eric S. Langan	43	Director, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, President
Phillip Marshall	62	Chief Financial Officer
Travis Reese	42	Director and Executive Vice President
Robert L. Watters	60	Director
Steven Jenkins	54	Director
Luke Lirot	54	Director
Nour-Dean Anakar	54	Director

Eric S. Langan has been a Director since 1998 and our President since March 1999. He has been involved in the adult entertainment business since 1989. From January 1997 through the present, he has held the position of President of XTC Cabaret, Inc. From November 1992 until January 1997, Mr. Langan was the President of Bathing Beauties, Inc. Since 1989, Mr. Langan has exercised managerial control over more than a dozen adult entertainment businesses. Through these activities, Mr. Langan has acquired the knowledge and skills necessary to successfully operate adult entertainment businesses.

Phillip Marshall has served as our Chief Financial Officer since May 2007. He was previously controller of Dorado Exploration, Inc., an oil and gas exploration and production company, from February 2007 to May 2007. He previously served as Chief Financial Officer of CDT Systems, Inc., a publicly held water technology company, from July 2003 to September 2006. In 1972, Mr. Marshall began his public accounting career with the international accounting firm, KMG Main Hurdman. After its merger with Peat Marwick, Mr. Marshall served as an audit partner at KPMG for several years. After leaving KPMG, Mr. Marshall was partner in charge of the audit practice at Jackson & Rhodes in Dallas from 1992 to 2003, where he specialized in small publicly held companies. Mr. Marshall is also a trustee of United Mortgage Trust and United Development Funding IV, publicly held real estate investment trusts.

Robert L. Watters is our founder and has been our Director since inception. Mr. Watters was our President and our Chief Executive Officer from 1991 until March 1999. Since 1999, Mr. Watters has owned and operated Rick's Cabaret, an adult entertainment club in New Orleans, Louisiana, which licenses our name. He was also a founder in 1989 and operator until 1993 of the Colorado Bar & Grill, an adult club located in Houston, Texas and in 1988 performed site selection, negotiated the property purchase and oversaw the design and permitting for the club that became the Cabaret Royale, in Dallas, Texas. Mr. Watters practiced law as a solicitor in London, England and is qualified to practice law in New York. Mr. Watters worked in the international tax group of the accounting firm of Touche, Ross & Co. (now succeeded by Deloitte & Touche) from 1979 to 1983 and was engaged in the private practice of law in Houston, Texas from 1983 to 1986, when he became involved in our full-time management. Mr. Watters graduated from the London School of Economics and Political Science, University of London, in 1973 with a Bachelor of Laws (Honours) degree and in 1975 with a Master of Laws degree from Osgoode Hall Law School, York University.

Steven L. Jenkins has been a Director since June 2001. Since 1988, Mr. Jenkins has been a certified public accountant with Pringle Jenkins & Associates, P.C., located in Houston, Texas. Mr. Jenkins is the President and owner of Pringle Jenkins & Associates, P.C. Mr. Jenkins has a BBA Degree (1979) from Texas A&M University. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the AICPA and the TSCPA.

Travis Reese became our Director and Executive Vice President in 1999. From 1997 through 1999, Mr. Reese had been a senior network administrator at St. Vincent's Hospital in Santa Fe, New Mexico. During 1997, Mr. Reese was a computer systems engineer with Deloitte & Touche. From 1995 until 1997, Mr. Reese was Vice President with Digital Publishing Resources, Inc., an Internet service provider. From 1994 until 1995, Mr. Reese was a pilot with Continental Airlines. From 1992 until 1994, Mr. Reese was a pilot with Hang On, Inc., an airline company. Mr. Reese has an Associate's Degree in Aeronautical Science from Texas State Technical College.

Luke Lirot became a Director on July 31, 2007. Mr. Lirot received his law degree from the University of San Francisco in 1986. After serving as an intern in the San Francisco Public Defender's Office in 1986, Mr. Lirot returned to Florida and established a private law practice where he continues to practice and specializes in adult entertainment issues. He is a past President of the First Amendment Lawyers' Association and has actively participated in numerous state and federal legal matters.

