

BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.
Form 10-K
December 10, 2012

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 26, 2012

or

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

For the transition period from ___ to ___

Commission file number 0-8445

BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

INDIANA
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

37-0684070
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

17802 IH 10 West, Suite 400
San Antonio, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

78257
(Zip Code)

(210) 344-3400

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, stated value \$.50 per share	New York Stock Exchange

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

NONE

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (Section 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to

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submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any 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. (Check one):

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 stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of April 11, 2012 was approximately \$490,567,737 based on the closing stock price of \$405.73 per share on that day.

As of December 3, 2012, 1,433,671 shares of the registrant's Common Stock were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed for its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Part I

Item 1. Business

Biglari Holdings Inc. (“Biglari Holdings” or the “Company”) is a diversified holding company engaged in a number of diverse business activities. The Company is led by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Biglari Holdings, Biglari Capital Corp. (“Biglari Capital”), Steak n Shake Operations, Inc. (“Steak n Shake”), and Western Sizzlin Corporation (“Western”). The Company’s long-term objective is to maximize per-share intrinsic value of the Company. The Company’s strategy is to reinvest cash generated from its operating subsidiaries into any investments with the objective of achieving high risk-adjusted returns. All major operating, investment, and capital allocation decisions are made for the Company and its subsidiaries by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Biglari Holdings’ fiscal year ends on the last Wednesday in September. Accordingly, every five or six years, our fiscal year contains 53 weeks. Fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 contained 52 weeks. The Company’s first, third, and fourth quarters contain 12 weeks and our second quarter contains 16 weeks (except in fiscal years when there are 53 weeks, in which case the fourth quarter contains 13 weeks). Western and Biglari Capital’s September 30 year end for financial reporting purposes differs from the end of the Company’s fiscal year, the last Wednesday in September.

Restaurant Operations

The Company’s Restaurant Operations’ activities are conducted through two restaurant concepts, Steak n Shake and Western Sizzlin. As of September 26, 2012, Steak n Shake operated 414 company-operated restaurants and 83 franchised units in 25 states and Western operated 5 company-operated restaurants and 87 franchised units in 17 states.

Steak n Shake is engaged in the ownership, operation, and franchising of Steak n Shake restaurants. Founded in 1934 in Normal, Illinois, Steak n Shake is a classic American brand serving premium burgers and milk shakes.

Western Sizzlin is engaged primarily in the franchising of restaurants. Founded in 1962 in Augusta, Georgia, Western Sizzlin offers signature steak dishes as well as other classic American menu items. Western Sizzlin also operates other concepts, Great American Steak & Buffet, and Wood Grill Buffet consisting of hot and cold food buffet style dining.

Restaurant Operations

A typical restaurant’s management team consists of a general manager, a restaurant manager and other managers depending on the operating complexity and sales volume of the restaurant. Each restaurant’s general manager has primary responsibility for the day-to-day operations of his or her unit.

Purchasing

Restaurant Operations obtain food products and supplies from independent national distributors. Purchases are centrally negotiated to ensure uniformity in product quality.

Franchising

Restaurant Operations’ franchising program extends the brands to areas in which there are no current development plans for Company stores. The expansion plans include seeking qualified new franchisees and expanding relationships with current franchisees.

Restaurant Operations typically seek franchisees with both the financial resources necessary to fund successful development and significant experience in the restaurant/retail business. Both restaurant chains assist franchisees with

the development and ongoing operation of their restaurants. In addition, personnel assist franchisees with site selection, approve restaurant sites, and provide prototype plans, construction support and specifications. Restaurant Operations' staff provides both on-site and off-site instruction to franchised restaurant management and associates. Moreover, Steak n Shake franchised restaurants are required to serve only approved menu items.

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Geographic Concentration and Restaurant Locations

The following table lists the locations of the 589 Steak n Shake and Western Sizzlin restaurants, including 170 franchised units, as of September 26, 2012:

	Steak n Shake		Western Sizzlin		Total
	Company-operated	Franchised	Company-operated	Franchised	
Alabama	2	4	—	6	12
Arkansas	—	2	—	16	18
California	—	—	—	2	2
Colorado	—	2	—	—	2
Florida	80	1	—	—	81
Georgia	23	9	—	8	40
Illinois	63	6	—	1	70
Indiana	68	2	—	—	70
Iowa	3	—	—	—	3
Kansas	—	4	—	1	5
Kentucky	14	2	—	—	16
Louisiana	—	1	—	3	4
Maryland	—	—	—	2	2
Michigan	19	—	—	—	19
Mississippi	—	1	—	11	12
Missouri	39	22	—	2	63
Nevada	—	1	—	—	1
New York	1	—	—	—	1
North Carolina	6	5	—	11	22
Ohio	63	—	—	1	64
Oklahoma	—	4	—	11	15
Pennsylvania	6	1	—	—	7
South Carolina	1	2	1	3	7
Tennessee	9	8	1	4	22
Texas	17	3	—	—	20
Virginia	—	2	3	4	9
West Virginia	—	1	—	1	2
Total	414	83	5	87	589

Competition

The restaurant business is one of the most intensely competitive industries in the United States. As there are virtually no barriers to entry into the restaurant business, competitors may include national, regional and local establishments. There may be established competitors with financial and other resources that are greater than the Company's Restaurant Operations capabilities. Restaurant businesses compete on the basis of price, menu, food quality, location, personnel and customer service. The restaurant business is often affected by changes in consumer tastes and by national, regional, and local economic conditions. The performance of individual restaurants may be impacted by factors such as traffic patterns, demographic trends, severe weather conditions, and competing restaurants. Additional factors that may adversely affect the restaurant industry include, but are not limited to, food and wage inflation, safety,

and food-borne illness.

Government Regulation

The Company is subject to various federal, state and local laws affecting its Restaurant Operations. Each of the restaurants must comply with licensing and regulation by a number of governmental authorities, which include health, sanitation, safety and fire agencies in the state and/or municipality in which the restaurant is located. In addition, each restaurant must comply with various state and federal laws that regulate the franchisor/franchisee relationship, employment and pay practices and child labor laws. To date, none of the Company Restaurant Operations have been materially adversely affected by such laws or been affected by any difficulty, delay or failure to obtain required licenses or approvals.

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Investment Management

The Investment Management segment is composed of Biglari Capital and Western Investments, Inc. This segment provides investment advisory services to private investment funds.

Biglari Capital, as General Partner of The Lion Fund, L.P. (the “Lion Fund”) is entitled to receive a performance reallocation of 25% of the increase in net assets annually. This reallocation is subject to a 5% performance hurdle rate that the Lion Fund’s performance must exceed in order for the General Partner to be entitled to such reallocation.

The Company and its affiliates may also earn income through their investments in the Lion Fund and Western Acquisitions, L.P. (collectively the “consolidated affiliated partnerships”). In these cases, the income consists of realized and unrealized gains and losses on investment activities along with interest, dividends and other income.

Employees

The Company employs approximately 22,000 persons.

Trademarks

Steak n Shake trademarks that are registered for restaurant services on the Principal Register of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office include, among others: “Steak n Shake®”, “Steak’n Shake Famous For Steakburgers®”, “Famous For Steakburgers®”, “Takhomasak®”, “Original Steakburgers®”, “In Sight It Must Be Right®”, “Steak n Shake It’s a Meal®”, “T Original Steakburger®”, “Steak n Shake In Sight it Must be Right®”, “Original Double Steakburger®”, “Steak n Shake Signature®”, “Signature Steakburger®”, “California Double Steakburger®”, and “Just No Equal®”.

Western trademarks that are registered for restaurant services on the Principal Register of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office include, among others: “Western Sizzlin®”, “Western Sizzlin Steak House®”, “Western®”, “Sizzlin®”, “Western Sizzlin Wood Grill and Buffet®”, and “Western Sizzlin Wood Grill®”.

Additional information with respect to Biglari Holdings’ businesses

Information related to our reportable segments may be found in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Biglari Holdings maintains a website (www.biglariholdings.com) where its annual reports, press releases, interim shareholder reports and links to its subsidiaries’ websites can be found. Biglari Holdings’ periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which include Form 10-K, Form 10-Q, Form 8-K and amendments thereto, may be accessed by the public free of charge from the SEC and through Biglari Holdings’ website. In addition, corporate governance documents such as Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Conduct, Governance, Compensation and Nominating Committee Charter and Audit Committee Charter are posted on the Company’s website and are available without charge upon written request. The Company’s website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this report on Form 10-K.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors

Biglari Holdings and its subsidiaries (referred to herein as “we,” us,” “our,” or similar expressions) are subject to certain risks and uncertainties in our business operations which are described below. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known or that are currently deemed immaterial may also impair our business operations.

We are dependent on our Chairman and CEO.

Our success depends on the services of Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. All major operating, investment, and capital allocation decisions are made for the Company and its subsidiaries by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Moreover, certain counterparties have requested and obtained a provision in their agreements with the right to terminate in the event Mr. Biglari ceases to be our Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. If for any reason the services of Mr. Biglari were to become unavailable, there could be a material adverse effect on our business.

Competition.

Each of our operating businesses faces intense competitive pressure within the markets in which they operate. Competition may arise domestically as well as internationally. While we manage our businesses with the objective of achieving long-term sustainable growth by developing and strengthening competitive advantages, many factors, including market changes, may erode or prevent the strengthening of competitive advantages. Accordingly, future operating results will depend to some degree on whether our operating units are successful in protecting or enhancing their competitive advantages. If our operating businesses are unsuccessful in these efforts, our periodic operating results may decline from current levels in the future.

The restaurant business is one of the most competitive industries in the United States. As there are virtually no barriers to entry into the restaurant business, competitors may include national, regional and local establishments. There may be established competitors with financial and other resources that are greater than the Company’s Restaurant Operations capabilities. Restaurant businesses compete on the basis of price, menu, food quality, location, personnel and customer service. The restaurant business is often affected by changes in consumer tastes and by national, regional, and local economic conditions. The performance of individual restaurants may be impacted by factors such as traffic patterns, demographic trends, severe weather conditions, and competing restaurants. Additional factors that may adversely affect the restaurant industry include, but are not limited to, food and wage inflation, safety, and food-borne illness.

Unfavorable economic societal and political conditions could hurt our operating businesses.

Our operating businesses are subject to normal economic cycles affecting the economy in general or the industries in which we operate. To the extent that the recovery from the economic recession continues to be slow or the economy worsens for a prolonged period of time, one or more of our significant operations could be materially harmed. In addition, we depend on having access to borrowed funds through the capital markets at reasonable rates. To the extent that access to the credit is restricted or the cost of funding increases, our business could be adversely affected.

Historically, we have not derived any of our revenues or earnings from international markets. As a result of our intended international expansion, we may become subject to increased risks from unstable political conditions and civil unrest. Further, terrorism activities deriving from unstable conditions or acts intended to compromise the integrity or security of our computer networks and information systems could produce losses to our international operations, as well as our operations based in the United States. Our business operations could be adversely affected directly through the loss of human resources or destruction of production facilities and information systems.

The restaurant industry has been affected by economic factors, including the deterioration of national, regional and local economic conditions, declines in employment levels, and shifts in consumer spending patterns. The disruptions experienced in the overall economy and volatility in the financial markets have reduced, and may continue to reduce, consumer confidence in the economy, negatively affecting consumer restaurant spending, which could be harmful to our financial position and results of operations. As a result, decreased cash flow generated from our business may adversely affect our financial position and our ability to fund our operations. In addition, macroeconomic disruptions could adversely impact the availability of financing for our franchisees' expansions and operations.

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Our cash flows and financial position could be negatively impacted if we are unable to comply with the restrictions and covenants in Steak n Shake's debt agreements.

The Company's subsidiaries currently maintain debt instruments, including the New Credit Facility. Covenants in the debt agreements impose operating and financial restrictions, including requiring operating subsidiaries to maintain certain financial ratios and thereby restricting, among other things, their ability to incur additional indebtedness and make distributions to the Company. Their failure to comply with these covenants and restrictions could constitute an event of default that, if not cured or waived, could result, among other things, in the acceleration of their indebtedness, which could negatively impact our operations and business and may also significantly affect our ability to obtain additional or alternative financing. In such event, our cash flows may not be sufficient to fully repay this indebtedness and we cannot assure you that we would be able to refinance or restructure this debt. In addition, the restrictions contained in these debt instruments could adversely affect our ability to finance our operations, acquisitions or investments.

Steak n Shake's ability to make payments on the New Credit Facility and to fund operations depends on its ability to generate cash, which is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Steak n Shake may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations to service this debt or to fund its other liquidity needs.

