

BIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES INC
Form 10-K
March 30, 2015

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 December 31, 2014

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 0-23367

BIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

COLORADO 84-1307044
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

1777 S. HARRISON STREET, SUITE 1400
DENVER, COLORADO 80210
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (303) 691-0680

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock, without par value	Nasdaq Capital Market

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

None
(Title of Class)

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

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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 Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such Files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405) 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
(Do not check if a 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

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The aggregate market value of the registrant's common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the last reported sale price of its Common Stock as of June 30, 2014, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$14,379,123. This calculation assumes that the registrant's executive officers, directors and persons owning 5% or more of the outstanding Common Stock as of such date are affiliates of the registrant. This determination of affiliated status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

Class	Shares Outstanding as of March 26, 2015
Common Stock, without par value	1,859,689

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K (Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14) is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days from December 31, 2014.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Annual Report") of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Company"), which are not historical in nature, are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act, as amended, and the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements include statements in Item 1, "Business," Item 1A, "Risk Factors," Item 5, "Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," regarding, for example, the intent, belief or current expectations of the Company or its officers with respect to the development or acquisition of additional dental practices and the successful integration of such practices into the Company's network, recruitment of additional dentists, funding of the Company's expansion, capital expenditures and payment or nonpayment of dividends.

Investors and prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Such forward-looking statements involve certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from anticipated results. These risks and uncertainties include regulatory constraints, changes in laws or regulations concerning the practice of dentistry or dental practice management companies, the availability of suitable new markets and suitable locations within such markets, changes in the Company's operating or expansion strategy, failure to consummate or successfully integrate proposed developments or acquisitions of dental practices, the ability of the Company to manage effectively an increasing number of dental practices, the general economy of the United States and the specific markets in which the Company's dental practices are located or are proposed to be located, trends in the health care, dental care and managed care industries, as well as the risk factors set forth in Item 1A, "Risk Factors," of this Annual Report, and other factors as may be identified from time to time in the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission or in the Company's press releases. The Company assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report as a result of new information, future events or developments, except as required by applicable laws and regulations.

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business.

General

The Company is a dental service organization devoted to servicing geographically dense dental practice networks in select markets, currently including Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. With 47 affiliated dental practices (“Offices”) in Colorado and ten in New Mexico, the Company believes that its affiliated Offices comprise the largest provider of dental care in Colorado and New Mexico. In addition, the Company has ten affiliated Offices in Arizona. The Company currently provides business services to 67 Offices, of which 36 were acquired and 31 were developed internally (“de novo Offices”). The Company provides a solution to the needs of dentists, patients and third-party payors by allowing the Company’s affiliated dentists to provide high-quality, efficient dental care in patient-friendly, family practice settings. Dentists practicing at the various locations provide comprehensive general dentistry services, and the Company offers specialty dental services through affiliated specialists at some of its locations. The Company was incorporated as a Colorado corporation in May 1995.

Dental Services Industry

According to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”), dental expenditures in the U.S. increased from \$38.9 billion in 1993 to an estimated \$111.0 billion in 2013. CMS also projects that dental expenditures will reach approximately \$191.8 billion by 2023, representing an increase of approximately 72.8% over 2013 dental expenditures.

Traditionally, many dental patients have paid for dental services themselves rather than through third-party payment arrangements such as indemnity insurance, preferred provider plans or managed dental plans. Factors such as increased consumer demand for dental services and the desire of employers to provide enhanced benefits for their employees have resulted in an increase in third-party payment arrangements for dental services. The rise of third-party payment arrangements has contributed to the increased consolidation of practices in the dental services industry and to the formation of dental practice management companies.

Patient Services

The Company’s affiliated Offices seek to develop long-term relationships with patients. Dentists practicing at the Offices provide comprehensive general dentistry services, including crowns and bridges, fillings (including gold, porcelain and composite inlays/onlays), implants and aesthetic procedures such as porcelain veneers and bleaching. In addition, dental hygienists provide cleanings and periodontal services including root planing and scaling. If appropriate, the patient is offered specialty dental services, such as orthodontics, oral surgery, pediatrics, endodontics and periodontics, which are available at certain of the Offices. Affiliated specialists rotate through certain Offices to provide these services. By offering a broad range of dental services within its dental practice network, the Company is able to distinguish itself from its competitors and realize operating efficiencies and economies of scale through higher utilization of its facilities.

The Company’s Dentist Philosophy

The Company seeks to develop long-term relationships with its dentists by building the practice at each of its Offices around a managing dentist. The Company’s dental service model provides managing dentists a leadership role and ability to practice in a style they are most accustomed to without the capital commitment and administrative burdens such as billing/collections, payroll, accounting and marketing. This gives dentists the ability to focus primarily on providing high-quality dental care to their patients, team building and developing long-term relationships with patients

and staff by building trust and providing a friendly, relaxed atmosphere in their Offices. The managing dentists exercise clinical judgment in matters of patient care. In addition, managing dentists have a financial incentive to improve the operating performance of their Offices through a bonus system based upon the operating performance of the Office.

When the revenues of an Office justify expansion, associate dentists are added to the team. Depending on performance and abilities, an associate dentist may be given the opportunity to become a managing dentist.

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Dental Service Model

The Company's dental service model is designed to achieve its goal of providing personalized, high-quality dental care in a patient-friendly setting similar to that found in a traditional private dental practice. The Company's dental service model consists of the following components:

Recruiting of Dentists. The Company seeks to recruit and retain dentists with excellent skills and experience, who are sensitive to patient needs, interested in establishing long-term patient relationships and motivated by financial incentives to enhance Office operating performance. The Company believes that practicing in its network of Offices offers dentists advantages over a solo or smaller group practice, including relief from the burden of most administrative responsibilities and the resulting ability to focus more time on practicing dentistry. Other advantages include relief from capital commitments, a compensation structure that rewards productivity, employee benefits such as health insurance, a 401(k) plan, continuing education, paid holidays and vacation and payment of professional membership fees and malpractice insurance. The Company seeks to recruit managing dentists with three or more years of practice experience, although from time to time the Company recruits associate dentists graduating from residency programs.

The Company advertises for dentists through various platforms, including, but not limited to, national and regional journals, job boards, state association websites, networking, sponsoring regional dental societies, search engine optimization, professional conferences, dental schools and residencies and our PERFECT TEETH careers website. In addition, the Company's existing affiliated dentists provide a good referral source for recruiting future dentists.