Nour-Dean Anakar became a Director on September 14, 2010. Mr. Anakar has over 20 years of experience in senior positions in the development and management of betting and gaming, sports and entertainment, and hospitality and leisure operations in the United States, Europe, and Latin America. From 1988 until 2000 he held executive management and business development positions with Ladbrokes USA and Ladbrokes South America. In 2001, Mr. Anakar became the managing partner of LCIN LLC and LCIN S.A., San Diego and Buenos Aires based gaming companies, which were contracted by Grupo Codere of Spain to oversee the development of all new technology gaming projects and operations in Latin America. He received his BA in Management Science from Duke University and CHA in Hospitality Management from the Conrad Hilton College at the University of Houston.

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Company has an Audit Committee whose members are Steven Jenkins, Nour-Dean Anakar and Luke Lirot. Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Anakar and Mr. Lirot are independent Directors. The primary purpose of the Audit Committee is to oversee the Company's financial reporting process on behalf of the Board of Directors. The Audit Committee meets privately with our Chief Financial Officer and with our independent registered public accounting firm and evaluates the responses by the Chief Financial Officer both to the facts presented and to the judgments made by our outside independent registered public accounting firm. Our Audit Committee has reviewed and discussed our audited financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2011 with our management. Steven L. Jenkins serves as the Audit Committee's Financial Expert.

In May 2000, our Board adopted a Charter for the Audit Committee. A copy of the Audit Committee Charter was attached to our Proxy Statement as Exhibit "A" filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission on July 21, 2008. The Charter establishes the independence of our Audit Committee and sets forth the scope of the Audit Committee's duties. The Purpose of the Audit Committee is to conduct continuing oversight of our financial affairs. The Audit Committee conducts an ongoing review of our financial reports and other financial information prior to their being filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or otherwise provided to the public. The Audit Committee also reviews our systems, methods and procedures of internal controls in the areas of: financial reporting, audits, treasury operations, corporate finance, managerial, financial and SEC accounting, compliance with law, and ethical conduct. A majority of the members of the Audit Committee will be independent. The Audit Committee is objective, and reviews and assesses the work of our independent registered public accounting firm and our internal audit department.

The Audit Committee reviewed and discussed the matters required by SAS 61 and our audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 with management and our independent registered public accounting firm. The Audit Committee has received the written disclosures and the letter from our independent registered public accounting firm required by Independence Standards Board No. 1, and the Audit Committee has discussed with the independent registered public accounting firm the independent registered public accounting firm's independence. The Audit Committee recommended to the Board of Directors that the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year September 30, 2011 be included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011.

#### NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Company has a Nominating Committee whose members are Steven Jenkins, Nour-Dean Anakar and Luke Lirot. In July 2004, the Board unanimously adopted a Charter with regard to the process to be used for identifying and evaluating nominees for director. The Charter establishes the independence of our Nominating Committee and sets forth the scope of the Nominating Committee's duties. A majority of the members of the Nominating Committee will be independent. A copy of the Nominating Committee's Charter can be found on the Company's website at [www.ricks.com](http://www.ricks.com).

#### COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

The Company has a Compensation Committee whose members are Steven Jenkins, Nour-Dean Anakar and Luke Lirot. Decisions concerning executive officer compensation for the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011 were made by the Compensation Committee. Eric S. Langan and Travis Reese are the only directors of the Company who are also officers of the Company. The primary purpose of the Compensation Committee is to evaluate and review the compensation of executive officers.

#### COMPLIANCE WITH SECTION 16(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires our directors and executive officers, and persons who own beneficially more than ten percent of our common stock, to file reports of ownership and changes of ownership with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Based solely on the reports we have received and on written representations from certain reporting persons, we believe that the directors, executive officers, and greater than ten percent beneficial owners have complied with all applicable filing requirements during the fiscal year ended September 30, 2011.

#### CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted a code of ethics for our Principal Executive and Senior Financial Officers, which is attached as Exhibit 14 to this Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

#### COMPENSATION DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This compensation discussion and analysis describes the material elements of the Company's compensation programs as they relate to our executive officers who are listed in the compensation tables appearing below. This compensation discussion and analysis focuses on the information contained in the following tables and related footnotes. The individuals who served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer during fiscal 2011, as well as the other individuals included in the Summary Compensation Table, are referred to as the "named executive officers."