We may be required to recognize additional impairment charges on our long-lived assets and goodwill, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.

Long-lived assets, including restaurant sites, leasehold improvements, other fixed assets, and amortized intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. Expected cash flows associated with an asset over its estimated useful life are the key factor in determining the recoverability of the carrying value of the asset. The estimate of cash flows is based upon, among other things, certain assumptions about expected future operating performance. Management's estimates of undiscounted cash flows may differ from actual cash flows due to, among other things, changes in economic conditions, changes to our business model or changes in operating performance. If the sum of the estimated undiscounted cash flows over an asset's estimated useful life is less than the carrying value of the asset, we recognize an impairment loss, measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

We periodically evaluate our goodwill to determine whether all or a portion of their carrying values may no longer be recoverable, in which case a charge to income may be necessary. Estimated fair values developed based on our assumptions and judgments might be significantly different if other reasonable assumptions and estimates were to be used. If estimated fair values are less than the carrying values of goodwill in future impairment tests, or if significant impairment indicators are noted relative to other intangible assets subject to amortization, we may be required to record impairment losses against future income. Any future evaluations requiring an impairment of our goodwill and other intangible assets could materially affect our results of operations and shareholders' equity in the period in which the impairment occurs.

Judgments made by management related to the expected useful lives of long-lived assets and our ability to realize undiscounted cash flows in excess of the carrying amounts of such assets are affected by factors such as the ongoing maintenance and improvements of the assets, changes in economic conditions and changes in operating performance. As the ongoing expected cash flows and carrying amounts of long-lived assets are assessed, these factors could cause us to realize a material impairment charge. If assets are determined to be impaired, the determination of an asset's fair value, which is generally measured by discounting estimated future cash flows, is also subject to significant judgment, including the determination of a discount rate that is commensurate with the risk inherent in the projected cash flows. If the assumptions underlying these judgments change in the future, we may be required to realize further impairment charges for these assets.

Fluctuations in commodity and energy prices and the availability of commodities, including beef, fried products, poultry, and dairy, could affect our restaurant business.

The cost, availability and quality of ingredients Restaurant Operations use to prepare their food is subject to a range of factors, many of which are beyond their control. A significant component of our restaurant business' costs is related to food commodities, including beef, fried products, poultry, and dairy products, which can be subject to significant price fluctuations due to seasonal shifts, climate conditions, industry demand, changes in international commodity markets, and other factors. If there is a substantial increase in prices for these food commodities, our results of operations may be negatively affected. In addition, our restaurants are dependent upon frequent deliveries of perishable food products that meet certain specifications. Shortages or interruptions in the supply of perishable food products caused by unanticipated demand, problems in production or distribution, disease or food-borne illnesses, inclement weather, or other conditions could adversely affect the availability, quality, and cost of ingredients, which would likely lower revenues, damage our reputation, or otherwise harm our business.

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Our historical growth rate and performance may not be indicative of our future growth or financial results.

Our historical growth must be viewed in the context of the recent opportunities available to us as a result of our access to capital at a time when market conditions resulted in unprecedented asset acquisition opportunities. When evaluating our historical growth and prospects for future growth, it is also important to consider that while our business philosophy has remained relatively constant, our mix of business, distribution channels and areas of focus have changed and may continue to change. Our dynamic business model makes it difficult to assess our prospects for future growth.

The inability of Restaurant Operations' franchisees to operate profitable restaurants may negatively impact our financial performance.

Restaurant Operations operate franchise programs and collect royalties and marketing and service fees from their franchisees. Growth within the existing franchise base is dependent upon many of the same factors that apply to our Restaurant Operations' company-operated restaurants, and sometimes the challenges of opening profitable restaurants prove to be more difficult for the franchisees. For example, franchisees may not have access to the financial or management resources that they need to open or continue operating the restaurants contemplated by their franchise agreements. In addition, our Restaurant Operations' continued growth is also partially dependent upon our ability to find and retain qualified franchisees in new markets, which may include markets in which the Steak n Shake and Western brands are less well known. Furthermore, the loss of any of franchisees due to financial concerns and/or operational inefficiencies could impact our Restaurant Operations' profitability. Moreover, if our franchisees do not successfully operate or market restaurants in a manner consistent with our standards, our restaurant brands' reputations could be harmed, which in turn could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Adverse weather conditions or losses due to casualties could negatively impact our operating performance.

Property damage caused by casualties and natural disasters, instances of inclement weather, flooding, hurricanes, fire, and other acts of nature can adversely impact sales in several ways. Many of Steak n Shake's and Western's restaurants are located in the Midwest and Southeast portions of the United States. During the first and second fiscal quarters, restaurants in the Midwest may face harsh winter weather conditions. During the first and fourth fiscal quarters, restaurants in the Southeast may experience hurricanes or tropical storms. Our sales and operating results may be negatively affected by these harsh weather conditions, which could make it more difficult for guests to visit our restaurants, necessitate the closure of restaurants for a period of time or costly repairs due to physical damage or lead to a shortage of employees resulting from unsafe road conditions or an evacuation of the general population.

We are subject to health, employment, environmental, and other government regulations, and failure to comply with existing or future government regulations could expose us to litigation or penalties, damage our reputation, and lower profits.

We are subject to various federal, state, and local laws and regulations affecting our business. Changes in existing laws, rules and regulations applicable to us, or increased enforcement by governmental authorities, may require us to incur additional costs and expenses necessary for compliance. If we fail to comply with any of these laws, we may be subject to governmental action or litigation, and our reputation could be accordingly harmed. Injury to our reputation would, in turn, likely reduce revenues and profits.

The development and construction of restaurants is subject to compliance with applicable zoning, land use, and environmental regulations. Difficulties in obtaining, or failure to obtain, the required licenses or approvals could delay or prevent the development of a new restaurant in a particular area.

In recent years, there has been an increased legislative, regulatory, and consumer focus on nutrition and advertising practices in the food industry. As a result, Restaurant Operations may become subject to regulatory initiatives in the area of nutrition disclosure or advertising, such as requirements to provide information about the nutritional content of our food products, which could increase expenses. The operation of the Steak n Shake and Western franchise system

is also subject to franchise laws and regulations enacted by a number of states, and to rules promulgated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission. Any future legislation regulating franchise relationships may negatively affect our operations, particularly our relationship with franchisees. Failure to comply with new or existing franchise laws and regulations in any jurisdiction or to obtain required government approvals could result in a ban or temporary suspension on future franchise sales. Further national, state and local government initiatives, such as mandatory health insurance coverage, “living wage” or other proposed increases in minimum wage rates could adversely affect our business.

Our investment activities may involve the purchase of securities on margin.

We may purchase securities on margin in connection with our investment activities, including through Western Acquisitions, L.P. and the Lion Fund. If we do so, a significant decrease in the value of the securities that collateralize the margin line of credit could result in a margin call. If we do not have sufficient cash available from other sources in the event of a margin call, we may be required to sell those securities at a time when we prefer not to sell them, which could result in material losses.

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We are subject to the risk of possibly becoming an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Because we are a holding company and a significant portion of our assets may, from time to time, consist of investments in companies in which we own less than a 50% interest, we run the risk of inadvertently becoming an investment company, which would require us to register under the Investment Company Act. Registered investment companies are subject to extensive, restrictive and potentially adverse regulations relating to, among other things, operating methods, management, capital structure, dividends and transactions with affiliates. Registered investment companies are not permitted to operate their business in the manner in which we operate our business, nor are registered investment companies permitted to have many of the relationships that we have with our affiliated companies.

To avoid becoming and registering as an investment company under the Investment Company Act, we monitor the value of our investments and structure transactions accordingly. As a result, we may structure transactions in a less advantageous manner than if we did not have Investment Company Act concerns, or we may avoid otherwise economically desirable transactions due to those concerns. In addition, events beyond our control, including significant appreciation or depreciation in the market value of certain of our publicly traded holdings or adverse developments with respect to our ownership of certain of our subsidiaries, could result in our inadvertently becoming an investment company. If it were established that we were an investment company, there would be a risk, among other material adverse consequences, that we could become subject to monetary penalties or injunctive relief, or both, in an action brought by the SEC, that we would be unable to enforce contracts with third parties or that third parties could seek to obtain rescission of transactions with us undertaken during the period it was established that we were an unregistered investment company.

Our investments are unusually concentrated and fair values are subject to a loss in value.

Our investments are generally concentrated in common stocks. A significant decline in the major values of our larger investments may produce a large decrease in our consolidated shareholders' equity and can have a material adverse effect on our consolidated book value per share. Under certain circumstances, significant declines in the fair values of these investments may require the recognition of losses in the statement of earnings.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which could decrease the value of our brand and products.

The success of our business depends on the continued ability to use the existing trademarks, service marks, and other components of our brand to increase brand awareness and further develop branded products. While we take steps to protect our intellectual property, our rights to our trademarks could be challenged by third parties or our use of these trademarks may result in liability for trademark infringement, trademark dilution, or unfair competition, adversely affecting our profitability. We may also become subject to these risks in the international markets in which we plan to operate.

Litigation could have a material adverse effect on our financial position, cash flows and results of operations.

We are or may be from time to time a party to various legal actions, investigations and other proceedings brought by employees, consumers, suppliers, shareholders, government agencies or other third parties in connection with matters pertaining to our business, including related to our investment activities. The outcome of such matters is often difficult to assess or quantify and the cost to defend future proceedings may be significant. Even if a claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any negative allegation regarding our Company, our business or our products could adversely affect our reputation. While we believe that the ultimate outcome of routine legal proceedings individually and in the aggregate will not have a material impact on our financial position, we cannot assure that an adverse outcome on, or reputational damage from, any of these matters would not, in fact, materially impact our business and results of operations for the period when these matters are completed or otherwise resolved.

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Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Office and Warehouse Facilities

Use	Location	Own/Lease
Executive Office	San Antonio, TX	Lease
Executive Office	Indianapolis, IN	Lease
Executive Office	Roanoke, VA	Lease

Restaurant Properties

As of September 26, 2012, Restaurant Operations included 589 company-operated and franchised restaurants located in 27 states. Restaurant Operations owns the land and building for 153 restaurants. See “Geographic Concentration and Restaurant Locations” under Part I, Item 1 for additional detail.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Part II

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

Market Information

Biglari Holdings' common stock is listed for trading on the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), trading symbol: BH. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices per share, as reported on the NYSE List during the periods indicated:

	2012		2011	
	High	Low	High	Low
First Quarter	\$391.88	\$286.77	\$444.71	\$325.82
Second Quarter	418.57	368.24	459.77	391.45
Third Quarter	413.61	365.25	437.24	368.45
Fourth Quarter	397.16	351.00	405.50	288.29

Shareholders

Biglari Holdings had approximately 10,400 beneficial shareholders, of which approximately 1,500 were record holders of its common stock at December 3, 2012.

Dividends

Biglari Holdings has not declared a cash dividend during the fiscal years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011 and September 29, 2010.

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Performance Graph

The following chart compares the subsequent value of \$100 invested in Biglari Holdings' common stock on September 30, 2007 with a similar investment in the Standard and Poor's 500 Stock Index and Standard and Poor's Restaurant Index.

The preceding stock price performance graph and related information shall not be deemed "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filings under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filings.

The "Equity Compensation Plan Information" required by Item 201(d) of Regulation S-K will be contained in our definitive Proxy Statement for the 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed on or before January 24, 2013, and such information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Selected Financial Data for the Past Five Years

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

	52 Weeks Ended			53 Weeks Ended	52 Weeks Ended
	Fiscal 2012(2)	Fiscal 2011(2)	Fiscal 2010 (2)	Fiscal 2009 (2)	Fiscal 2008 (2)
Revenue:					
Total net revenues	\$740,207	\$709,200	\$673,781	\$628,736	\$611,278
Earnings:					
Net earnings (loss) attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.	\$21,593	\$34,565	\$28,094	\$5,998	\$(22,979)
Basic earnings (loss) per share attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. (1)	\$16.19	\$25.99	\$20.11	\$4.21	\$(16.27)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. (1)	\$16.15	\$25.86	\$19.99	\$4.20	\$(16.27)
Year-end data:					
Total assets	\$773,787	\$672,860	\$563,839	\$514,496	\$520,136
Long-term debt:					
Obligations under leases	110,353	116,066	124,247	130,076	134,809
Other long-term debt	120,250	101,417	17,781	48	15,783
Biglari Holdings Inc. shareholders' equity	\$349,125	\$279,678	\$248,995	\$291,861	\$283,579

- (1) Earnings per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For financial reporting purposes all common shares of the Company held by the consolidated affiliated partnerships are recorded in Treasury stock on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. For purposes of computing the weighted average common shares outstanding, the shares of treasury stock attributable to the unrelated limited partners of the consolidated affiliated partnerships — based on their proportional ownership during the period — are considered outstanding shares.
- (2) Fiscal years 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009, and 2008 ended on September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, September 29, 2010, September 30, 2009 and September 24, 2008, respectively.