Training of Non-Dental Employees. The Company has developed a formalized training program for non-dental employees, which is conducted by the Company's staff. This program includes training in patient interaction, scheduling, use of computer systems, office procedures and protocols, and third-party payment arrangements. The Company also offers formalized mandatory training programs for employees regarding occupational safety and environmental issues, state dental practice law, state and local regulations and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") to ensure compliance with government regulations. Additionally, the Company encourages its employees to attend continuing education seminars as a supplement to the Company's formalized training program. Company regional directors meet with senior management and administrative staff to review pertinent and timely topics and generate ideas that can be shared with all Offices. Management believes that its training program and ongoing meetings with employees have contributed to the success of the Offices.

Staffing Model. The Company's staffing model attempts to maximize profitability in the Offices by adjusting personnel according to an Office's revenue level. Staffing at mature Offices varies based on the number of treatment rooms, but generally includes one to three dentists, two to four dental assistants, one to three dental hygienists, one to three hygiene assistants and two to five front office personnel. Staffing at de novo Offices typically consists initially of one dentist, one dental assistant and one front office person. As the patient base builds at an Office, additional staff is added to accommodate the growth. The Company currently has a staff of regional directors who are responsible for groups of Offices, overseeing operations, training and development of non-dental employees, recruitment and implementing the Company's dental service model.

Management Information Systems. The Company has a networked management information system through which it receives uniform data that is analyzed to measure and improve operating performance in the Offices. The Company's system enables it to maintain on-line contact with each of its Offices and allows it to monitor the Office's performance with real-time data relating to patient and insurance information, treatment plans, scheduling, revenues and collections. The Company provides each Office with monthly operating and financial data, which is analyzed and used to improve the Office's performance.

GOLD STANDARD Commitment. The Company strongly believes that developing long-term relationships with patients is of mutual benefit to both patients and the Company and recognizes that an integral part of these relationships is focused on the interaction the patients have before, during and after his or her experience in an Office. The Company has developed a commitment to exceptional patient care and customer service, internally referred to as the GOLD STANDARD. All affiliated dentists, field employees and support employees are trained to provide GOLD STANDARD patient care and service every day with every patient. The Company believes its commitment to the GOLD STANDARD will further enhance the Company's reputation within the markets in which it operates as well as drive new patient visits and increase patient retention.

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Advertising and Marketing. The Company uses the PERFECT TEETH™ name to distinguish the Company's Offices from other dental offices in the markets in which it operates. Also, the Company promotes brand awareness and generates demand through marketing and advertising utilizing the PERFECT TEETH™ name. The Company seeks to stimulate demand and increase patient volume at its Offices through television, radio, internet, social media and print advertising and other marketing techniques. The Company's advertising efforts are primarily aimed at increasing patient awareness and emphasize the high-quality care provided as well as the timely, individualized attention received from the Company's affiliated dentists. During 2014, the Company used television and radio advertising in the Albuquerque, New Mexico market and social media and internet advertising in all of its markets. During 2013, the Company used television advertising in the Denver, Colorado, Colorado Springs, Colorado and Albuquerque, New Mexico markets, radio advertising in the Denver and Colorado Springs markets, and social media and internet advertising in all of its markets. During 2012, the Company used television, radio and print advertising in the Denver, Colorado Springs and Albuquerque markets and used social media and internet advertising in all of its markets.

Purchasing/Vendor Relationships. The Company has negotiated arrangements with a number of vendors, including dental laboratory and supply providers, to reduce unit costs. By aggregating supply purchasing and laboratory usage, the Company believes that it has received favorable pricing compared to solo or smaller group practices. The Company purchased approximately \$2.6 million of dental supplies and equipment from Henry Schein and incurred approximately \$604,000 in laboratory expenses from Pro Dental Laboratory during 2014. The Company believes that other sources of supply are available and that the loss of either of these vendors will not have a material adverse effect on the Company. The Company's system of centralized buying and distribution on an as-needed basis reduces the storage of inventory and supplies at the Offices.

Payor Mix

The Company's third-party payors include indemnity insurers, preferred provider plans, managed dental care plans, and uninsured cash patients including payments under the Company's discount dental plan. The Company negotiates managed dental care contracts and preferred provider networks on behalf of the Offices, and each Office enters into a contract with the various managed care plans. Under a capitated managed dental care contract, the dental practice provides dental services to the members of the plan and receives a fixed monthly capitation payment for each plan member covered for a specific schedule of services regardless of the quantity or cost of services to the participating dental practice that is obligated to provide them, and may receive a co-pay for each service provided. Capitated managed dental care plans, including revenue from associated co-payments, accounted for 17.7% of the Company's revenue in 2014 compared to 19.4% in 2013 and 19.9% in 2012.

Expansion Program

Between its formation in May 1995 and 2001, the Company acquired 42 practices, including eight practices that have been consolidated into existing Offices and one practice that was closed during 2004. Of those acquired practices (including the eight practices consolidated into existing Offices and the one practice closed during 2004), 34 were located in Colorado, five were located in New Mexico and three were located in Arizona. Although the Company has acquired and integrated several group practices, many of the Company's acquisitions have been solo dental practices. The Company has developed 35 de novo Offices (including two practices that have been consolidated with existing Offices and two that were closed during 2010). During 2009, the Company acquired two practices in Tucson, Arizona and one practice in Denver, Colorado. During 2010, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in Albuquerque, New Mexico and one in Denver, Colorado. No de novo Offices were opened during 2011. During 2012, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in Tucson, Arizona and one in Denver, Colorado. During 2013, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in Loveland, Colorado and one in Monument, Colorado. During 2014, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in Fort Collins, Colorado and one in Scottsdale, Arizona. The Company has leased space for two additional de novo Offices, one in Albuquerque, New Mexico and one in Commerce City, Colorado, both of which are expected to open in 2015.

The Company seeks to increase revenue in existing markets by enhancing the operating performance of its existing Offices and through select de novo Offices, acquisitions and other development activity. The Company seeks to enhance operating performance through the expansion of specialty services and the aggressive recruitment of additional dentists and dental hygienists to further utilize existing physical capacity in the Offices. Additionally, the Company has remodeled certain Offices to expand the number of treatment rooms in the Office so that more patients can be treated. The Company is committed to upgrading its existing Offices through extensive remodels and/or Office relocations as well as converting its Offices to digital radiography. All Office remodels and / or Office relocations include conversion to digital radiography. During 2012, the Company completed remodels and/or relocations of four of its Offices and converted four additional Offices to digital radiography. During 2013, the Company completed remodels and/or relocations of two of its Offices and converted eight additional Offices to digital radiography. During 2014, the Company completed remodels and/or relocations of three of its Offices and converted six additional Offices to digital radiography. Also, the Company continues to look for potential future development sites for de novo Offices and evaluates potential acquisition candidates.