### Overview of Compensation Committee Role and Responsibilities

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors oversees our compensation plans and policies, reviews and approves all decisions concerning the named executive officers' compensation, which may further be approved by the Board, and administers our stock option and equity plans, including reviewing and approving stock option grants and equity awards under the plans. The Compensation Committee's membership is determined by the Board and is composed entirely of independent directors.

Management plays a role in the compensation-setting process. The most significant aspects of management's role are to evaluate employee performance and recommend salary levels and equity compensation awards. Our Chief Executive Officer often makes recommendations to the Compensation Committee and the Board concerning compensation for other executive officers. Our Chief Executive Officer is a member of the Board but does not participate in Board decisions regarding any aspect of his own compensation. The Compensation Committee can retain independent advisors or consultants.

### Compensation Committee Process

The Compensation Committee reviews executive compensation in connection with the evaluation and approval of an employment agreement, an increase in responsibilities or other factors. With respect to equity compensation awarded to other employees, the Compensation Committee or the Board grants stock options, often after receiving a recommendation from our Chief Executive Officer. The Compensation Committee also evaluates proposals for incentive and performance equity awards, and other compensation.

### Compensation Philosophy

The Compensation Committee emphasizes the important link between the Company's performance, which ultimately affects stockholder value, and the compensation of its executives. Therefore, the primary goal of the Company's executive compensation policy is to try to align the interests of the executive officers with the interests of the stockholders. In order to achieve this goal, the Company attempts to, (i) offer compensation opportunities that attract and retain executives whose abilities and skills are critical to the long-term success of the Company and reward them for their efforts in ensuring the success of the Company, (ii) align the Company's compensation programs with the Company's long-term business strategies and objectives, and (iii) provide variable compensation opportunities that are directly linked to the Company's performance and stockholder value, including an equity stake in the Company. Our named executive officers' compensation utilizes two primary components — base salary and long-term equity compensation — to achieve these goals. Additionally, the Compensation Committee may award discretionary bonuses to certain executives based on the individual's contribution to the achievement of the Company's strategic objectives.

### Setting Executive Compensation

We fix executive base compensation at a level we believe enables us to hire and retain individuals in a competitive environment and to reward satisfactory individual performance and a satisfactory level of contribution to our overall business goals. We also take into account the compensation that is paid by companies that we believe to be our competitors and by other companies with which we believe we generally compete for executives.

In establishing compensation packages for executive officers, numerous factors are considered, including the particular executive's experience, expertise and performance, our company's overall performance and compensation packages available in the marketplace for similar positions. In arriving at amounts for each component of compensation, our Compensation Committee strives to strike an appropriate balance between base compensation and incentive compensation. The Compensation Committee also endeavors to properly allocate between cash and

non-cash compensation and between annual and long-term compensation.

#### The Role of Shareholder Say-on-Pay Votes.

At our annual meeting of shareholders held on August 16, 2011, approximately 97.0% of the shareholders who voted on the “say-on-pay” proposal approved the compensation of our named executive officers, as disclosed in the proxy statement. Although this advisory shareholder vote on executive compensation is non-binding, the Compensation Committee will consider the outcome of the vote when making future compensation decisions for named executive officers.

#### Base Salary

The Company provides executive officers and other employees with base salary to compensate them for services rendered during the fiscal year. Subject to the provisions contained in employment agreements with executive officers concerning base salary amounts, base salaries of the executive officers are established based upon compensation data of comparable companies in our market, the executive’s job responsibilities, level of experience, individual performance and contribution to the business. We believe it is important for the Company to provide adequate fixed compensation to highly qualified executives in our competitive industry. In making base salary decisions, the Compensation Committee uses its discretion and judgment based upon personal knowledge of industry practice but does not apply any specific formula to determine the base salaries for the executive officers.

### Equity-Based Awards—Equity Compensation Plans

The Compensation Committee uses equity awards, usually in the form of stock options, primarily to motivate our named executive officers to realize benefits from longer-term strategies that increase stockholder value, and to promote commitment and retention. Equity awards vest upon the achievement of performance criteria that the Company believes are critical to its long-term success.