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

(dollars in thousands except per share data)

Biglari Holdings Inc. ("Biglari Holdings" or the "Company") is a diversified holding company engaged in a number of diverse business activities. The Company is led by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Biglari Holdings, Biglari Capital Corp. ("Biglari Capital"), Steak n Shake Operations, Inc. ("Steak n Shake"), and Western Sizzlin Corporation ("Western"). The Company's long-term objective is to maximize per-share intrinsic value of the Company. The Company's strategy is to reinvest cash generated from its operating subsidiaries into any investments with the objective of achieving high risk-adjusted returns. All major operating, investment, and capital allocation decisions are made for the Company and its subsidiaries by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

In the following discussion, the term "same-store sales" refers to the sales of only those units open at least 18 months as of the beginning of the current period being discussed and which remained open through the end of the period.

We have a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the last Wednesday in September. Fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010, which ended on September 26, September 28, and September 29, respectively, all contained 52 weeks.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 1, Business and our Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto included in this Form 10-K. The following discussion should also be read in conjunction with the "Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and the risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A, Risk Factors set forth above.

Investment gains/losses in any given period will vary; therefore, for analytical purposes, management measures operating performance by analyzing earnings before realized and unrealized investment gains/losses.

Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings for each of the past three years are disaggregated in the table that follows.

	2012	2011	2010
Operating Business:			
Restaurant Operations:			
Steak n Shake	\$31,756	\$29,367	\$27,257
Western	1,354	1,610	646
Total Restaurant Operations	33,110	30,977	27,903
Investment Management:			
Biglari Capital Corp. (Incentive Fee)	22	1,535	—
Management fees	—	139	144
Consolidated affiliated partnerships	1,321	1,815	215
Total Investment Management Operations	1,343	3,489	359
Corporate and Other:			
Corporate and other	(9,196)	(3,099)	(1,510)
Investment and derivative gains/losses	2,604	4,941	2,495
Total Corporate and Other	(6,592)	1,842	985

Reconciliation of segments to consolidated amount:

Interest expense and loss on debt extinguishment, excluding interest allocated to operating businesses	(6,268)	(1,743)	(1,153)
	\$21,593	\$34,565	\$28,094

Fiscal Year 2012

We recorded net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$21,593 for the current year, as compared with net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$34,565 in 2011. The decrease was primarily driven by increased general and administrative expenses related to our efforts to franchise the Steak n Shake concept, higher incentive compensation costs, and an increase in legal and professional services. Net earnings in 2012 also reflected a full year of interest expense associated with Steak n Shake's former credit facility, which was entered into in September 2011.

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As of September 26, 2012 the total number of company-operated and franchised restaurants was 589 as follows:

	Company-operated	Franchised	Total
Steak n Shake	414	83	497
Western	5	87	92
Total	419	170	589

During 2012, Restaurant Operations suffered no closings of underperforming company-operated restaurants or transfers to franchisees. Five Western Sizzlin franchised units were closed, and three franchised units were opened. Furthermore, during 2012, Steak n Shake opened one company-operated unit and eight franchised units, and closed one franchised unit.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. Certain accounting policies require management to make estimates and judgments concerning transactions that will be settled several years in the future. Amounts recognized in our financial statements from such estimates are necessarily based on numerous assumptions involving varying and potentially significant degrees of judgment and uncertainty. Accordingly, the amounts currently reflected in our financial statements will likely increase or decrease in the future as additional information becomes available.

We believe the following critical accounting policies represent our more significant judgments and estimates used in preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) Biglari Holdings Inc., (ii) the wholly-and majority-owned subsidiaries of Biglari Holdings Inc. in which control can be exercised and (iii) limited partnership investment companies in which we have a controlling interest as the general partner. In evaluating whether we have a controlling interest in entities in which we would consolidate, we consider the following: (1) for voting interest entities, we consolidate those entities in which we own a majority of the voting interests; and (2) for limited partnership entities, we consolidate those entities if we are the general partner of such entities and for which no substantive removal rights exist. All material intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The analysis as to whether to consolidate an entity is subject to a significant amount of judgment. Some of the criteria considered include the determination as to the degree of control over an entity by its various equity holders and the design of the entity.

Long-lived Assets — Impairment and Classification as Held for Sale

We review company-operated restaurants for impairment on a restaurant-by-restaurant basis when events or circumstances indicate a possible impairment. We test for impairment by comparing the carrying value of the asset to the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the total estimated future cash flows are less than the carrying amount of the asset, the carrying value is written down to the estimated fair value, and a loss is recognized in earnings. The future cash flows expected to be generated by an asset requires significant judgment regarding future performance of the asset, fair market value if the asset were to be sold, and other financial and economic assumptions.

We sell restaurants that have been closed due to underperformance. We classify an asset as held for sale in the period during which each of the following conditions is met: (a) management has committed to a plan to sell the asset; (b) the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition; (c) an active search for a buyer has been initiated; (d)

completion of the sale of the asset within one year is probable; (e) the asset is being marketed at a reasonable price; and (f) no significant changes to the plan of sale are expected. There is judgment involved in estimating the timing of completing the sale of an asset.

Insurance Reserves

We currently self-insure a significant portion of expected losses under our workers' compensation, general liability, directors' and officers' liability, and auto liability insurance programs. For certain programs, we purchase reinsurance for individual and aggregate claims that exceed predetermined limits. We record a liability for all unresolved claims and our estimates of incurred but not reported ("IBNR") claims at the anticipated cost to us. The liability estimate is based on information received from insurance companies, combined with management's judgments regarding frequency and severity of claims, claims development history, and settlement practices. Significant judgment is required to estimate IBNR claims as parties have yet to assert a claim, and therefore the degree to which injuries have been incurred and the related costs have not yet been determined. Additionally, estimates about future costs involve significant judgment regarding legislation, case jurisdictions, and other matters.

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We self-insure our group health insurance risk. We record a liability for our group health insurance for all applied claims and our estimate of claims incurred but not yet reported. Our estimate is based on information received from our insurance company and claims processing practices.

Our reserves for self-insured liabilities at September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011 were \$7,971 and \$7,511, respectively.

Income Taxes

We record deferred tax assets or liabilities based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities using currently enacted rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. We record deferred tax assets to the extent we believe there will be sufficient future taxable income to utilize those assets prior to their expiration. To the extent deferred tax assets would be unable to be utilized, we would record a valuation allowance against the unrealizable amount and record that amount as a charge against earnings. Due to changing tax laws and state income tax rates, significant judgment is required to estimate the effective tax rate expected to apply to tax differences that are expected to reverse in the future. We must also make estimates about the sufficiency of taxable income in future periods to offset any deductions related to deferred tax assets currently recorded. Based on 2012 results, a change of one percentage point in the annual effective tax rate would have an impact of \$312 on net earnings.

We recognize the tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only if it is 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 are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate resolution.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

We are required to assess goodwill and any indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The required analysis of potential impairment of goodwill requires a two-step approach. The first step is the estimation of fair value of each reporting unit. If step one indicates that impairment potentially exists, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. Goodwill impairment exists when the estimated fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value. We use both market and income approaches to derive fair value. The valuation methodology and underlying financial information included in our determination of fair value require significant judgments to be made by management. The judgments in these two approaches include, but are not limited to, comparable market multiples, long-term projections of future financial performance, and the selection of appropriate discount rates used to determine the present value of future cash flows. Changes in such estimates or the application of alternative assumptions could produce significantly different results.

Leases

Restaurant Operations leases certain properties under operating leases. Many of these lease agreements contain rent holidays, rent escalation clauses and/or contingent rent provisions. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, including cancelable option periods when failure to exercise such options would result in an economic penalty. We use a time period for straight-line rent expense calculation that equals or exceeds the time period used for depreciation. In addition, the rent commencement date of the lease term is the earlier of the date when they become legally obligated for the rent payments or the date when they take access to the grounds for build out. Accounting for leases involves significant management judgment.

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Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentage relationship to total net revenues, unless otherwise noted, of items included in the Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the periods indicated:

	2012 (52 weeks)		2011 (52 Weeks)		2010 (52 Weeks)	
Net revenues						
Restaurant Operations:						
Net sales	97.5	%	97.9	%	98.5	%
Franchise royalties and fees	1.3		1.2		0.9	
Other revenue	0.3		0.3		0.3	
Total	99.1		99.5		99.7	
Investment Management Operations:						
Management fee income	—		0.0		0.0	
Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships:						
Investment gains/losses	0.8		0.4		0.3	
Other income	0.0		0.1		0.0	
Total	0.9		0.5		0.3	
Total net revenues	100.0		100.0		100.0	
Costs and expenses						
Cost of sales (1)	28.7		27.7		27.1	
Restaurant operating costs (1)	46.8		47.7		48.5	
General and administrative	8.7		6.8		6.2	
Depreciation and amortization	3.6		4.0		4.3	
Marketing	5.7		5.4		5.2	
Rent	2.4		2.4		2.5	
Pre-opening costs	0.1		0.0		0.0	
Asset impairments and provision for restaurant closings	0.1		0.1		0.1	
Loss on disposal of assets	0.1		0.1		0.0	
Other operating (income) expense	(0.1))	(0.2))	(0.1))
Other income (expenses)						
Interest, dividend and other investment income	0.5		0.1		0.1	
Interest on obligations under leases	(1.4))	(1.5))	(1.7))
Interest expense	(1.1))	(0.4))	(0.3))
Loss on debt extinguishment	(0.3))	—		—	
Realized investment gains/losses	0.6		1.0		0.6	
Derivative and short sale gains/losses	—		0.1		0.0	
Total other income (expenses)	(1.6))	(0.7))	(1.3))
Earnings before income taxes	4.2		6.7		6.2	
Income taxes	0.9		2.0		1.8	
Consolidated net earnings	3.3		4.8		4.4	
Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—		—		0.0	
Earnings attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest:						
Income allocation	(0.4))	(0.3))	(0.2))

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Incentive fee	0.0		0.4		—	
Total earnings/loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(0.4)	0.1		(0.2)
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.	2.9	%	4.9	%	4.2	%

(1) Cost of sales and Restaurant operating costs are expressed as a percentage of Net sales.

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Fiscal Year 2012 Compared with Fiscal Year 2011

Net Earnings Attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.

We recorded net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$21,593, or \$16.15 per diluted share, for the current year, as compared with net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$34,565, or \$25.86 per diluted share, in 2011.

Net Revenues

In 2012, net sales increased 3.9% from \$694,378 to \$721,754, primarily due to the performance of our Restaurant Operations, principally the increase in Steak n Shake's same-store sales. Steak n Shake's same-store sales increased 3.8% during 2012. The increase in same-store sales resulted from an increase in customer traffic of 3.7%.

Franchise royalties and fees increased 12.0% during 2012. The number of franchised units increased from 165 at the end of 2011 to 170 at the end of 2012.

Cost and Expenses

Cost of sales in the current year was \$207,234 or 28.7% of net sales, compared with \$192,645 or 27.7% of net sales in 2011. This increase in percentage of net sales was created primarily by inflationary pressures on commodities.

Restaurant operating costs in the current year were \$337,905 or 46.8% of net sales compared to \$331,262 or 47.7% of net sales in 2011. Restaurant operating costs increased because of, inter alia, changes in the state unemployment tax rates and unfavorable development in workers' compensation, health and general liability insurance claims, in terms of number of cases and their severity. These increases in costs were offset by the implementation of several operating initiatives, which have generated higher productivity and labor efficiency.

General and administrative expenses increased from \$48,404 or 6.8% of total net revenues in 2011 to \$64,286 or 8.7% of total net revenues in the current year because of an increase in legal and professional services, higher incentive compensation costs, and efforts to franchise the Steak n Shake concept. Moreover, investment related expenses (i.e., incentive compensation) appear on the income statement, but any corresponding unrealized capital gains run through the balance sheet as other comprehensive income.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$26,424 or 3.6% of total net revenues in the current year, versus \$28,361 or 4.0% of total net revenues in 2011.

Marketing expense was \$42,531 or 5.7% of total net revenues in the current year, versus \$38,476 or 5.4% of total net revenues in 2011. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in marketing efforts and higher production costs associated with our television commercials.