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Affiliation Model

Relationship with Professional Corporations (P.C.s)

Each Office is operated by a P.C. that is owned by one of four different licensed dentists affiliated with the Company. The Company has entered into agreements with the owners of the P.C.s, which provide that upon the death, disability, incompetence or insolvency of the owner, a loss of the owner's license to practice dentistry, a termination of the owner's employment by the P.C., a conviction of the owner for a criminal offense, or a breach by the P.C. of the Management Agreement (as defined below) with the Company, or a determination by the Company in its sole discretion that it is in its best interest, the Company may require the owner to sell the shares in the P.C. for a nominal amount to a third-party designated by the Company. These agreements also prohibit the owner from transferring or pledging the shares in the P.C.s except to parties approved by the Company who agree to be bound by the terms of the agreements. Upon a transfer of the shares to another party, the owner agrees to resign all positions held as an officer or director of the P.C.

Management Agreements with Affiliated Offices

The Company derives all of its revenue from its management agreements with the P.C.s (the "Management Agreements"). Under each of the Management Agreements, the Company provides business and marketing services to the Offices, including (i) providing capital, (ii) designing and implementing marketing programs, (iii) negotiating for the purchase of supplies, (iv) staffing, (v) recruiting, (vi) training of non-dental personnel, (vii) billing and collecting patient fees, (viii) arranging for certain legal and accounting services, and (ix) negotiating with managed care organizations. The P.C. is responsible for, among other things, (i) supervision of all dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants, (ii) ensuring compliance with all laws, rules and regulations relating to dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants, and (iii) maintaining proper patient records. The Company has made, and intends to make in the future, loans to the P.C.s to fund their acquisition of dental assets from third parties in order to comply with state dental practice laws. Because the Company's financial statements are consolidated with the financial statements of the P.C.s, these loans are eliminated in consolidation.

Under the typical Management Agreement, the P.C. pays the Company a management fee equal to the Adjusted Gross Center Revenue of the P.C. less compensation paid to the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants employed at the Office of the P.C. Adjusted Gross Center Revenue is comprised of all fees and charges booked by or on behalf of the P.C. as a result of dental services provided to patients at the Office, less any adjustments for uncollectible accounts, professional courtesies and other activities that do not generate a collectible fee. The Company's costs include all direct and indirect costs, overhead and expenses relating to the Company's provision of management services to the Office under the Management Agreement, including (i) salaries, benefits and other direct costs of Company employees who work at the Office (other than dentists', dental hygienists' and dental assistants' salaries), (ii) direct costs of all Company employees or consultants who provide services to or in connection with the Office, (iii) utilities, janitorial, laboratory, supplies, advertising and other expenses incurred by the Company in carrying out its obligations under the Management Agreement, (iv) depreciation expense associated with the P.C.'s assets and the assets of the Company used at the Office, and the amortization of intangible asset value relating to the Office, (v) interest expense on indebtedness incurred by the Company to finance any of its obligations under the Management Agreement, (vi) general and malpractice insurance expenses, lease expenses and dentist recruitment expenses, (vii) personal property and other taxes assessed on the Company's or the P.C.'s assets used in connection with the operation of the Office, (viii) out-of-pocket expenses of the Company's personnel related to mergers or acquisitions involving the P.C., (ix) corporate overhead charges or any other expenses of the Company including the P.C.'s pro rata share of the expenses of the accounting and computer services provided by the Company, and (x) a collection reserve in the amount of 5.0% of Adjusted Gross Center Revenue. As a result, substantially all costs associated with the provision of dental services at the Office are borne by the Company, except for the compensation of the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants who work at the Office. This enables the Company to manage the profitability of the Offices.

Each Management Agreement is for a term of 40 years. Each Management Agreement generally may be terminated by the P.C. only for cause, which includes a material default by or bankruptcy of the Company. Upon expiration or termination of a Management Agreement by either party, the P.C. must satisfy all obligations it has to the Company.

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The Company plans to continue to use the current form of its Management Agreement to the extent possible. However, the terms of the Management Agreement are subject to change to comply with existing or new regulatory requirements or to enable the Company to compete more effectively.

Employment Agreements

Dentists practicing at the Offices have entered into employment agreements with a P.C. The majority of these agreements can be terminated by either party without cause with 90 days notice. The agreements typically contain non-competition provisions for a period ranging from three to five years following their termination within a specified geographic area, usually a specified number of miles from the associated Office, and restrict solicitation of patients and employees. Managing dentists receive compensation based upon the greatest of (i) an amount per hour or monthly guarantee, or (ii) a percentage of production attributable to their work, or (iii) a bonus based upon the operating performance of the Office. Associate dentists are compensated based upon the greater of (i) an amount per hour or monthly guarantee, or (ii) a percentage of production attributable to their work. Specialists are compensated based upon the greater of (i) an amount per hour or monthly guarantee, or (ii) a percentage of production attributable to their work.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had 76 general dentists, 37 specialists and 261 dental hygienists and assistants who were employed by the P.C.s, and 152 non-dental employees.

Competition

The dental services industry is fragmented, consisting primarily of solo and smaller group practices. The dental practice management segment of this industry is highly competitive and is expected to become more competitive. In this regard, the Company expects that the provision of multi-specialty dental services at convenient locations will become increasingly more common. The Company is aware of several dental practice management companies that are operating in its markets, including Dental One, Bright Now, Pacific Dental, American Dental Partners, Inc., Comfort Dental and Dental Health Centers of America. Companies with dental practice management businesses similar to that of the Company, which currently operate in other parts of the country, may begin targeting the Company's existing markets for expansion. Such competitors may have a greater financial track record and resources, superior affiliation models, a better reputation at existing affiliated practices, more management expertise or otherwise enjoy competitive advantages, which may make it difficult for the Company to compete against them or to acquire additional Offices on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all.

The business of providing general and specialty dental services is highly competitive in the markets in which the Company operates. The Company believes it competes with other providers of dental and specialty services on the basis of factors such as brand name recognition, convenience, cost and the quality and range of services provided. Competition may include practitioners who have more established practices and reputations. The Company also competes against established practices in the retention and recruitment of general dentists, specialists, dental hygienists and other personnel. If the availability of such individuals begins to decline in the Company's markets, it may become more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel to sufficiently staff the existing Offices or to meet the staffing needs of the Company's planned expansion.