The Compensation Committee believes that stock options are an important form of long-term incentive compensation because they align the executive officer's interests with the interests of stockholders, since the options have value only if our stock price increases over time. From time to time, the Compensation Committee may consider circumstances that warrant the grant of full value awards such as restricted stock units. Examples of these circumstances include, among others, attracting a new executive to the team; recognizing a promotion to the executive team; retention; and rewarding outstanding long-term contributions.

Our equity grant practices require that stock options and other equity compensation have prices determined based on at least the fair market value on the date of grant. The fair market value of our stock option awards has historically been the NASDAQ closing price on the date of grant.

### Retirement Savings Plan

The Company maintains a retirement savings plan for the benefit of our executives and employees. Our Simple IRA Plan is intended to qualify as a defined contribution arrangement under the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). Participants may elect to defer a percentage of their eligible pretax earnings each year or contribute a fixed amount per pay period up to the maximum contribution permitted by the Code. All participants' plan accounts are 100% vested at all times. All assets of our Simple IRA Plan are currently invested, subject to participant-directed elections, in a variety of mutual funds chosen from time to time by the Plan Administrator. Distribution of a participant's vested interest generally occurs upon termination of employment, including by reason of retirement, death or disability. We make certain matching contributions to the Simple IRA Plan.

### Perquisites and Other Personal Benefits

The Company's executive officers participate in the Company's other benefit plans on the same terms as other employees. These plans include medical, dental, life and disability insurance. Relocation benefits also are reimbursed and are individually negotiated when they occur. The Company reimburses each executive officer for all reasonable business and other expenses incurred by them in connection with the performance of their duties and obligations under their employment agreements. The Company does not provide named executive officers with any significant perquisites or other personal benefits except for an auto for each executive's business use.

The following table reflects all forms of compensation for services to us for the fiscal years ended September 30, 2011, 2010 and 2009 of certain executive officers.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	All other compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	Compensation (\$)		(i)	(j)
						(g)	(h)		
Eric S. Langan, President/CEO	2011	600,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	11,492	611,492
	2010	600,000	-0-	-0-	86,146(1)	-0-	-0-	11,513	697,659
	2009	623,077	-0-	-0-	2,446 (1)	-0-	-0-	11,637	637,160
Phillip Marshall, CFO	2011	204,615	30,000(4)	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	3,261	237,876
	2010	200,000	10,000(4)	-0-	11,116(2)	-0-	-0-	5,276	226,392
	2009	189,423	20,000(4)	-0-	47,273(2)	-0-	-0-	2,441	259,137
Travis Reese, Executive Vice President	2011	200,000	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	5,769	205,769
	2010	197,260	-0-	-0-	13,895(3)	-0-	-0-	5,788	216,943
	2009	194,204	-0-	-0-	2,446 (3)	-0-	-0-	5,753	202,403

- 1 Mr. Langan received 5,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$9.40 as Director compensation in August 2007. Mr. Langan received 5,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$8.75 in July 2009. Mr. Langan also received 155,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.25 on September 30, 2010. These are not amounts paid to or realized by the executive. Assumptions used in the calculation of these compensation costs are included in Note I to the Company's audited financial statements included in this Form 10-K.
- 2 Mr. Marshall received 20,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$9.40 as a performance bonus in August 2007. Mr. Marshall received 20,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.25 on September 30, 2010. These are not amounts paid to or realized by the executive. Assumptions used in the calculation of these compensation costs are included in Note I to the Company's audited financial statements included in this Form 10-K.
- 3 Mr. Reese received 5,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$9.40 as Director compensation in August 2007. Mr. Reese received 5,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$8.75 in July 2009. Mr. Reese also received 25,000 options to purchase shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$10.25 on September 30, 2010. These are not amounts paid to or realized by the executive. Assumptions used in the calculation of these compensation costs are included in Note I to the Company's audited financial statements included in this Form 10-K.
- 4 Mr. Marshall received a bonus of \$30,000 in 2011, \$10,000 in 2010 and \$20,000 in 2009 for outstanding performance.