Rent expense in 2012 remained consistent at 2.4% as a percentage of total net revenues compared to the prior year.

Asset impairments and provision for restaurant closings for 2012 was \$901 or 0.1% of total net revenues in the current year, versus \$1,032 or 0.1% of total net revenues in 2011.

Loss on disposal of assets was \$611 or 0.1% of total net revenues in the current year compared to \$702 or 0.1% of total net revenues in the prior year.

Other Income (Expenses)

We recorded interest, dividend and other investment income of \$4,000 in 2012 mostly through the receipt of dividends relating to our increased investment in Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc. versus \$742 recorded in 2011.

Interest expense on obligations under leases was \$10,073 or 1.4% of total net revenues in the current year, versus \$10,565 or 1.5% of total net revenues in 2011.

Interest expense increased from \$2,811 in 2011 to \$8,155 in the current year. The increase primarily pertained to the interest on Steak n Shake's former credit facility, which was entered into on September 8, 2011. A full year of interest is reflected in our 2012 results. Steak n Shake entered into a new credit facility on September 25, 2012, which is further discussed in the "Liquidity and Capital Resources" section. The total outstanding debt for the Company on September 26, 2012 was \$132,388 compared to \$127,558 on September 28, 2011.

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The loss on extinguishment of debt for 2012 of \$1,955 related to the write-off of deferred loan costs associated with Steak n Shake's former credit facility. We had no gains/losses on debt extinguishment in 2011.

Our 2012 effective income tax rate decreased to 20.7% from the 2011 effective income tax rate of 29.0%. The decrease in the tax rate is primarily attributable to dividends received from equity investments, which are taxed at lower rates than is the income derived from wholly owned businesses.

Biglari Holdings Investment Gains

We recorded net realized investment gains of \$4,200 for 2012 related to dispositions of marketable equity securities. We recorded \$7,360 of net realized gains on investments and \$610 of investment gains related to the change in fair value of derivatives and securities sold short in 2011. We directly hold these investments, not our consolidated affiliated partnerships.

Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships Investment Gains

We recorded a net realized gain of \$2,895 for 2012 related to dispositions of investments held by our consolidated affiliated partnerships, plus an unrealized net investment gain of \$3,047 for a total of \$5,942. We also received an incentive fee of \$36. These amounts were offset by \$3,188 related to earnings attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

Fiscal Year 2011 Compared with Fiscal Year 2010

Net Earnings Attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.

We recorded net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$34,565, or \$25.86 per diluted share, for 2011, as compared with net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc. of \$28,094, or \$19.99 per diluted share, in 2010. The increase was primarily driven by the performance of our operating businesses, realized investment gains, and the inclusion of Western's results for the full year versus six months in 2010.

Net Revenues

In 2011, net sales increased 4.7% from \$663,524 to \$694,378 primarily due to the performance of our Restaurant Operations, principally the increase in Steak n Shake's same-store sales. Steak n Shake's same-store sales increased 4.2% during 2011. The increase in same-store sales resulted from an increase in guest traffic of 4.8%, partially offset by lower average selling prices. The inclusion of Western for the full year increased total net revenue by \$7,322 or 1.0%.

Franchise royalties and fees increased 45.5% during 2011. The number of franchised units increased from 162 at the end of 2010 to 165 at the end of 2011 due to the addition of Steak n Shake franchised units. The inclusion of Western for the full year increased franchise fees by \$1,531 or 0.2%.

Cost and Expenses

Cost of sales was \$192,645 or 27.7% of net sales, compared with \$179,633 or 27.1% of net sales in 2010. This increase in percentage of net sales was created primarily by inflationary pressures on commodities.

Restaurant operating costs were \$331,262 or 47.7% of net sales compared to \$321,937 or 48.5% of net sales in 2010. The decrease as a percentage of net sales resulted from the implementation of several operating initiatives, which has resulted in higher productivity and labor efficiency.

General and administrative expenses increased from \$41,553 or 6.2% of total net revenues in 2010 to \$48,404 or 6.8% of total net revenues because of the inclusion of Western's general and administrative expenses, our efforts to franchise the Steak n Shake concept and the accrual of the incentive compensation costs.

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$28,361 or 4.0% of total net revenues, versus \$29,258 or 4.3% of total net revenues in 2010.

Marketing expense was \$38,476 or 5.4% of total net revenues, versus \$34,835 or 5.2% of total net revenues in 2010.

Rent expense decreased from 2.5% to 2.4% as a percentage of total net revenues compared to the prior year.

Asset impairments and provision for restaurant closings for 2011 was \$1,032 or 0.1% of total net revenues, versus \$353 or 0.1% of total net revenues in 2010.

Loss on disposal of assets increased to \$702 or 0.1% of total net revenues as compared to \$126 or 0.0% in the prior year.

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Other Income (Expenses)

Interest expense on obligations under leases was \$10,565 or 1.5% of total net revenues, versus \$11,125 or 1.7% of total net revenues in 2010.

Our 2011 effective income tax rate remained consistent with the prior year at 29.0%.

Biglari Holdings Investment Gains

We recorded net realized investment gains of \$7,360 for 2011 related to dispositions of marketable equity securities and investment gains of \$610 related to the change in fair value of derivatives and securities sold short. We recorded \$3,802 of net realized gains on investments and \$222 of investment gains related to the change in fair value of derivatives in 2010. These investments are held directly by us and not by our consolidated affiliated partnerships.

Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships Investment Gains

We recorded a net realized gain of \$3,365 for 2011 related to dispositions of investments held by our consolidated affiliated partnerships and an unrealized net investment loss of \$230 for a total of \$3,135. We also received an incentive fee of \$2,510. These amounts were offset by \$1,909 related to earnings attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests.

Effects of Governmental Regulations and Inflation

Most Restaurant Operation employees are paid hourly rates related to federal and state minimum wage laws. Any increase in the legal minimum wage would directly increase our operating costs. We are also subject to various federal, state and local laws related to zoning, land use, health and safety standards, working conditions, and accessibility standards. Any changes in these laws that require improvements to our restaurants would increase our operating costs. In addition, we are subject to franchise registration requirements and certain related federal and state laws regarding franchise operations. Any changes in these laws could affect our ability to attract and retain franchisees.

Inflation in food, labor, fringe benefits, energy costs, transportation costs and other operating costs directly affect our operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We generated \$49,966, \$74,751, and \$68,618 in cash flows from operations during 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, based primarily on net earnings and due to timing of receipts and payment of disbursements related to operating activities in each of the fiscal years.

Net cash used in investing activities of \$87,885, \$89,503 and \$31,424 during 2012, 2011, and 2010, respectively, was primarily a result of net purchases of investments.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$709 in 2012. Principal payments on Steak n Shake's former credit facility and direct financing lease obligations were offset by borrowings under the New Credit Facility. Net cash provided by financing activities of \$66,176 during 2011 resulted primarily from borrowings on long-term debt. Net cash used in financing activities of \$41,026 during 2010 resulted primarily from the purchase of shares of Company stock by consolidated affiliated partnerships.

Our balance sheet continues to maintain significant liquidity. We intend to meet the working capital needs of our operating subsidiaries principally through anticipated cash flows generated from operations, existing credit facilities, and the sale of excess properties and investments. We continually review available financing alternatives.

Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships

Investments held directly by the consolidated affiliated partnerships usually consist of domestic equity securities. Certain of the consolidated affiliated partnerships hold the Company's common stock as investments. In our consolidated financial statements, the Company classifies this common stock as Treasury stock despite the shares being legally outstanding. As of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, the consolidated affiliated partnerships held 205,743 shares of the Company's common stock (\$69,221 at cost). Consolidated net earnings of the Company include the realized and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of the investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships, other than realized and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments the consolidated affiliated partnerships hold in the Company's equity securities which has been eliminated in consolidation.

Throughout 2010, Biglari Holdings invested a total of \$35,697 in the Lion Fund, both in the form of the acquisition of the general partner and as a direct limited partner investment. The fair value of these investments in the Lion Fund totaled \$48,306 at September 26, 2012. No amounts were invested in 2012 or 2011. These investments in the Lion Fund do not appear explicitly in our Consolidated Balance Sheet because of the requirement to fully consolidate the Lion Fund (inclusive of third party interests) in our financial statements. Further, the Lion Fund's portfolio holds significant interests in Biglari Holdings' common stock, which is classified on our Consolidated Balance Sheet as a reduction to Shareholders' equity. Biglari Holdings' pro-rata ownership of its common stock through the Lion Fund at September 26, 2012 was 98,430 shares of stock (with a fair value of \$35,933) based on Biglari Holdings' ownership interest in the Lion Fund at year end.

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Debentures

The Company acquired 100% of the outstanding equity interests of Western. Under the terms of the merger agreement, each share of Western's common stock was cancelled upon the completion of the merger and converted into the right to receive a pro rata portion of a new issue of 14% redeemable subordinated debentures due 2015 issued by the Company (the "Debentures") in the aggregate principal amount of \$22,959 with cash paid in lieu of fractional Debenture interests. The Company paid \$194 in lieu of fractional Debentures.

On March 30, 2011, the Company redeemed all of its outstanding Debentures. The Debentures were redeemed for cash at an aggregate redemption price of approximately \$23,420, representing 100% of the principal amount outstanding, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to, but not including, March 30, 2011. The Debentures were issued and the redemption was effected pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture, dated March 30, 2010 (the "Indenture"), between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee. Upon the redemption of the Debentures, the Company's obligations under the Debentures and the Indenture were satisfied and discharged in accordance with their terms. Included in the Debentures aggregate redemption price of \$23,420 was approximately \$7,804 of principal and interest paid to the Lion Fund. The payment to the Lion Fund does not appear explicitly in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows because of the requirement to consolidate fully the Lion Fund in the Company's financial statements.

Steak n Shake Credit Facility

On September 25, 2012, Steak n Shake, as borrower, entered into a credit agreement (the "New Credit Facility") with the lenders party thereto. The New Credit Facility consists of a \$130,000 senior secured term loan facility (the "Term Loan") and a \$50,000 senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolver").

The Term Loan matures on September 25, 2017 and has a repayment schedule with quarterly amortization, beginning on December 31, 2012, initially equal to 1.875% of the initial principal amount of the Term Loan (as adjusted pursuant to the New Credit Facility), together with accrued and unpaid interest on the principal amount to be paid, with the balance due at maturity. The Revolver will be available until September 25, 2017. Interest on the Term Loan and Revolver is based on a Eurodollar rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.00% to 3.75% or a base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.00% to 2.75%. The applicable margins are contingent on Steak n Shake's total leverage ratio. The Revolver also carries a commitment fee ranging from 0.35% to 0.50%, based on Steak n Shake's total leverage ratio, per annum on the unused portion of the credit line.

As of September 26, 2012, the interest rate on the Term Loan was 3.72%, and there were no borrowings under the Revolver.

The New Credit Facility includes affirmative and negative covenants and events of default, as well as financial covenants relating to a maximum total leverage ratio and a minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage ratio. Steak n Shake was in compliance with all covenants under the New Credit Facility as of September 26, 2012.

Both the Term Loan and the Revolver have been guaranteed by the Subsidiary Guarantors and secured by first priority security interests in substantially all the assets of Steak n Shake (including the capital stock of Steak n Shake Enterprises) and the Subsidiary Guarantors. Biglari Holdings is not a guarantor under the New Credit Facility. \$114,176 of the proceeds of the Term Loan was used to repay all outstanding amounts under Steak n Shake's former credit facility. The remaining Term Loan proceeds of \$15,824 were used for working capital and general corporate purposes. Steak n Shake incurred no material early termination penalties in connection with retiring the former credit facility.

As of September 28, 2011, outstanding borrowings under Steak n Shake's former credit facility were \$110,000 under the term loan and \$15,000 under the revolving credit facility.

We recorded a \$1,955 loss on the extinguishment of debt for the fiscal year ended September 26, 2012 related to the write-off of deferred loan costs associated with the former credit facility.

We had \$4,781 and \$4,610 in standby letters of credit outstanding as of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, respectively.

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Security Agreement

In connection with the New Credit Facility, Steak n Shake and the Subsidiary Guarantors (Steak n Shake Enterprises, Inc. and Steak n Shake LLC) entered into a security agreement (the “Security Agreement”) with Fifth Third. Pursuant to the Security Agreement, Steak n Shake and the Subsidiary Guarantors each granted to Fifth Third a lien on all of the Pledged Collateral (as defined in the Security Agreement). The Pledged Collateral does not include the real estate of Steak n Shake and the Subsidiary Guarantors, but such real estate is subject to a springing lien if Steak n Shake does not maintain certain leverage ratios.