Government Regulation

The practice of dentistry is regulated at both the state and federal levels, and the regulation of health care-related companies is increasing. There can be no assurance that the regulatory environment in which the Company or the P.C.s operate will not change significantly in the future. The laws and regulations of all states in which the Company operates impact the Company's operations but do not currently materially restrict the Company's operations in those states. In addition, state and federal laws regulate health maintenance organizations and other managed care

organizations for which dentists may be providers. In connection with its operations in existing markets and expansion into new markets, the Company may become subject to additional laws, regulations and interpretations or enforcement actions. The laws regulating health care are broad and subject to varying interpretations, and there is currently a lack of case law construing such statutes and regulations. The ability of the Company to operate profitably will depend in part upon the ability of the Company and the P.C.s to operate in compliance with applicable health care regulations.

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Although the Company believes its operations as currently conducted are in material compliance with existing applicable laws and regulations, there can be no assurance that the Company's contractual arrangements will not be successfully challenged as violating applicable laws and regulations or that the enforceability of such arrangements will not be limited as a result of such laws and regulations. In addition, there can be no assurance that the business structure under which the Company operates, or the advertising strategy the Company employs, will not be deemed to constitute the unlicensed practice of dentistry, or the operation of an unlicensed clinic or health care facility or a violation of a state dental practice act. The Company has not sought judicial or regulatory interpretations with respect to the manner in which it conducts its business. There can be no assurance that a review of the business of the Company and the P.C.s by courts or regulatory authorities will not result in a determination that could materially and adversely affect their operations or that the regulatory environment will not change so as to restrict the Company's existing or future operations. In the event that any legislative measures, regulatory provisions or rulings or judicial decisions restrict or prohibit the Company from carrying on its business or from expanding its operations to certain jurisdictions, structural and organizational modifications of the Company's organization and arrangements may be required which could have a material adverse effect on the Company, or the Company may be required to cease operations.

State Regulation

The laws of many states, including Colorado and New Mexico, permit a dentist to conduct a dental practice only as an individual, a member of a partnership or an employee of a professional corporation, limited liability company or limited liability partnership. These laws typically prohibit, either by specific provision or as a matter of general policy, non-dental entities, such as the Company, from practicing dentistry, from employing dentists and, in certain circumstances, dental hygienists or dental assistants, or from otherwise exercising control over the provision of dental services. Under the Management Agreements, the P.C.s control all clinical aspects of the practice of dentistry and the provision of dental services at the Offices, including the exercise of independent professional judgment regarding the diagnosis or treatment of any dental disease, disorder or physical condition. Persons to whom dental services are provided at the Offices are patients of the P.C.s and not of the Company. The Company does not employ the dentists who provide dental services at the Offices nor does the Company have or exercise any control or direction over the manner or methods in which dental services are performed or interfere in any way with the exercise of professional judgment by the dentists.

Many states, including Colorado, limit the ability of a person other than a licensed dentist to own or control dental equipment or offices used in a dental practice. Some states allow leasing of equipment and office space to a dental practice under a bona fide lease, if the equipment and office remain under the control of the dentist. Some states, including New Mexico, require all advertisements to be in the name of the dentist. A number of states, including Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, also regulate the content of advertisements of dental services. In addition, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico and many other states impose limits on the tasks that may be delegated by dentists to dental hygienists and dental assistants. Some states require entities designated as "clinics" to be licensed, and may define clinics to include dental practices that are owned or controlled in whole or in part by non-dentists. These laws and their interpretations vary from state to state and are enforced by the courts and by regulatory authorities with broad discretion.

Many states have fraud and abuse laws that are similar to the federal fraud and abuse law described below, and that in many cases apply to referrals for items or services reimbursable by any third-party payor, not just by Medicare and Medicaid. A number of states, including Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, prohibit the submitting of false claims for dental services.

Many states, including Colorado and New Mexico, also prohibit "fee-splitting" by dentists with any party except other dentists in the same professional corporation or practice entity. In most cases, these laws have been construed to apply to the practice of paying a portion of a fee to another person for referring a patient or otherwise generating business,

and not to prohibit payment of reasonable compensation for facilities and services (other than the generation of referrals), even if the payment is based on a percentage of the practice's revenues, but some courts have found that the percentage allocation of fees to a practice management company to be impermissible "fee splitting."

Many states also have laws prohibiting paying or receiving any remuneration, direct or indirect, which are intended to include referrals for health care items or services, including dental items and services.

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In addition, there are certain regulatory risks associated with the Company's role in negotiating and administering managed care contracts. The application of state insurance laws to third-party payor arrangements, other than fee-for-service arrangements, is an unsettled area of law with little guidance available. As the P.C.s contract with third-party payors, on a capitation or other basis under which the relevant P.C. assumes financial risk, the P.C.s may become subject to state insurance laws. Specifically, in some states, regulators may determine that the Company or the P.C.s are engaged in the business of insurance, particularly if they contract on a financial-risk basis directly with self-insured employers or other entities that are not licensed to engage in the business of insurance. In Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, the P.C.s currently only contract on a financial-risk basis with entities that are licensed to engage in the business of insurance and thus are not subject to the insurance laws of those states. To the extent that the Company or the P.C.s are determined to be engaged in the business of insurance, the Company may be required to change the method of payment from third-party payors and the Company's revenue may be materially and adversely affected.

Federal Regulation

Federal laws generally regulate reimbursement, billing and self-referral practices under Medicare and Medicaid programs. Because the P.C.s currently receive a minimal amount of revenue under Medicare or Medicaid, the impact of these laws on the Company to date has been negligible. There can be no assurance, however, that the P.C.s will not have patients in the future covered by these laws, or that the scope of these laws will not be expanded in the future, and if expanded, such laws or interpretations of the laws could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Federal regulations also allow state licensing boards to revoke or restrict a dentist's license in the event the dentist defaults in the payment of a government-guaranteed student loan, and further allow the Medicare program to offset overdue loan payments against Medicare income due to the defaulting dentist's employer. The Company cannot assure compliance by dentists with the payment terms of their student loans, if any.

Revenue of the P.C.s or the Company from all insurers, including governmental insurers, is subject to significant regulation. Some payors limit the extent to which dentists may assign their revenue from services rendered to beneficiaries. Under these "reassignment" rules, the Company may not be able to require dentists to assign their third-party payor revenue unless certain conditions are met, such as acceptance by dentists of assignment of the payor receivable from patients, reassignment to the Company of the sole right to collect the receivables, and written documentation of the assignment. In addition, governmental payment programs such as Medicare and Medicaid limit reimbursement for services provided by dental assistants and other ancillary personnel to those services which were provided "incident to" a dentist's services. Under these "incident to" rules, the Company may not be able to receive reimbursement for services provided by certain members of the Company's Offices' staff unless certain conditions are met, such as requirements that services must be of a type commonly furnished in a dentist's office and must be rendered under the dentist's direct supervision and that clinical Office staff must be employed by the dentist or the P.C. The Company does not currently derive a significant portion of its revenue under such programs.