#### 2010 GRANTS OF PLAN-BASED AWARDS

The following table sets forth information regarding the 2010 annual option incentive programs and performance-based awards. No non-equity incentive plan awards were made in 2011 for officers.

	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards		
		Threshold #(1)	Target #(1)	Maximum #(1)
Eric Langan	9/30/2010	155,000	155,000	155,000
Phillip Marshall	9/30/2010	20,000	20,000	20,000
Travis Reese	9/30/2010	25,000	25,000	25,000

(1) The stock option awards described in this chart were granted pursuant to the Company's 2010 Stock Option Plan. In this case, the named executives were not required to reach any specific performance level to receive these awards. Rather, the Compensation Committee granted these awards to reward overall outstanding performance of the named executives during fiscal year 2010.

## Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

Name (a)	OPTION AWARDS					STOCK AWARDS				
	Number of Options (#) Exercisable (b)	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (c)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) (d)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Exercise Price (\$) (e)	Option Expiration Date (e)	Number of Shares or Units that have not vested (#) (g)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock that have not vested (\$) (h)	Shares, Units or Rights that have not vested (\$) (i)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Units or Rights that have not vested (\$) (j)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Units or Rights that have not vested (\$)
Eric S. Langan	155,000	0	0	10.25	9/30/2012	0	0	0	0	
Phillip Marshall	20,000	0	0	9.40	8/24/2012	0	0	0	0	
	20,000	0	0	10.25	9/30/2012					
Travis Reese	25,000	0	0	10.25	9/30/2012	0	0	0	0	

## OPTION EXERCISES

One of the named executive officers exercised stock options in 2011.

Name	Option Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise	Value Realized on Exercise
Travis Reese	5,000	\$ 14,415

## DIRECTOR COMPENSATION

We do not currently pay any cash directors' fees, but we pay the expenses of our directors in attending board meetings. In August 2011, we issued 7,500 stock options to each Director who is not a member of management. These options become exercisable in August 2012, have a strike price of \$7.15 per share and expire in August 2013.

Name	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)

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(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(\$) (e)	(\$) (f)	(g)	(h)
Robert Watters	-0-	-0-	\$1,769	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,769
Nourdean Anakar	-0-	-0-	\$1,769	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,769
Steve Jenkins	-0-	-0-	\$1,769	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,769
Luke Lirot	-0-	-0-	\$1,769	-0-	-0-	-0-	\$1,769

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## EMPLOYMENT AGREEMENTS

We have a two year employment agreement with Eric S. Langan. Mr. Langan's Employment Agreement extends through April 1, 2012 and provides for an annual base salary of \$600,000. Mr. Langan's Employment Agreement also provides for participation in all benefit plans maintained by us for salaried employees. Mr. Langan's Employment Agreement contains a confidentiality provision and an agreement by Mr. Langan not to compete with us upon the expiration of his Employment Agreement.

We also entered into a two year Employment Agreement with Phillip K. Marshall to serve as our Chief Financial Officer. Mr. Marshall's Employment Agreement extends through May 30, 2013, and provides for an annual base salary of \$215,000. Pursuant to Mr. Marshall's Employment Agreement, Mr. Marshall is also eligible to participate in all benefit plans maintained by us for salaried employees. Under the terms of his Employment Agreement, Mr. Marshall is bound to a confidentiality provision and cannot compete with us upon the expiration of his Employment Agreement.

We also have a two-year employment agreement with Travis Reese. Mr. Reese's Employment Agreement extends through February 1, 2012, and provides for an annual base salary of \$200,000. Mr. Reese's Employment Agreement also provides for participation in all benefit plans maintained by us for salaried employees. Mr. Reese is bound to a confidentiality provision and cannot compete with us upon the expiration of his Employment Agreement.

We have not established long-term incentive plans or defined benefit or actuarial plans.