Interest Rate Swap

During fiscal year 2011, Steak n Shake entered into an interest rate swap agreement for a notional amount of \$20,000, which effectively fixed the interest rate on a prior credit facility at 3.25% through February 15, 2016. The notional amount decreases \$1,000 quarterly through its maturity on February 15, 2016. The notional amount of the interest rate swap was \$14,000 on September 26, 2012. The fair value of the interest rate swap was a liability of \$351 and \$439 on September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, respectively, and is included in Accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

On October 11, 2012, Steak n Shake entered into a new interest rate swap for a notional amount of \$65,000 through September 30, 2015. The agreement hedges potential changes in the Eurodollar rate.

Western Real Estate Loan Agreement and Note Payable

Western Real Estate, L.P. (“Western RE”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Western, has a promissory note (the “Note”) which is secured by approximately 23 acres of real property. The principal amount of the Note is \$2,293 and, as of September 26, 2012, the Note bore interest at a rate of 5.0% annually. The balance of the note was paid in full on November 28, 2012.

The loan agreement under which the Note was issued (the “Loan Agreement”) contains various affirmative and negative covenants, limitations and events of default customary for loans of this type to similar borrowers, including limitations on Western RE’s ability to incur indebtedness and liens, subject to limited exceptions, and certain financial covenants that must be maintained. Additionally, the Note is not guaranteed by or an obligation of the parent Company; rather, the Note is guaranteed by Western and its subsidiaries. Western RE was in compliance with all covenants under the Loan Agreement as of September 26, 2012.

The carrying amounts for debt reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheet do not differ materially from their fair market values at September 26, 2012 as a result of the recent refinancing.

Contractual Obligations

Our significant contractual obligations and commitments as of September 26, 2012 are shown in the following table.

	Payments due by period				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	
Contractual Obligations					
Long-term debt (1) (2)	\$16,951	\$29,754	\$101,199	\$—	\$147,904
Capital leases and finance obligations(1)	15,279	28,282	21,258	14,986	79,805
Operating leases (3)	14,115	25,423	20,698	60,468	120,704
Purchase commitments (4)	2,550	191	—	—	2,741
Other long-term liabilities (5)	—	—	—	887	887
Total	\$48,895	\$83,650	\$143,155	\$76,341	\$352,041

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- (1) Includes principal and interest and assumes payoff of indebtedness at maturity date.
- (2) Includes outstanding borrowings under the New Credit Facility as of September 26, 2012.
- (3) Excludes amounts to be paid for contingent rents. Includes amounts to be paid for subleased properties.
- (4) Includes agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms. Excludes agreements that are cancelable without penalty.
- (5) Includes liabilities for Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan. Excludes our unrecognized tax benefits of \$812 as of September 26, 2012 because we cannot make a reliable estimate of the timing of cash payments.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements other than operating leases entered into in the normal course of business.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

For detailed information regarding recently issued accounting pronouncements and the expected impact on our financial statements, see Note 1, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” in the accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. In general, forward-looking statements include estimates of future revenues, cash flows, capital expenditures, or other financial items, and assumptions underlying any of the foregoing. Forward-looking statements reflect management’s current expectations regarding future events and use words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “expect,” “may,” and other similar terminology. A forward-looking statement is neither a prediction nor a guarantee of future events or circumstances, and those future events or circumstances may not occur. Investors should not place undue reliance on the forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. These forward-looking statements are all based on currently available operating, financial, and competitive information and are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Our actual future results and trends may differ materially depending on a variety of factors, many beyond our control, including, but not limited to, the risks and uncertainties described in Item 1A, Risk Factors set forth above. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise them, except as may be required by law.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Our investments are generally concentrated in common stocks. A significant decline in the general stock market or in the price of major investments may produce a large decrease in our Consolidated Shareholders' Equity and under certain circumstances may require the recognition of losses in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Decreases in values of equity investments can have a material adverse effect on our Consolidated Shareholders' Equity. On September 26, 2012, most of the fair value of our investments was concentrated in the common stock of one investee, Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.

We prefer to hold equity investments for very long periods of time so we are not troubled by short-term price volatility with respect to our investments. Market prices for equity securities are subject to fluctuation and consequently the amount realized in the subsequent sale of an investment may significantly differ from the reported market value. A hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in the market price of our investments would result in a respective increase or decrease in the fair market value of our investments of \$26,986 and a corresponding change in Shareholders' equity of approximately 5%.

At September 26, 2012 interest on the Term Loan and Revolver was based on a Eurodollar rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 3.00% to 3.75% or a base rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.00% to 2.75%, based on Steak n Shake's total leverage ratio. At September 26, 2012, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in short-term interest rates would have an impact of approximately \$806 on our net earnings. In February 2011, in connection with the issuance of the term loan under Steak n Shake's previous credit facility, Steak n Shake entered into an interest rate swap agreement with the lender for a notional amount of \$20,000, which effectively fixed the interest rate on the term loan at 3.25% through its maturity. The fair value of the interest rate swap was a liability of \$351 at September 26, 2012.

We have minimal exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, as we have just begun to transact business in international markets and are not a party to any material non-U.S. dollar denominated contracts.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Biglari Holdings Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Biglari Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Biglari Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries as of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also 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 26, 2012, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated December 8, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP
Indianapolis, Indiana
December 8, 2012

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Biglari Holdings Inc.
San Antonio, Texas

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Biglari Holdings Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of September 26, 2012, 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, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and 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 by, or under the supervision of, the company's principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company's board of directors, management, and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. 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 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 financial statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the 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 26, 2012, based on the 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 financial statements and financial statement schedule as of and for the year ended September 26, 2012 of the Company and our report dated December 8, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE, LLP
Indianapolis, Indiana
December 8, 2012

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The management of Biglari Holdings Inc. is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission, internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's principal executive and principal financial officers, and effected by the board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of assets of the company;
- Provide assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of the financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company;
- Provide 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 financial statements; and
- Ensure that material information relating to the company, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to management by others within those entities, particularly during the period which this report is being prepared.

Because of inherent limitations, a system of internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. 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.

Management has evaluated the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as of September 26, 2012 based on the criteria set forth in a report entitled Internal Control — Integrated Framework, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, we have concluded that, as of September 26, 2012, our internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has issued an audit report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting and its report is included herein.

/s/ Sardar Biglari
Sardar Biglari
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Bruce Lewis
Bruce Lewis
Controller

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(Years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010)

(amounts in \$000s, except share and per share data)

	2012 (52 Weeks)	2011 (52 Weeks)	2010 (52 Weeks)
Net revenues			
Restaurant Operations:			
Net sales	\$721,754	\$694,378	\$663,524
Franchise royalties and fees	9,631	8,600	5,909
Other revenue	2,520	2,425	2,213
Total	733,905	705,403	671,646
Investment Management Operations:			
Management fee income	—	224	233
Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships:			
Investment gains/losses	5,942	3,135	1,837
Other income	360	438	65
Total	6,302	3,797	2,135
Total net revenues	740,207	709,200	673,781
Costs and expenses			
Cost of sales	207,234	192,645	179,633
Restaurant operating costs	337,905	331,262	321,937
General and administrative	64,286	48,404	41,553
Depreciation and amortization	26,424	28,361	29,258
Marketing	42,531	38,476	34,835
Rent	17,638	16,891	16,627
Pre-opening costs	430	89	—
Asset impairments and provision for restaurant closings	901	1,032	353
Loss on disposal of assets	611	702	126
Other operating (income) expense	(934)	(1,157)	(558)
Total costs and expenses, net	697,026	656,705	623,764
Other income (expenses)			
Interest, dividend and other investment income	4,000	742	383
Interest on obligations under leases	(10,073)	(10,565)	(11,125)
Interest expense	(8,155)	(2,811)	(1,859)
Loss on debt extinguishment	(1,955)	—	—
Realized investment gains/losses	4,200	7,360	3,802
Derivative and short sale gains/losses	—	610	222
Total other income (expenses)	(11,983)	(4,664)	(8,577)
Earnings before income taxes	31,198	47,831	41,440
Income taxes	6,453	13,867	12,019

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Consolidated net earnings	24,745	33,964	29,421
Earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(10)
Earnings attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest:			
Income allocation	(3,188)	(1,909)	(1,317)
Incentive fee	36	2,510	—
Total earnings/loss attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,152)	601	(1,317)
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.	\$21,593	\$34,565	\$28,094
Earnings per share attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 16.19	\$ 25.99	\$ 20.11
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 16.15	\$ 25.86	\$ 19.99
Weighted average shares and equivalents			
Basic	1,334,007	1,329,745	1,396,892
Diluted	1,337,268	1,336,693	1,405,375

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(amounts in \$000s, except share and per share data)

	September 26, 2012	September 28, 2011
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$60,359	\$98,987
Investments	269,858	115,321
Receivables, net of allowance of \$744 and \$559, respectively	7,001	4,133
Inventories	6,624	5,886
Deferred income taxes	—	6,150
Assets held for sale	2,357	6,870
Other current assets	2,798	3,237
Total current assets	348,997	240,584
Property and equipment, net	356,638	371,736
Goodwill	27,529	27,529
Other intangible assets, net	6,248	6,950
Other assets	9,109	7,278
Investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships	25,266	18,783
Total assets	\$773,787	\$672,860
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$33,210	\$29,236
Due to broker	—	7,272
Accrued expenses	53,866	46,948
Revolving credit	—	15,000
Deferred income taxes	19,367	—
Current portion of obligations under leases	5,713	5,272
Current portion of long-term debt	12,138	11,141
Total current liabilities	124,294	114,869
Deferred income taxes	8,675	6,664
Obligations under leases	110,353	116,066
Long-term debt	120,250	101,417
Other long-term liabilities	9,002	8,914
Total liabilities	372,574	347,930
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 14 and 18)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliated partnerships	52,088	45,252
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock – \$0.50 stated value, 2,500,000 shares authorized – 1,511,174 shares issued at September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, 1,227,928 and 1,227,276 shares outstanding (net of treasury stock), respectively	756	756
Additional paid-in capital	143,035	144,569
Retained earnings	251,983	230,390
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	43,897	(5,468)

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Treasury stock – at cost: 283,246 and 283,898 shares (includes 205,743 shares held by consolidated affiliated partnerships) at September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, respectively

	(90,546)	(90,569)
Biglari Holdings Inc. shareholders' equity	349,125	279,678
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$773,787	\$672,860

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010)

(amounts in \$000s)

	2012 (52 Weeks)	2011 (52 Weeks)	2010 (52 Weeks)
Operating activities			
Net earnings	\$24,745	\$33,964	\$29,421
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to operating cash flows (excluding investment operations of consolidated affiliated partnerships):			
Depreciation and amortization	26,424	28,361	29,258
Provision for deferred income taxes	(2,727)	(2,186)	207
Asset impairments and provision for restaurant closings	901	1,032	353
Stock-based compensation and other non-cash expenses	888	950	1,735
Loss on disposal of assets	611	702	126
Gain on sale of subsidiary	—	(1,559)	—
Loss on debt extinguishment	1,955	—	—
Realized investment gains/losses	(4,200)	(7,360)	(3,802)
Derivative and short sale gains/losses	—	(610)	(222)
Changes in receivables and inventories	(3,659)	2,066	3,951
Changes in other assets	1,019	2,972	(123)
Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses	10,491	12,918	8,834
Investment operations of consolidated affiliated partnerships:			
Purchases of investments	(14,477)	(53,727)	(24,771)
Sales of investments	26,052	52,271	25,117
Realized investment gains, net	(2,895)	(3,365)	(831)
Unrealized gains/losses on marketable securities held by consolidated affiliated partnerships	(3,047)	230	(1,006)
Changes in cash and cash equivalents held by consolidated affiliated partnerships	(12,115)	7,870	371
Changes in due to/from broker	—	222	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,966	74,751	68,618
Investing activities			
Additions of property and equipment	(8,675)	(13,018)	(8,650)
Proceeds from property and equipment disposals	2,379	2,007	1,885
Proceeds from sale of joint venture	—	—	457
Proceeds from sale of subsidiary, net of cash on hand	—	196	—
Purchases of investments	(108,825)	(171,893)	(73,228)
Sales of investments	38,108	90,058	47,112
Changes in due to/from broker	(7,272)	3,147	3,903
Changes in restricted cash	(3,600)	—	—
Cash from merger activities	—	—	(2,903)
Net cash used in investing activities	(87,885)	(89,503)	(31,424)
Financing activities			
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	—	194,045	500
Payments on revolving credit facility	(15,000)	(197,045)	(1,000)
Borrowings on long-term debt	130,000	111,959	—