The operations of the Offices are also subject to compliance with regulations promulgated by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration ("OSHA") relating to such matters as heat sterilization of dental instruments and the use of barrier techniques such as masks, goggles and gloves. The operation of the Offices are also subject to compliance with regulations promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") relating to such matters as hazardous waste disposal. The Company incurs expenses on an ongoing basis relating to OSHA and EPA monitoring and compliance.

Health care providers, including the Company, are required to comply with the electronic data security and privacy requirements of HIPAA. HIPAA delegates enforcement authority to the CMS Office for Civil Rights. Recent changes to HIPAA implemented by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 have extended the direct application of many HIPAA provisions to business associates of covered entities, and now permit state attorneys

general to pursue civil actions under HIPAA. Violations of HIPAA could result in civil penalties of up to \$1,500,000 per type of violation in each calendar year and criminal penalties of up to \$250,000 per violation and/or up to ten years in prison per violation. As of December 31, 2014, the Company believes that it was in full compliance with all requirements of HIPAA and there has been no material impact on the Company due to the implementation of these regulations.

In March 2010, Congress passed, and the President signed, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (the "ACA"). This act will likely have a significant impact on health care providers, insurers and others associated with the health care industry, including the Company. There are both potentially positive and negative impacts of the ACA on the business of the Company. The Company is evaluating the net impact of the ACA on its business but thus far has not seen any direct discernable impact. Federal and state governments may propose other health care initiatives and revisions to the health care and health insurance systems. It is uncertain what legislative programs, if any will be adopted in the future, or what action Congress or state legislatures may take regarding other health care reform proposals or legislation. In addition, changes in the health care industry, such as the growth of accountable care organizations, managed care organizations and provider networks, may result in lower payments for the services of the Company's managed practices.

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Insurance

The Company believes that its existing insurance coverage is adequate to protect it from the risks associated with the ongoing operation of its business. This coverage includes property and casualty, general liability, workers compensation, director's and officer's corporate liability, employment practices liability, excess liability and professional liability insurance for the Company and for dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants at the Offices.

Seasonality

The Company's past financial results have fluctuated somewhat due to seasonal variations in the dental service industry, with revenue typically lower in the fourth calendar quarter. The Company expects this seasonal fluctuation to continue in the future.

Trademark

The Company is the registered owner of the PERFECT TEETH™ trademark in the United States. The Company uses the PERFECT TEETH™ name to distinguish the Company's Offices from other dental offices in the markets in which it operates. Also, the Company promotes brand awareness and generates demand through marketing and advertising utilizing the PERFECT TEETH™ name. The trademark is effective until 2017, when it will be subject to renewal.

Employees

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had 76 general dentists, 37 specialists and 261 dental hygienists and assistants who were employed by the P.C.s, and 152 non-dental employees.

Company Website

Information related to the Company's filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") can be found on the Company's website at www.perfectteeth.com. The Company's website is not a part of, or incorporated by reference in, this Annual Report.

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ITEM 1A. Risk Factors.

General economic conditions and other factors outside of the Company's control may affect the Company's stock price and results of operations.

The market price of the Company's Common Stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to quarterly variations in operating results of the Company or its competitors, developments in the industry or changes in general economic conditions. A recessionary economic cycle, higher levels of unemployment, higher consumer debt levels, higher tax rates and other changes in tax laws or other economic factors could adversely affect consumer demand for the Company's services and in particular, discretionary or elective dental services, which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations. In addition, worsening economic conditions could adversely affect the Company's collection of accounts receivable.

The Company's Offices are concentrated in Colorado.

The majority of the Company's affiliated dental Offices are located in Colorado. The Offices in Colorado generated 69%, 69% and 68% of the Company's total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Adverse changes or conditions affecting the Colorado market, such as health care reform, changes in laws and regulations, governmental investigations, competition and general economic conditions may have a particularly significant impact on the business of our affiliated dentists and our business, financial condition and results of operations. The Company's current concentration in the Colorado market as well as the Company's strategy of focused expansion in areas in and around the Company's existing markets increases the risk that adverse economic or regulatory developments in this market may have a material and adverse impact on the Company's operations.

The Company's operations and growth strategy place significant demands on management.

The Company's ability to compete effectively depends upon its ability to hire, train, and assimilate additional management and other employees, and its ability to expand, improve and effectively utilize its operating, management, marketing and financial systems to accommodate its expanded operations. Any failure by the Company's management to effectively anticipate, implement and manage the changes required to sustain the Company's growth may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results. See Item 1. "Business – Expansion Program."

The success of the Company depends on the continued services of two members of the Company's senior management, its Chief Executive Officer, Fred Birner and its Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary, Dennis Genty. The Company believes its future success will depend in part upon its ability to attract and retain qualified management personnel. Competition for such personnel is intense and the Company competes for qualified personnel with numerous other employers, some of which have greater financial and other resources than the Company. The loss of the services of one or more members of the Company's senior management or the failure to add or retain qualified management personnel could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

The Company is heavily dependent upon the recruitment and retention of dentists and other personnel.

The profitability and operations of the Company's Offices and its expansion strategy heavily depend on the availability and successful recruitment and retention of dentists, dental assistants, dental hygienists, specialists, and other personnel. The Company may not be able to recruit or retain dentists and other personnel for its Offices, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's expansion strategy and its business, financial condition and operating results. See Item 1. "Business - Dental Service Model."

The Company operates in a competitive market, which may reduce gross profit margins and market share.

The dental practice management segment of the dental services industry is highly competitive and is expected to become increasingly more competitive. Several dental practice management companies operate in the Company's markets. A number of companies with dental practice management businesses similar to that of the Company currently operate in other parts of the country and may enter the Company's existing markets in the future. If the Company seeks to expand its operations into new markets, it is likely to face competition from other dental practice management companies that already have established a strong business presence in such locations. The Company's competitors may have a more successful financial track record and greater resources, a better reputation of existing affiliated practices, more management expertise or otherwise enjoy competitive advantages, which may make it difficult for the Company to compete against them or to acquire additional Offices on terms acceptable to the Company, or at all. See Item 1. "Business - Competition."