## EMPLOYEE STOCK OPTION PLANS

While we have been successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, we believe that our future success will depend in part on our continued ability to attract and retain qualified personnel. We pay wages and salaries that we believe are competitive. We also believe that equity ownership is an important factor in our ability to attract and retain skilled personnel. We have adopted stock option plans (the "Plans") for employees and directors. The purpose of the Plans is to further the interests of the Company, our subsidiaries and our stockholders by providing incentives in the form of stock options to key employees and directors who contribute materially to our success and profitability. The grants recognize and reward outstanding individual performances and contributions and will give such persons a proprietary interest in us, thus enhancing their personal interest in our continued success and progress. The Plans also assist us and our subsidiaries in attracting and retaining key employees and directors. The Plans are administered by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors has the exclusive power to select the participants in the Plans, to establish the terms of the options granted to each participant, provided that all options granted shall be granted at an exercise price equal to at least 85% of the fair market value of the common stock covered by the option on the grant date and to make all determinations necessary or advisable under the Plans.

In August 1999, we adopted the 1999 Stock Option Plan (the "1999 Plan") with 500,000 shares authorized to be granted and sold under the 1999 Plan. In August 2004, shareholders approved an Amendment to the 1999 Plan (the "Amendment") which increased the total number of shares authorized to 1 million. In July 2007, shareholders approved an Amendment to the 1999 Plan (the "Amendment"), which increased the total number of shares authorized to 1.5 million. The 1999 Plan was terminated by law in July 2009. Our Board of Directors approved the 2010 Stock Option Plan on September 30, 2010. The 2010 Plan was approved by the shareholders of the Company for adoption at the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders. As of September 30, 2011, there are 520,000 stock options outstanding.

The following table sets forth all equity compensation plans as of September 30, 2011:

(in thousands, except per share data)

Plan category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	520	\$10.01	0

#### COMPENSATION POLICIES AND PRACTICES AS THEY RELATE TO RISK MANAGEMENT

We attempt to make our compensation programs discretionary, balanced and focused on the long term. We believe goals and objectives of our compensation programs reflect a balanced mix of quantitative and qualitative performance measures to avoid excessive weight on a single performance measure. Our approach to compensation practices and policies applicable to employees and consultants is consistent with that followed for its executives. Based on these factors, we believe that our compensation policies and practices do not create risks that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on us.

#### Compensation Committee Report

We have reviewed and discussed with management the Compensation Discussion and Analysis to be included in this Form 10-K. Based on the reviews and discussions referred to above, we recommend to the Board of Directors that the Compensation Discussion and Analysis referred to above be included in this report.

The foregoing has been furnished by the Compensation Committee.

Steven L. Jenkins  
 Luke Lirot  
 Nour-Dean Anakar

#### Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

The Compensation Committee is comprised of Messrs. Jenkins, Lirot and Anakar. No interlocking relationship exists between any member of the Compensation Committee and any member of any other company's Board of Directors or compensation committee.



## Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.

The following table sets forth certain information at December 1, 2011, with respect to the beneficial ownership of shares of common stock by (i) each person known to us who owns beneficially more than 5% of the outstanding shares of common stock, (ii) each of our directors, (iii) each of our executive officers and (iv) all of our executive officers and directors as a group. Unless otherwise indicated, each stockholder has sole voting and investment power with respect to the shares shown. As of December 1, 2011, there were 9,717,307 shares of common stock outstanding.

Name/Address	Number of shares	Title of class	Percent of Class (%)
Eric S. Langan 10959 Cutten Road Houston, Texas 77066	1,363,429 (1)	Common stock	13.81 %
Phillip K. Marshall 10959 Cutten Road Houston, Texas 77066	46,755 (2)	Common stock	0.48 %
Robert L. Watters 315 Bourbon Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70130	32,500 (3)	Common stock	0.33 %
Steven L. Jenkins 16815 Royal Crest Drive Suite 160 Houston, Texas 77058	17,500 (4)	Common stock	0.18 %
Travis Reese 10959 Cutten Road Houston, Texas 77066	40,330 (5)	Common stock	0.41 %
Nour-dean Anakar 3978 Sorrento Valley Drive, #100 San Diego, California 92121	17,500 (6)	Common stock	0.18 %
Luke Lirot 2240 Belleair Road, Suite 190 Clearwater, FL 33764	17,500 (7)	Common stock	0.18 %
All of our Directors and Officers as a Group of seven (7) persons	1,535,514 (8)	Common stock	15.34 %
E. S. Langan, L.P. 10959 Cutten Road Houston, Texas 77066	578,632	Common stock	5.95 %

(1) Mr. Langan has sole voting and investment power for 629,797 shares of common stock he owns directly. Mr. Langan has shared voting and investment power for 578,632 shares that he owns indirectly through E. S. Langan, L.P. Mr. Langan is the general partner of E. S. Langan, L.P. This amount also includes options to purchase up to 155,000 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.