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Principal payments on long-term debt	(110,170)	(17,333)	(80)
Deferred financing charges	(1,961)	(3,174)	—
Principal payments on direct financing lease obligations	(5,272)	(7,469)	(4,570)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and employees stock purchase plan	29	29	345
Excess tax benefits from stock-based awards	382	3	—
Cash paid in lieu of fractional shares	—	—	(711)
Repurchase of employee shares for tax withholding	(8)	(541)	(257)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	—	—	(221)
Financing activities of consolidated affiliated partnerships:			
Purchase of shares of Company stock by consolidated affiliated partnerships	—	—	(38,411)
Proceeds from sale of shares of Company stock by consolidated affiliated partnerships	—	—	2,651
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	1,545	1,780	1,878
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(254)	(16,078)	(1,150)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(709)	66,176	(41,026)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(38,628)	51,424	(3,832)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	98,987	47,563	51,395
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$60,359	\$98,987	\$47,563

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010)

(amounts in \$000s except share data)

	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance at September 30, 2009	\$757	\$143,691	\$167,731	\$ 112	\$(20,430)	\$291,861
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.			28,094			28,094
Reclassification of investment appreciation in net earnings, net of \$58 tax				(92)		(92)
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of \$750 tax				(1,172)		(1,172)
Total comprehensive income						26,830
Exercise of stock options and other stock compensation transactions		1,225			(304)	921
Retirement of shares held by subsidiary	(1)	1				—
Cash paid in lieu of fractional shares		(711)				(711)
Reacquired shares from acquisitions					(34,146)	(34,146)
Purchase of Company stock by consolidated affiliated partnerships					(38,411)	(38,411)
Sale of Company stock by consolidated affiliated partnerships		(685)			3,336	2,651
Balance at September 29, 2010	\$756	\$143,521	\$195,825	\$ (1,152)	\$(89,955)	\$248,995
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.			34,565			34,565
Reclassification of investment appreciation in net earnings, net of \$861 tax				1,352		1,352
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of \$3,476 tax				(5,668)		(5,668)
Total comprehensive income		375			(614)	(239)

Exercise of stock options and other stock compensation transactions						
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interest to reflect maximum redemption value		673				673
Balance at September 28, 2011	\$756	\$144,569	\$230,390	\$ (5,468)	\$(90,569)	\$279,678
Net earnings attributable to Biglari Holdings Inc.			21,593			21,593
Reclassification of investment appreciation in net earnings, net of \$(553) tax				(902)		(902)
Net change in unrealized gains and losses on investments, net of \$30,808 tax				50,267		50,267
Total comprehensive income						70,958
Exercise of stock options and other stock compensation transactions		859			23	882
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interest to reflect maximum redemption value		(2,393)				(2,393)
Balance at September 26, 2012	\$756	\$143,035	\$251,983	\$ 43,897	\$(90,546)	\$349,125

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BIGLARI HOLDINGS INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011, and September 29, 2010)

(amounts in \$000s, except share and per share data)

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Description of Business

Biglari Holdings Inc. (“Biglari Holdings” or the “Company”) is a diversified holding company engaged in a number of diverse business activities. The Company is led by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Biglari Holdings and its major operating subsidiaries. The Company’s long-term objective is to maximize per-share intrinsic value of the Company. Our strategy is to reinvest cash generated from our operating subsidiaries into any investments with the objective of achieving high risk-adjusted returns. All major operating, investment, and capital allocation decisions are made for the Company and its subsidiaries by Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Fiscal Year

Our fiscal year ends on the last Wednesday in September. Fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010 each contain 52 weeks.

Principles of Consolidation

As of September 26, 2012, the consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) the Company, (ii) its wholly-owned subsidiaries Biglari Capital Corp. (“Biglari Capital”), Steak n Shake Operations, Inc. (“Steak n Shake”), and Western Sizzlin Corporation (“Western”), and (iii) investment related subsidiaries and limited partnerships (the “consolidated affiliated partnerships”). As a result of the Company’s acquisitions of Western and Biglari Capital in 2010, the Company acquired financial interests in The Lion Fund, L.P. (the “Lion Fund”), Western Acquisitions, L.P., Mustang Capital Partners I, L.P. and Mustang Capital Partners II, L.P., investment limited partnerships (collectively referred to as consolidated affiliated partnerships), in which the Company has a substantive controlling interest. During the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, Mustang Capital Partners I, L.P. and Mustang Capital Partners II, L.P. were liquidated and the funds distributed to the partners. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2011, Western Mustang Holdings, L.L.C. sold its interests in Mustang Capital Management, L.L.C. and Mustang Capital Advisors, L.P. Refer to Note 5 for further information regarding the sale.

We consolidate entities in which we have a wholly-owned or controlling interest in the general partner. The consolidated affiliated partnerships’ assets and liabilities are consolidated on the Consolidated Balance Sheet even though outside limited partners have majority ownership in all of the investment partnerships. The Company does not guarantee any of the liabilities of its subsidiaries that are serving as general partners to these consolidated affiliated partnerships. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The financial information of Western and Biglari Capital has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of March 30, 2010 and April 30, 2010, their respective acquisition dates. Western’s and Biglari Capital’s September 30 year end for financial reporting purposes differs from the end of the Company’s fiscal year, the last Wednesday in September. There were no significant transactions in the intervening period.

Reclassification

Debt issuance costs recorded in 2011 have been reclassified and are now presented in cash flows from financing activities in the Statement of Cash Flows to conform to the current year presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents primarily consist of U.S. Government securities and money market accounts, all of which have original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are carried at fair value. Our policy is to reinvest cash equivalents to acquire businesses or to purchase securities. Cash held by the consolidated affiliated partnerships is included in Investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships on our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Investments

Our investments consist of available-for-sale securities and are carried at fair value with net unrealized gains or losses reported as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income in Shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on disposals of investments are determined by specific identification of cost of investments sold and are included in Realized investment gains/losses, a component of Other income.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

Investments Held by Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships

The consolidated affiliated partnerships are, for purposes of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”), investment companies under the AICPA Audit and Accounting Guide Investment Companies. The Company has retained the specialized accounting for these entities, pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 946-810-45 (formerly EITF Issue No. 85-12, Retention of Specialized Accounting for Investments in Consolidation). As such marketable equity securities held by the consolidated affiliated partnerships are recorded at fair value with net unrealized and realized investment gains/losses included in Investment gains/losses of consolidated affiliated partnerships, a component of Net revenues on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Concentration of Equity Price Risk

Our investments are generally concentrated in common stocks. A significant decline in the general stock market or in the price of major investments may produce a large decrease in our Consolidated Shareholders’ Equity and under certain circumstances may require the recognition of losses in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. Decreases in values of equity investments can have a material adverse effect on our Consolidated Shareholders’ Equity.

Receivables

Our accounts receivable balance consists primarily of franchisee, tax, and other receivables. We carry our accounts receivable at cost less an allowance for doubtful accounts which is based on a history of past write-offs and collections and current credit conditions.

Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (first-in, first-out method) or market, and consist primarily of restaurant food items and supply inventory.

Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale consists of property and equipment related to restaurants and land that is currently being marketed for disposal. Assets held for sale are reported at the lower of carrying value or estimated fair value less costs to sell. The Company expects to sell these properties within one year of their classification as assets held for sale. For any of these properties that are unsold within one year, the Company reclassifies them as property and equipment.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are recognized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets (10 to 25 years for buildings and land improvements, and 3 to 10 years for equipment). Leasehold improvements are amortized on the straight-line method over the shorter of the estimated useful lives of the improvements or the term of the related leases. Interest costs associated with the construction of new restaurants are capitalized. Major improvements are also capitalized while repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. We review our long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For purposes of this assessment, assets are evaluated at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows. If the future undiscounted cash flows of an asset are less than the recorded value, an impairment is recorded for the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value of the asset. Refer to Note 3 for information regarding asset

impairments.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill and indefinite life intangibles are not amortized, but are tested for potential impairment on an annual basis, or more often if events or circumstances change that could cause goodwill or indefinite life intangibles to become impaired. Other purchased intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful lives, generally on a straight-line basis. We perform reviews for impairment of intangible assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized when estimated future cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than its carrying value. When an impairment is identified, we reduce the carrying value of the asset to its estimated fair value. No impairments were recorded on goodwill or intangible assets during fiscal years 2012, 2011 or 2010. Refer to Note 9 for information regarding our goodwill and other intangible assets.

Capitalized Software

Internal-use software is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and is amortized using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life ranging from three to seven years. Software assets are reviewed for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable over the remaining lives of the assets. During the software application development stage, capitalized costs include external consulting costs, cost of software licenses, and internal payroll and payroll-related costs for employees who are directly associated with a software project. Upgrades and enhancements are capitalized if they result in added functionality which enables the software to perform tasks it was previously incapable of performing. Software maintenance, training, data conversion, and business process reengineering costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Capitalized software is included in the balance of Other assets in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Due to Broker

Due to broker represents margin debit balances collateralized by certain of the Company's investments in securities.

Operating Leases

The Company leases certain property under operating leases. Many of these lease agreements contain rent holidays, rent escalation clauses and/or contingent rent provisions. Rent expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the expected lease term, including cancelable option periods when failure to exercise such options would result in an economic penalty. In addition, the rent commencement date of the lease term is the earlier of the date when we become legally obligated for the rent payments or the date when we take access to the property or the grounds for build out.

Revenue Recognition

Net Sales

We record revenue from restaurant sales at the time of sale, net of discounts. Revenue from the sale of gift cards is deferred at the time of sale and recognized upon redemption by the customer or at expiration of the gift cards. Sales revenues are presented net of sales taxes. Cost of sales primarily includes the cost of food and disposable paper and plastic goods used in preparing and selling our menu items and excludes depreciation and amortization, which is presented as a separate line item on the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Franchise Royalties and Fees

Unit franchise fees and area development fees are recorded as revenue when the related restaurant begins operations. Royalty fees and administrative services fees are based on franchise sales and are recognized as revenue as earned.

Other Revenue

Other revenue relates primarily to rental income.

Investment Gains/Losses from Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships

Investment gains/losses from consolidated affiliated partnerships include realized and unrealized gains/losses on investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships. Realized gains/losses from the disposal of investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships are determined by specific identification of cost of investments sold.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

Insurance Reserves

We self-insure a significant portion of expected losses under our workers' compensation, general liability, auto, directors' and officers' and medical liability insurance programs, and record a reserve for our estimated losses on all unresolved open claims and our estimated incurred but not reported claims at the anticipated cost to us. Insurance reserves are recorded in the balance of Accrued expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share of common stock is based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For financial reporting purposes all common shares of the Company held by the consolidated affiliated partnerships are recorded in Treasury stock on the Consolidated Balance Sheet. For purposes of computing the weighted average common shares outstanding, the shares of treasury stock attributable to the unrelated limited partners of the consolidated affiliated partnerships — based on their proportional ownership during the period — are considered outstanding shares.

The following table presents a reconciliation of basic and diluted weighted average common shares.

	2012	2011	2010
Basic earnings per share:			
Weighted average common shares	1,334,007	1,329,745	1,396,892
Diluted earnings per share:			
Weighted average common shares	1,334,007	1,329,745	1,396,892
Dilutive effect of stock awards	3,261	6,948	8,483
Weighted average common and incremental shares	1,337,268	1,336,693	1,405,375
Number of share-based awards excluded from the calculation of earnings per share as the awards' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock.	705	705	12,962

Stock-Based Compensation

We account for all stock-based compensation, including grants of employee stock options, nonvested stock and shares issued under our employee stock purchase plan, using the fair value based method. Refer to Note 17 for additional information regarding our stock-based compensation.

The Steak n Shake 401(k) Savings Plan

The Steak n Shake 401(k) Savings Plan (the "401(k) Plan") is a defined contribution plan covering substantially all employees after they have attained age 21 and completed six months of service and allows employees to defer up to 20% of their salaries and allows for discretionary matching contributions. Discretionary matching contributions of \$213, \$271 and \$253 were made in fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Discretionary contributions starting in 2010 were based on the profitability of the Company and are subject to quarterly revision.