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The business of providing general dental and specialty dental services is highly competitive in the markets in which the Company operates. Competition for providing dental services may include practitioners who have more established practices and reputations. The Company competes against established practices in the retention and recruitment of general dentists, specialists, dental hygienists and other personnel. If the availability of such dentists, specialists, dental hygienists and other personnel begins to decline in the Company's markets, it may become more difficult to attract qualified dentists, specialists, dental hygienists and other personnel. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to compete effectively against other existing practices or against new single or multi-specialty dental practices that enter its markets, or to compete against such practices in the recruitment and retention of qualified dentists, specialists, dental hygienists and other personnel. See Item 1. "Business - Competition."

The Company may need additional capital and there is no guarantee additional financing would be available.

Implementation of the Company's expansion strategy has required significant capital resources. Such resources will be needed to establish additional de novo Offices and maintain or upgrade the Company's management information systems, and for the effective integration, operation and expansion of the Offices. In addition, during 2009, the Company began the capital intensive process of converting the traditional x-ray systems in the Offices to digital radiography. The Company historically has primarily used cash and promissory notes as consideration in acquisitions of dental practices and intends to continue to do so. If the Company's capital requirements over the next several years exceed cash flow generated from operations and borrowings available under the Company's existing bank line of credit (the "Credit Facility") or any successor credit facility, the Company may need to issue additional equity securities or incur additional debt. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, dilution to the Company's existing shareholders may result. Additional debt or non-Common Stock equity financings could be required to the extent that the Common Stock fails to maintain a market value sufficient to warrant its use for future financing needs. If additional funds are raised through the incurrence of debt, such debt instruments will likely contain restrictive financial, maintenance and security covenants. The Company may not be able to obtain additional required capital on satisfactory terms, if at all. The failure to raise the funds necessary to finance the expansion of the Company's operations or the Company's other capital requirements could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's ability to pursue its strategy and on its business, financial condition and operating results. See Item 7. "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources."

The Company is not the owner of the P.C.s and is heavily dependent on its affiliated dentists and management agreements.

The Company receives management fees for services provided to the P.C.s under the Management Agreements. The Company owns most of the non-dental operating assets of the Offices but does not employ or contract with dentists, dental hygienists or dental assistants, or control the provision of dental care in the Offices, which exercise sole decision-making authority with respect to all clinical matters. The Company's revenue is dependent on the revenue generated by the P.C.s. Therefore, effective and continued performance of dentists providing services for the P.C.s is essential to the Company's long-term success. Under each Management Agreement, the Company pays substantially all of the operating and non-operating expenses associated with the provision of dental services except for the salaries and benefits of the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants. Any material loss of revenue by the P.C.s would have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results, and any termination of a Management Agreement (which is permitted in the event of a material default or bankruptcy by either party) could have such an effect. In the event of a breach of a Management Agreement by a P.C., there can be no assurance that the legal remedies available to the Company will be adequate to compensate the Company for its damages resulting from such breach. See Item 1. "Business - Affiliation Model." Furthermore, state regulatory authorities may review the Management Agreements for legal and regulatory compliance. If a Management Agreement with a P.C. was deemed by a regulatory or judicial authority to be in violation of any law or regulation, the Company's relationship with the applicable Office may terminate, the shares in the P.C. may need to be transferred, the Management Agreement may require material amendments with uncertain consequences or the Company might be

required to restructure its business model.

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The Company is exposed to uncertainty and risks associated with de novo Office development.

The Company utilizes internal and external resources to identify locations in suitable markets for the development of de novo Offices. Identifying locations in suitable geographic markets and negotiating leases can be a lengthy and costly process. Furthermore, the Company will need to provide each de novo Office with the appropriate equipment, furnishings, materials and supplies and other capital resources. Additionally, de novo Offices must be staffed with one or more dentists. Because a de novo Office may be staffed with a dentist with no previous patient base, significant advertising and marketing expenditures may be required to attract patients. There can be no assurance that a de novo Office will become profitable for the Company. See Item 1. "Business - Expansion Program."

The Company's failure to effectively evaluate and integrate acquisitions may have negative effects on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company has completed 45 dental practice acquisitions, eight of which have been consolidated into existing Offices and one practice that was closed during 2004. The success of future acquisitions will depend on several factors, including the following:

Ability to Identify Suitable Dental Practices. Identifying appropriate acquisition candidates and negotiating and consummating acquisitions can be a lengthy and costly process. Furthermore, the Company may compete for acquisition opportunities with companies that have greater resources than the Company. There can be no assurance that suitable acquisition candidates will be identified or that acquisitions will be consummated on terms favorable to the Company, on a timely basis or at all. If a planned acquisition fails to occur or is delayed, the Company's financial results may be materially lower than expectations, resulting in a decline, perhaps substantial, in the market price of its Common Stock. In addition, increasing consolidation in the dental management services industry may result in an increase in purchase prices required to be paid by the Company to acquire dental practices.

Ability to Integrate Dental Practices. The integration of acquired dental practices into the Company is a difficult, costly and time consuming process that, among other things, requires the Company to attract and retain competent and experienced management and administrative personnel and to implement and integrate reporting and tracking systems, management information systems and other operating systems. In addition, such integration may require the expansion of accounting controls and procedures and the evaluation of certain personnel functions. There can be no assurance that substantial unanticipated problems, costs or delays associated with such integration efforts or with such acquired practices will not occur. There also can be no assurance that the Company will be able to successfully integrate acquired practices in a timely manner or at all, or that any acquired practices will have a positive impact on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's ability to pay dividends is restricted by several factors.

The Company began paying a quarterly cash dividend in 2004, and increased the quarterly cash dividend in February 2005, January 2006, January 2007, January 2008, March 2010 and March 2011. However, the payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, and various factors may prevent the Company from paying dividends or may require the Company to reduce the dividends. Such factors include the Company's financial position and results of operations, capital requirements and liquidity, the existence of a stock repurchase program, any loan agreement restrictions, state corporate law restrictions, results of operations and other factors the Company's Board of Directors may consider relevant. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to continue to pay dividends at the current levels, or at all.

The Company is subject to federal, state and other laws and regulations that could give rise to substantial liabilities or otherwise adversely affect its cost, manner or feasibility of doing business.

The practice of dentistry is regulated at both the state and federal levels. There can be no assurance that the regulatory environment in which the Company or the P.C.s operate will not change significantly in the future. In addition, state and federal laws regulate health maintenance organizations and other managed care organizations for which dentists may be providers. In general, regulation of health care companies is increasing. In connection with its operations in existing markets and expansion into new markets, the Company may become subject to additional laws, regulations and interpretations or enforcement actions. The laws regulating health care are broad and subject to varying interpretations, and there is currently a lack of case law construing such statutes and regulations. The ability of the Company to operate profitably will depend in part upon the ability of the Company to operate in compliance with applicable health care regulations.