(2) Includes 6,755 shares of common stock he owns directly and options to purchase up to 40,000 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.

(3) Includes 15,000 shares of common stock he owns directly and options to purchase up to 17,500 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.

- (4) Includes options to purchase up to 17,500 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.
- (5) Includes 15,330 shares of common stock he owns directly and options to purchase up to 25,000 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.
- (6) Includes options to purchase up to 17,500 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.
- (7) Includes options to purchase up to 17,500 shares of common stock that are presently exercisable.
- (8) These percentages exclude treasury shares in the calculation of percentage of class.

The Company is not aware of any arrangements that could result in a change in control of the Company.

The disclosure required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K is set forth in Item 5 herein.

#### Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a policy that our business affairs will be conducted in all respects by standards applicable to publicly held corporations and that we will not enter into any future transactions and/or loans between us and our officers, directors and 5% shareholders unless the terms are no less favorable than could be obtained from independent, third parties and will be approved by a majority of our independent and disinterested directors. We currently have three independent directors, Steven Jenkins, Nour-Dean Anakar and Luke Lirot. We know of no related transactions for the years ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

#### Review, Approval, or Ratification of Transactions

Currently, we rely on our Board of Directors to review related party transactions on an ongoing basis to prevent conflicts of interest. Our Board of Directors reviews a transaction in light of the affiliations of the director, officer, or employee and the affiliations of such person's immediate family. Our Board of Directors will approve or ratify a transaction if it determines that the transaction is consistent with our best interests and the best interests of our shareholders.

#### Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees paid or accrued for professional services and the aggregate fees paid or accrued for audit-related services and all other services rendered by Whitley Penn LLP for the audit of our annual financial statements for fiscal years 2011, 2010 and 2009.

(in thousands)	2011	2010	2009
Audit fees	\$ 261	\$ 260	\$ 289
Audit-related fees	-	-	23
Tax fees	67	65	61
All other fees	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 328</b>	<b>\$ 325</b>	<b>\$ 373</b>

The category of "Audit fees" includes fees for our annual audit, quarterly reviews and services rendered in connection with regulatory filings with the SEC, such as the issuance of comfort letters and consents.

The category of "Audit-related fees" includes employee benefit plan audits, internal control reviews and accounting consultation.

The category of "Tax fees" includes consultation related to corporate development activities.

All above audit services, audit-related services and tax services were pre-approved by the Audit Committee, which concluded that the provision of such services by Whitley Penn LLP was compatible with the maintenance of that firm's independence in the conduct of its auditing functions. The Audit Committee's outside auditor independence policy provides for pre-approval of all services performed by the outside auditors.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

Exhibit 14 - Code of Ethics

Exhibit 21 - Subsidiaries of the Registrant.

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Exhibit 31.1 - Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. Corporation required by Rule 13a-14(1) or Rule 15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 31.2 - Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. Corporation required by Rule 13a-14(1) or Rule 15d - 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Exhibit 32.1 - Certification of Chief Executive Officer of Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. Corporation pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 1350 of 18 U.S.C. 63.

Exhibit 32.2 - Certification of Chief Financial Officer of Rick's Cabaret International, Inc. Corporation pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Section 1350 of 18 U.S.C. 63.

SIGNATURES

In accordance with the requirements of Section 13 of 15(d) of the Exchange Act, the Registrant has caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, on December 14, 2011.

Rick's Cabaret International, Inc.

/s/ Eric S. Langan

By: Eric S. Langan

Chief Executive Officer and President

/s/ Phillip K. Marshall

By: Phillip K. Marshall

Chief Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, this report has been signed below by the following persons in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ Eric S. Langan Eric S. Langan	Director, Chief Executive Officer, and President	December 14, 2011
/s/ Travis Reese Travis Reese	Director and Executive Vice President	December 14, 2011
/s/ Robert L. Watters Robert L. Watters	Director	December 14, 2011