Marketing Expense

Advertising costs are charged to expense at the later of the date the expenditure is incurred or the date the promotional item is first communicated.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan

We maintain The Steak n Shake Non-Qualified Savings Plan, a self-directed non-qualified deferred compensation plan (the “Non-Qualified Plan”) for executive employees. The Non-Qualified Plan allows highly compensated employees to defer amounts from their salaries for retirement savings and includes a discretionary employer match generally equal to the amount of the match the employee would have received as a participant in our 401(k) Plan. The Non-Qualified Plan is structured as a rabbi trust; therefore, assets in the Non-Qualified Plan are subject to creditor claims in the event of bankruptcy. We recognize investment assets in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet at current fair value. A liability of the same amount is recorded in Other long-term liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheet representing our obligation to distribute funds to participants. The investment assets are classified as trading, and accordingly, realized and unrealized gains and losses are recognized in income.

Use of Estimates

Preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from the estimates.

New Accounting Standards

In October 2012, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2012-04, Technical Corrections and Improvements, which makes certain technical corrections (i.e., relatively minor corrections and clarifications) and “conforming fair value amendments” to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “Codification”). The corrections and improvements include technical corrections based on feedback on the Codification and conforming amendments primarily related to fair value in areas outside of ASC 820. The amendments affect various Codification topics and apply to all reporting entities within the scope of those topics and become effective for the Company on December 20, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2012-04 to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, the FASB issued ASU 2012-02, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other (Topic 350): Testing Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets for Impairment. The revised standard is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of testing indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill for impairment. It allows companies to perform a “qualitative” assessment to determine whether further impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets is necessary, similar in approach to the goodwill impairment test. The amendments are effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the provisions of ASU 2012-02 to have a material effect on our financial position or results of operations.

In December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, Comprehensive Income. The amendments in ASU 2011-12 supersede certain pending paragraphs in ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income to effectively defer only those changes in ASU 2011-05 that relate to the presentation of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The requirement to report comprehensive income either in a single continuous financial statement or in two separate but consecutive financial statements will become effective in the first quarter of fiscal 2013. The adoption of ASU 2011-12 will not impact the measurement of net earnings or other comprehensive income.

In May 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-04, Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRSs (“ASU 2011-04”). ASU 2011-04 attempts to improve the comparability of fair value measurements disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and IFRS. Amendments in ASU 2011-04 clarify the intent of the application of existing fair value measurement and disclosure requirements, as well as change certain measurement requirements and disclosures. ASU 2011-04 was effective for the Company’s first quarter of fiscal year 2012 and was applied on a prospective basis. The adoption of ASU 2011-04 did not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

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Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies – (continued)

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010–06, Improving Disclosures about Fair Value Measurements (“ASU 2010–06”). ASU 2010–06 amends ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures (“ASC Topic 820”), and requires additional disclosure about significant transfers between levels 1, 2, and 3 of the fair value hierarchy as well as disclosure of changes in level 3 activity on a gross basis. In addition, the guidance clarifies existing requirements regarding the required level of disaggregation by class of assets and liabilities and also clarifies disclosures of inputs and valuation techniques. The guidance became effective beginning in the Company's second quarter of fiscal year 2010, except for the requirement to disclose level 3 activity on a gross basis, which became effective as of the beginning of the Company's fiscal year 2012. The adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Note 2. Acquisitions

Biglari Capital Corp.

On April 30, 2010, the Company acquired Biglari Capital for \$4,107 pursuant to a Stock Purchase Agreement (the “Stock Purchase Agreement”) between the Company and Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, who was the sole shareholder of Biglari Capital. Biglari Capital is the general partner of the Lion Fund, a Delaware limited partnership operating as a private investment fund.

The Lion Fund is a private partnership that accounts for its investments at fair value. The fair value of the noncontrolling interest approximated the net asset value of the Lion Fund attributable to investors other than the Company, less the accrued incentive fee at the time of the acquisition. The Lion Fund investors may redeem their interests in the Lion Fund upon certain occurrences.

At the acquisition date, the Lion Fund owned 76,421 shares of common stock of the Company as well as \$7,540 of the Company's debentures. The fair value of the Company stock owned by the Lion Fund was \$29,900, which was recorded as Treasury stock yet the shares remain outstanding. The debentures owned by the Lion Fund were recorded as a debt extinguishment. As the debentures had just been issued by the Company 30 days before the acquisition, the fair value of the debentures approximated their cost, and no gain or loss was recorded on the debt extinguishment (the debentures remained outstanding until their redemption on March 30, 2011). The noncontrolling interest in the Lion Fund had a fair value of \$44,193 as of April 30, 2010.

The Company accounted for the acquisition in accordance with ASC Topic 805, whereby the purchase price paid is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Biglari Capital based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date.

Acquisition related costs were not material and have been recorded in General and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The following table represents the Company's assessment of the total purchase consideration allocated to the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Biglari Capital as of April 30, 2010:

	Purchase Allocation
Investments	\$10,926
Company debentures	7,540
Total assets acquired	18,466
Current liabilities	66
Redeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliated partnerships	44,193
Treasury stock	(29,900)
Total liabilities assumed and treasury stock acquired	14,359
Net assets acquired	\$4,107

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Note 2. Acquisitions – (continued)

Western Sizzlin Corporation

On March 30, 2010, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Grill Acquisition Corporation (“Merger Sub”), acquired 100% of the outstanding equity interests of Western, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger among the Company, Merger Sub and Western, dated as of October 22, 2009 (the “Merger Agreement”). Sardar Biglari, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, was also Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Western at the time of the acquisition. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Merger Sub merged with and into Western, with Western continuing as the surviving corporation and as a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. Western is primarily engaged in the franchising of restaurants.

Under the terms of the Merger Agreement, each share of Western’s common stock was cancelled upon the completion of the merger and converted into the right to receive a pro rata portion of a new issue of 14% redeemable subordinated debentures due 2015 issued by the Company (the “Debentures”) in the aggregate principal amount of \$22,959 (approximately \$8.07 principal amount of Debentures per Western share), with cash of \$194 paid in lieu of fractional Debenture interests. See Note 15 for further information on the Debentures.

The Company accounted for the acquisition in accordance with ASC Topic 805, whereby the purchase price paid is allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed from Western based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date.

During fiscal year 2010, we incurred \$701 of transaction related costs which have been recorded in General and administrative expenses in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

The table shown below reflects the final purchase price allocation.

	Amounts at September 28, 2011
Current assets	\$3,310
Property and equipment, net	4,874
Investments, including marketable securities held by consolidated affiliated partnerships	13,037
Goodwill	13,026
Intangible assets	6,880
Other assets	663
Total assets acquired	41,790
Current liabilities	1,966
Debt	2,595
Other long-term liabilities	2,634
Redeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliated partnerships	15,882

Treasury stock	(4,246)
Total liabilities assumed and treasury stock acquired	18,831
Net assets acquired	\$22,959

The goodwill and intangible assets generated from the merger is a result of the excess purchase price over the net fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. We expect goodwill of approximately \$942 to be deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill in the amount of \$13,026 has been recorded in the Restaurant Operations segment.

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Note 2. Acquisitions – (continued)

Pro Forma Information

The following unaudited pro forma combined results of operations give effect to the acquisitions of Western and Biglari Capital as if they had occurred at the beginning of the periods presented. The unaudited pro forma combined results of operations do not purport to represent our consolidated earnings had the acquisitions occurred on the dates assumed, nor are these results necessarily indicative of the Company's future consolidated results of operations.

	September 29, 2010 (52 weeks)
Net revenues	\$683,518
Net earnings	\$28,198
Basic earnings per share	\$20.25
Diluted earnings per share	\$20.13

Note 3. Impairment and Restaurant Closings

Steak n Shake recorded pre-tax asset impairment during fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 of \$901, \$1,032 and \$353, respectively. No company-operated restaurants were closed in fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010.

Note 4. Investments

Investments consisted of the following:

	2012	2011
Cost	\$199,057	\$124,140
Gross unrealized gains	71,416	1,956
Gross unrealized losses	(615)	(10,775)
Fair value	\$269,858	\$115,321

On September 26, 2012, most of the total fair value of our investments was concentrated in the common stock of one investee, Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc. On September 26, 2012 we held 4,091,037 shares (140,100 shares through the Lion Fund) of Cracker Barrel Old Country Store, Inc.

As of September 26, 2012, unrealized losses on available for sale equity securities in a continuous unrealized loss position for more than twelve consecutive months were \$461. We considered several factors in determining other-than-temporary impairment losses including the current and long-term business prospects of the issuer, the length of time and relative magnitude of the price decline and our ability and intent to hold the investment until the price recovers. As of September 26, 2012, we concluded that the unrealized losses were temporary.

Investment gains/losses are recognized when investments are sold (as determined on a specific identification basis) or as otherwise required by GAAP. The timing of realized gains and losses from sales can have a material effect on periodic earnings. However, such realized gains or losses usually have little, if any, impact on total Shareholders'

equity because the investments are carried at fair value with any unrealized gains/losses included as a component of Accumulated other comprehensive income in Shareholders' equity.

Realized investment gains/losses for the fiscal years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011 and September 29, 2010 were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Gross realized gains on sales	\$4,584	\$7,775	\$3,810
Gross realized losses on sales	\$(384)	\$(415)	\$(8)

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Note 4. Investments – (continued)

From time to time, the Company enters into certain derivative transactions as part of its investment strategy. In accordance with ASC 815, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities, these derivatives are marked to market for each reporting period and this fair value adjustment is recorded as a gain or loss in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings. We believe that realized investment gains/losses are often meaningless in terms of understanding reported results. Short-term investment gains/losses have caused and may continue to cause significant volatility in our results.

The Company may enter into short sales on certain equity securities, that is, a transaction in which the Company sells securities it does not own. The Company's use of short sales involves the risk that the price of the security in the open market may be higher when it is purchased in order to close out the Company's short position, resulting in a loss to the Company. Such a loss is theoretically limitless because there are no restrictions on the potential increase in the price of a security, or any guarantee as to the price at which the Company would be able to purchase the security in the open market. Securities sold in short sale transactions and the interest and dividends payable on such securities, if any, are reflected as a liability in Accrued expenses in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. As of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011 we had no outstanding short sales.

For the year ended September 28, 2011, the Company recorded investment gains of \$610 related to the change in fair value of derivatives and securities sold short. For the year ended September 29, 2010, the Company recorded investment gains from marking derivatives to market of \$222.

Note 5. Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships

Collectively, The Lion Fund L.P., Western Acquisitions, L.P., Mustang Capital Partners I, L.P. and Mustang Capital Partners II, L.P. are referred to as consolidated affiliated partnerships of the Company. Investments held directly by the consolidated affiliated partnerships usually consist of domestic equity securities. Certain of the consolidated affiliated partnerships hold the Company's common stock as investments. Within our consolidated financial statements, the Company classifies this common stock as Treasury stock despite the shares being legally outstanding. Certain of the consolidated affiliated partnerships held the Company's Debentures as investments. These Debentures were redeemed by the Company on March 30, 2011. Refer to Note 15 for further information. As of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, the consolidated affiliated partnerships held 205,743 shares of the Company's common stock (\$69,221 at cost).

Consolidated net earnings of the Company include the realized and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of the investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships, other than realized and unrealized appreciation and depreciation of investments the consolidated affiliated partnerships hold in the Company's equity securities which has been eliminated in consolidation.

Throughout fiscal year 2010, Biglari Holdings invested a total of \$35,697 in the Lion Fund, both in the form of the acquisition of the general partner and as a direct limited partner investment. The fair value of these investments in the Lion Fund totaled \$48,306 at September 26, 2012 and \$38,455 at September 28, 2011. No amounts were invested in 2012 or 2011. These investments in the Lion Fund do not appear explicitly in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet because of the requirement to consolidate fully the Lion Fund (inclusive of third party interests) in the

Company's financial statements. Further, the Lion Fund's portfolio holds significant interests in Biglari Holdings' common stock, which as described above is classified on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as a reduction to Shareholders' equity. Biglari Holdings' pro-rata ownership of its common stock through the Lion Fund was 98,430 and 99,792 shares of stock (with a fair value of \$35,933 and \$29,577) based on Biglari Holdings' ownership interest in the Lion Fund on September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, respectively.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, Mustang Capital Partners I, L.P. and Mustang Capital Partners II, L.P. were liquidated and the funds distributed to the partners. During the third quarter of fiscal year 2011, Western Mustang Holdings, L.L.C. sold its interests in Mustang Capital Management, L.L.C. and Mustang Capital Advisors, L.P. As a result of the sale, we recorded a gain of \$1,559, of which \$1,259 was non-cash in Other operating income in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

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Note 5. Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships – (continued)

As a result of the sale, the Company will not have involvement in the operations of Mustang Capital Management, L.L.C. and Mustang Capital Advisors, L.P. Although these entities meet the definition of “discontinued operations,” as defined in FASB ASC paragraph 205-20-45-1, Reporting Discontinued Operations (“ASC paragraph 205-20-45-1”), we have not separated the results of operations because the amounts are immaterial to our consolidated financial results. Net earnings after tax related to the entities was approximately \$2,606 and \$621 for the years ended September 28, 2011 and September 29, 2010, respectively, including \$1,246 and \$192, respectively that is attributable to noncontrolling interests. The after-tax income for the year ended September 28, 2011 includes the aforementioned gain on sale of \$1,559.