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The laws of many states, including Colorado and New Mexico, permit a dentist to conduct a dental practice only as an individual, a member of a partnership or an employee of a professional corporation, limited liability company or limited liability partnership. These laws typically prohibit, either by specific provision or as a matter of general policy, non-dental entities, such as the Company, from practicing dentistry, from employing dentists and, in certain circumstances, dental hygienists or dental assistants, or from otherwise exercising control over the provision of dental services.

Many states, including Colorado, limit the ability of a person other than a licensed dentist to own or control dental equipment or offices used in a dental practice. In addition, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and many other states impose limits on the tasks that may be delegated by dentists to dental hygienists and dental assistants. Some states, including Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, regulate the content of advertisements of dental services. Some states require entities designated as “clinics” to be licensed, and may define clinics to include dental practices that are owned or controlled in whole or in part by non-dentists. These laws and their interpretations vary from state to state and are enforced by the courts and by regulatory authorities with broad discretion.

Many states, including Colorado and New Mexico, also prohibit “fee-splitting” by dentists with any party except other dentists in the same professional corporation or practice entity. In most cases, these laws have been construed as applying to the practice of paying a portion of a fee to another person for referring a patient or otherwise generating business, and not to prohibit payment of reasonable compensation for facilities and services (other than the generation of referrals), even if the payment is based on a percentage of the practice’s revenues, but some courts have found that the percentage allocation of fees to a practice management company to be impermissible “fee splitting.”

Regulatory uncertainties could adversely affect the Company’s business and operations.

Many states have fraud and abuse laws, which apply to referrals for items or services reimbursable by any third-party payor, not just by Medicare and Medicaid. A number of states, including Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico, prohibit the submitting of false claims for dental services.

In addition, there are certain regulatory risks associated with the Company’s role in negotiating and administering managed care contracts. The application of state insurance laws to third-party payor arrangements, other than fee-for-service arrangements, is an unsettled area of law with little guidance available. Specifically, in some states, regulators may determine that the P.C.s are engaged in the business of insurance, particularly if they contract on a financial-risk basis directly with self-insured employers or other entities that are not licensed to engage in the business of insurance. If the P.C.s are determined to be engaged in the business of insurance, the Company may be required to change the method of payment from third-party payors and the Company’s business, financial condition and operating results may be materially and adversely affected.

Federal laws generally regulate reimbursement and billing practices under Medicare and Medicaid programs. The federal fraud and abuse statute prohibits, among other things, the payment, offer, solicitation or receipt of any form of remuneration, directly or indirectly, in cash or in kind to induce or in exchange for (i) the referral of a person for services reimbursable by Medicare or Medicaid, or (ii) the purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for or recommending the purchase, lease or order of any item, good, facility or service which is reimbursable under Medicare or Medicaid. Because the P.C.s receive a minimal amount of revenue under Medicare and Medicaid, the impact of these laws on the Company to date has been negligible. There can be no assurance, however, that the P.C.s will not have patients in the future covered by these laws, or that the scope of these laws will not be expanded in the future, and if expanded, such laws or interpretations there under could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and operating results.

Health care providers, including the Company, are required to comply with the electronic data security and privacy requirements of HIPAA. HIPAA delegates enforcement authority to the CMS Office for Civil Rights. Recent

changes to HIPAA implemented by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 have extended the direct application of many HIPAA provisions to business associates of covered entities, and now permit state attorneys general to pursue civil actions under HIPAA. Violations of HIPAA could result in civil penalties of up to \$1,500,000 per type of violation in each calendar year and criminal penalties of up to \$250,000 per violation and/or up to ten years in prison per violation. As of December 31, 2014, the Company believes that it was in full compliance with all requirements of HIPAA and there has been no material impact on the Company due to the implementation of these regulations.

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Although the Company believes that its operations as currently conducted are in material compliance with applicable laws, there can be no assurance that the Company's contractual arrangements will not be successfully challenged as violating applicable fraud and abuse, self-referral, false claims, fee-splitting, insurance, facility licensure or certificate-of-need laws or that the enforceability of such arrangements will not be limited as a result of such laws. In addition, there can be no assurance that the business structure under which the Company operates, or the advertising strategy the Company employs, will not be deemed to constitute the unlicensed practice of dentistry, or the operation of an unlicensed clinic or health care facility or a violation of a state dental practice act. The Company has not sought judicial or regulatory interpretations with respect to the manner in which it conducts its business. There can be no assurance that a review of the business of the Company and the P.C.s by courts or regulatory authorities will not result in a determination that could materially and adversely affect their operations or that the regulatory environment will not change so as to restrict the Company's existing or future operations. In the event that any legislative measures, regulatory provisions or rulings or judicial decisions restrict or prohibit the Company from carrying on its business or from expanding its operations to certain jurisdictions, structural and organizational modifications of the Company's organization and arrangements may be required, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company, or the Company may be required to cease operations or change the way it conducts business. See Item 1. "Business - Government Regulation."

The health care industry's cost-containment initiatives may reduce per patient profit margins.

The health care industry, including the dental services market, is experiencing a trend toward cost containment, as payors seek to impose lower reimbursement rates upon providers. The Company believes that this trend will continue and will increasingly affect the provision of dental services. This may result in a reduction in per-patient and per-procedure revenue from historical levels. Significant reductions in payments to dentists or other changes in reimbursement by payors for dental services may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

A portion of the Company's revenue is derived from capitated payment arrangements, which have terms that may adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

In 2014, the Company derived approximately 8.0% of its revenue from capitated managed dental care contracts, and 9.7% of its revenue from associated co-payments. Under a capitated managed dental care contract, the dental practice provides dental services to the members of the plan and receives a fixed monthly capitation payment for each plan member covered for a specific schedule of services regardless of the quantity or cost of services to the participating dental practice which is obligated to provide them, and may receive a co-pay for each service provided. This arrangement shifts the risk of utilization of such services to the dental group that provides the dental services. Because the Company assumes responsibility under its Management Agreements for all aspects of the operation of the dental practices other than the practice of dentistry and thus bears all costs of the provision of dental services at the Offices other than compensation and benefits of dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants, the risk of over-utilization of dental services at the Offices under capitated managed dental care plans is effectively shifted to the Company. In contrast, under traditional indemnity insurance arrangements, the insurance company reimburses reasonable charges that are billed for the dental services provided.