The following table summarizes the cost and fair value of the investments held by the consolidated affiliated partnerships, other than holdings of the Company’s equity securities:

	2012	2011
Equity securities:		
Cost	\$10,288	\$19,122
Fair value	\$13,151	\$18,783

Investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships on the Consolidated Balance Sheet include \$12,115 and \$0 of cash that is only available for use by the consolidated affiliated partnerships at September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011, respectively.

Realized investment gains/losses arise when investments are sold (as determined on a specific identification basis). The gross unrealized gains/losses and net realized gains/losses from investments held by consolidated affiliated partnerships, other than holdings of the Company’s debt and equity securities, for the fiscal years ended September 26, 2012, September 28, 2011 and September 29, 2010 were as follows:

	2012	2011	2010
Gross unrealized gains	\$3,047	\$1,317	\$1,499
Gross unrealized losses	\$—	\$(1,547)	\$(493)
Net realized gains/losses from sale	\$2,895	\$3,365	\$831

The limited partners of each of the investment funds have the ability to redeem their capital upon certain occurrences; therefore, the ownership of the investment funds held by the limited partners is presented as Redeemable noncontrolling interests of consolidated affiliated partnerships and measured at the greater of carrying value or fair value on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. The maximum redemption amount of the redeemable noncontrolling interests as of September 26, 2012 and September 28, 2011 was \$52,088 and \$45,252, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the redeemable noncontrolling interests in the consolidated affiliated partnerships.

	2012	2011	2010
Carrying value at beginning of year	\$45,252	\$62,245	\$60,075
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	1,545	1,780	1,878

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Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(254)	(17,499)	(1,025)
Incentive fee	(36)	(2,510)	—
Income allocation	3,188	1,909	1,317
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interest to reflect maximum redemption value	2,393	(673)	—
Carrying value at end of year	\$52,088	\$45,252	\$62,245

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Note 5. Consolidated Affiliated Partnerships – (continued)

The Company, through its ownership of Biglari Capital and Western Investments Inc., is entitled to an incentive fee to the extent investment performance of the consolidated affiliated partnerships exceeds specified hurdle rates. Any such fee is included in net earnings attributable to the Company in the period the fee is earned.

Biglari Capital, the general partner of the Lion Fund, earned a \$36 incentive reallocation fee at December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2010, Biglari Capital earned a \$5,199 incentive reallocation fee; however, \$2,689 is eliminated, for that amount represents the Company's fee as a limited partner, which is uncharged because the Company owns the general partner. The remaining \$2,510 is an incentive fee that is charged and reallocated from outside limited partners of the Lion Fund. The incentive fee is assessed only once a year, on December 31, and no predictability of such earnings exists because the Lion Fund's annual performance is unpredictable.

Net earnings attributable to the Company only includes the Company's share of earnings and losses related to our investments in the consolidated affiliated partnerships; all other earnings or losses from the consolidated affiliated partnerships are allocated to the redeemable noncontrolling interests.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 2011, Mustang Capital Partners I, L.P. and Mustang Capital Partners II, L.P. were liquidated, and their funds were distributed to the partners. The distribution of \$15,660, including \$1,421 of noncash distributions, is noted in the Distributions to noncontrolling interests line in the above reconciliation.

Note 6. Assets Held for Sale

Assets held for sale are composed of the following:

	2012	2011
Land and buildings	\$2,050	\$6,262
Improvements	307	608
Total assets held for sale	\$2,357	\$6,870

As of September 26, 2012, the balance included the following assets: three restaurants and two parcels of land. In fiscal year 2012, one restaurant and two parcels of land were sold. One parcel of land and one restaurant were added to assets held for sale during 2012. Five parcels of land, one office building, and one restaurant were reclassified to property and equipment during fiscal year 2012.

The balance on September 28, 2011 included the following assets: one office building, four restaurants, and eight parcels of land. In fiscal year 2011, one parcel of land was sold and one restaurant was subleased.

The Company expects to sell these properties within one year of their classification as assets held for sale. For any of these properties that are unsold within one year, management reclassifies them as property and equipment.

Note 7. Other Current Assets

Other current assets primarily include prepaid rent and prepaid contractual obligations.

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Note 8. Property and Equipment

Property and equipment is composed of the following:

	2012	2011
Land	\$ 162,685	\$ 161,339
Buildings	150,601	149,444
Land and leasehold improvements	155,702	153,731
Equipment	204,340	202,933
Construction in progress	2,605	1,850
	675,933	669,297
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(319,295)	(297,561)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 356,638	\$ 371,736

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment for fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$24,290, \$25,169, and \$26,373, respectively.

Note 9. Goodwill and Other Intangibles

Goodwill

Goodwill consists of the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the net assets acquired in connection with business acquisitions. There was no change to the carrying value of goodwill from September 28, 2011. The carrying value of goodwill decreased from September 29, 2010 to September 28, 2011 by \$1,230 due to the final purchase price adjustment relating to the Western acquisition. Refer to Note 2 for additional discussion of the Western acquisition.

A reconciliation of the change in the carrying value of goodwill is as follows:

	2012	2011
Balance at beginning of year	\$27,529	\$28,759
Purchase price allocation adjustment	—	(1,230)
Balance at end of year	\$27,529	\$27,529

We are required to assess goodwill and any indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment annually, or more frequently if circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The analysis of potential impairment of goodwill requires a two-step approach. The first step is the estimation of fair value of each reporting unit. If step one indicates that impairment potentially exists, the second step is performed to measure the amount of impairment, if any. Goodwill impairment exists when the estimated fair value of goodwill is less than its carrying value.

During the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, we perform our annual assessment of the recoverability of our goodwill related to four reporting units. During the second quarter of the fiscal year, we perform our annual assessment of our recoverability of goodwill related to two reporting units. The valuation methodology and underlying financial information included in our determination of fair value require significant judgments to be made by management. We

use both market and income approaches to derive fair value. The judgments in these two approaches include, but are not limited to, comparable market multiples, long-term projections of future financial performance, and the selection of appropriate discount rates used to determine the present value of future cash flows. Changes in such estimates or the application of alternative assumptions could produce significantly different results. No potential impairment was identified for our reporting units during fiscal years 2012, 2011, or 2010.

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Note 9. Goodwill and Other Intangibles – (continued)

Other Intangibles

Other intangibles are composed of the following:

	2012			2011		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Total	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Total
Right to operate	\$1,480	\$ (1,235)	\$245	\$1,480	\$ (1,117)	\$363
Franchise agreement	5,310	(1,328)	3,982	5,310	(797)	4,513
Other	810	(533)	277	810	(480)	330
Total	7,600	(3,096)	4,504	7,600	(2,394)	5,206
Intangible assets with indefinite lives	1,744	—	1,744	1,744	—	1,744
Total intangible assets	\$9,344	\$ (3,096)	\$6,248	\$9,344	\$ (2,394)	\$6,950

Intangible assets subject to amortization consist of franchise agreements acquired in connection with the acquisition of Western, a right to operate and favorable leases acquired in connection with prior acquisitions and are being amortized over their estimated weighted average useful lives ranging from eight to twelve years. In connection with the sale of Mustang Capital Management, L.L.C. and Mustang Capital Advisors, L.P. during the third quarter of fiscal year 2011, we disposed of an intangible asset relating to certain customer relationships with a gross carrying value and net basis at the time of disposal of \$326 and \$266, respectively.

Amortization expense for fiscal years 2012, 2011, and 2010 was \$702, \$742, and \$487, respectively. Total annual amortization expense for each of the next five years will approximate \$620.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives consist of a trade name acquired in connection with the acquisition of Western and reacquired franchise rights acquired in connection with previous acquisitions.

Note 10. Other Assets

Other assets primarily include capitalized software, non-qualified plan investments, the non-current portion of capitalized loan acquisition costs, and restricted cash of \$3,600 related to workers' compensation claims.

Note 11. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses include the following:

	2012	2011
Salaries, wages, vacation, and severance	\$22,205	\$15,340
Taxes payable	13,067	16,656
Insurance accruals	7,971	7,511
Other	10,623	7,441

Total accrued expenses	\$53,866	\$46,948
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Note 12. Other Long-term Liabilities

Other long-term liabilities include deferred rent expense, non-qualified plan obligations, deferred gain on sale-leaseback transactions, uncertain tax positions, and deferred compensation.

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Note 13. Income Taxes

The components of the provision for income taxes consist of the following:

	2012	2011	2010
Current:			
Federal	\$7,275	\$13,217	\$10,212
State	1,905	2,836	1,600
Deferred	(2,727)	(2,186)	207
Total income taxes	\$6,453	\$13,867	\$12,019
Reconciliation of effective income tax:			
Tax at U.S. statutory rates (35%)	\$10,919	\$16,741	\$14,504
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1,063	1,410	1,463
Federal income tax credits	(3,517)	(4,307)	(4,146)
Share-based payments	25	68	189
Tax attributed to noncontrolling interests	(1,103)	210	(466)
Dividends received deduction	(963)	(161)	(11)
Other	29	(94)	486
Total income taxes	\$6,453	\$13,867	\$12,019

Income taxes paid totaled \$16,802 in fiscal year 2012, \$12,436 in fiscal year 2011, and \$9,878 in fiscal year 2010. Income tax refunds totaled \$641 in fiscal year 2012 and \$2,856 in fiscal year 2011.

As of September 26, 2012, we had approximately \$812 of unrecognized tax benefits, including approximately \$66 of interest and penalties, which are included in Other long-term liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheet. During fiscal year 2012, we recognized approximately \$67 in potential interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions. Our continuing practice is to recognize interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters in Income tax expense. Of the \$812 of unrecognized tax benefits, \$769 would impact the effective income tax rate if recognized.

The following table summarizes the Company's unrecognized tax benefits, excluding interest and penalties:

September 30, 2009	\$1,205
Gross increases – prior period tax positions	281
Lapse of statute of limitations	(251)
September 29, 2010	1,235
Gross increases – current period tax positions	178
Gross increases – prior period tax positions	238
Lapse of statute of limitations	(171)
September 28, 2011	1,480
Gross increases – current period tax positions	109
Lapse of statute of limitations	(843)

September 26, 2012

\$746

We file income tax returns which are periodically audited by various federal, state, and local jurisdictions. With few exceptions, we are no longer subject to federal, state, and local tax examinations for fiscal years prior to 2009. We believe we have certain state income tax exposures related to fiscal years 2009 through 2011. Due to the expiration of the various state statutes of limitations for these fiscal years, it is possible that the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits will decrease by approximately \$72 within 12 months.

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Note 13. Income Taxes – (continued)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using the currently enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. Our deferred tax assets and liabilities consist of the following:

	2012	2011
Deferred tax assets:		
Insurance reserves	\$ 2,673	\$ 2,539
Share-based payments	13	330
Compensation accruals	1,968	1,645
Gift card accruals	596	561
State net operating loss credit carryforward	60	107
Investments	—	3,603
Other	2,516	1,724
Total deferred tax assets	7,826	10,509
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Investments	27,274	—
Fixed asset basis difference	5,436	7,833
Goodwill and intangibles	3,158	3,190
Total deferred tax liabilities	35,868	11,023
Net deferred tax liability	(28,042)	(514)
Less current portion	(19,367)	6,150
Long-term liability	\$ (8,675)	\$ (6,664)

Receivables on the Consolidated Balance Sheet include income tax receivables of \$2,455 as of September 26, 2012. Accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheet include income tax payable of \$4,372 as of September 28, 2011.

Note 14. Leased Assets and Lease Commitments

We lease certain physical facilities under non-cancelable lease agreements. These leases require the payment of real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Certain leased facilities, which are no longer operated but are subleased to third parties or franchisees, are classified below as non-operating properties. Minimum future rental payments for non-operating properties have not been reduced by minimum sublease rentals of \$4,646 related to operating leases receivable under non-cancelable subleases. The property and equipment cost related to finance obligations and capital leases as of September 26, 2012 is as follows: \$72,828 buildings, \$61,663 land, \$29,506 land and leasehold improvements, \$566 equipment and \$61,682 accumulated depreciation.

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