Risks associated with capitated managed dental care contracts include principally (i) the risk that the capitation payments and any associated co-payments do not adequately cover the costs of providing the dental services, (ii) the risk that one or more of the P.C.s may be terminated as an approved provider by managed dental care plans with which they contract, (iii) the risk that the Company will be unable to negotiate future capitation arrangements on satisfactory terms with managed care dental plans, and (iv) the risk that large subscriber groups will terminate their relationship with such managed dental care plans, which would reduce patient volume and capitation and co-payment revenue. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to negotiate future capitation arrangements on behalf of P.C.s on satisfactory terms or at all, or that the fees offered in current capitation arrangements will not be

reduced to levels unsatisfactory to the Company. Moreover, to the extent that costs incurred by the Company's affiliated dental practices in providing services to patients covered by capitated managed dental care contracts exceed the revenue under such contracts, the Company's business, financial condition and operating results may be materially and adversely affected. See Item 1. "Business - Payor Mix."

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If federal or state regulations change to require licensure, the Company's business model may be adversely affected.

Federal and state laws regulate insurance companies and certain other managed care organizations. Many states, including Colorado, also regulate the establishment and operation of networks of health care providers. In most states, these laws do not apply to discounted-fee-for-service arrangements. These laws also do not generally apply to networks that are paid on a capitated basis, unless the entity with which the network provider is contracting is not a licensed health insurer or other managed care organization. There are exceptions to these rules in some states. For example, certain states require a license for a capitated arrangement with any party unless the risk-bearing entity is a professional corporation that employs the professionals. The Company believes its current activities do not constitute the provision of insurance in Arizona, Colorado or New Mexico, and thus, it is in compliance with the insurance laws of these states with respect to the operation of its Offices. There can be no assurance that these laws will not be changed or that interpretations of these laws by the regulatory authorities in those states, or in the states in which the Company expands, will not require licensure or a restructuring of some or all of the Company's operations. In the event that the Company is required to become licensed under these laws, the licensure process can be lengthy and time consuming and, unless the regulatory authority permits the Company to continue to operate while the licensure process is progressing, the Company could experience a material adverse change in its business while the licensure process is pending. In addition, many of the licensing requirements mandate strict financial and other requirements, which the Company may not immediately be able to meet. Further, once licensed, the Company would be subject to continuing oversight by and reporting to the respective regulatory agency. The regulatory framework of certain jurisdictions may limit the Company's expansion into, or ability to continue operations within, such jurisdictions if the Company is unable to modify its operational structure to conform to such regulatory framework. Any limitation on the Company's ability to expand could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

The Company may see increased costs or lower revenue arising from health care reform.

In March 2010, Congress passed, and the President signed, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, as amended by the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (the "ACA"). This act will likely have a significant impact on health care providers, insurers and others associated with the health care industry, including the Company. There are both potentially positive and negative impacts of the ACA on the business of the Company. The Company is evaluating the net impact of the ACA on its business but thus far has not seen any direct discernable impact. Federal and state governments may propose other health care initiatives and revisions to the health care and health insurance systems. It is uncertain what legislative programs, if any will be adopted in the future, or what action Congress or state legislatures may take regarding other health care reform proposals or legislation. In addition, changes in the health care industry, such as the growth of accountable care organizations, managed care organizations and provider networks, may result in lower payments for the services of the Company's managed practices.

The substantial value of its intangible assets may impair the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

At December 31, 2014, intangible assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet were approximately \$8.4 million, representing 34.2% of the Company's total assets at that date. If the Company completes additional acquisitions, the Company expects the amount allocable to intangible assets on its consolidated balance sheets will increase, which will increase the Company's amortization expense. In the event of any sale or liquidation of the Company or a portion of its assets, the value of the Company's intangible assets may not be realized. In addition, the Company evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred indicating that any portion of the remaining balance of the amount allocable to the Company's intangible assets may not be recoverable. When factors indicate that the amount allocable to the Company's intangible assets should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company may be required to reduce the carrying value of such assets. Any future determination requiring the write off of a significant portion of unamortized intangible assets could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and operating results.

Professional liability may produce unforeseen expenses and lower operating results.

In recent years, dentists have become subject to an increasing number of lawsuits alleging malpractice. Some of these lawsuits involve large claims and significant defense costs. Any suits involving the Company or dentists at the Offices, if successful, could result in substantial damage awards that may exceed the limits of the Company's insurance coverage. The Company provides business services; it does not engage in the practice of dentistry or control the practice of dentistry by the dentists or their compliance with regulatory requirements directly applicable to providers. There can be no assurance, however, that the Company will not become subject to litigation in the future as a result of the dental services provided at the Offices. The Company maintains professional liability insurance for itself and provides for professional liability insurance covering dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants at the Offices. While the Company believes it has adequate liability insurance coverage, there can be no assurance that the coverage will be adequate to cover losses or that coverage will continue to be available upon terms satisfactory to the Company. In addition, certain types of risks and liabilities, including penalties and fines imposed by governmental agencies, are not covered by insurance. Malpractice insurance, moreover, can be expensive and varies from state to state. Successful malpractice claims could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and operating results. See Item 1, "Business - Insurance."

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Non-competition covenants and other arrangements with the Company's affiliated dentists may not be enforceable.

The Management Agreements require the P.C.s to enter into employment agreements with dentists which include non-competition provisions typically for three to five years after termination of employment within a specified geographic area, usually a specified number of miles from the relevant Office, and restrict solicitation of employees and patients. Covenants not to compete are generally not favored by courts. In Colorado, covenants not to compete are prohibited by statute with certain exceptions. Permitted covenants not to compete are enforceable in Colorado only to the extent their terms are reasonable in both duration and geographic scope and meet other statutory and common law requirements. Arizona and New Mexico courts have enforced covenants not to compete if their terms are found to be reasonable and meet other statutory and common law requirements. It is thus uncertain whether a court will enforce a covenant not to compete in those states in a given situation. In addition, there is little judicial authority regarding whether a practice management agreement will be viewed as the type of protectable business interest that would permit it to enforce such a covenant or to require a P.C. to enforce such covenants against dentists formerly employed by the P.C. Since the intangible value of a Management Agreement depends primarily on the ability of the P.C. to preserve its business, which could be harmed if employed dentists went into competition with the P.C., a determination that the covenants not to compete contained in the employment agreements between the P.C. and its employed dentists are unenforceable could have a material adverse impact on the Company. See Item 1. "Business - Affiliation Model- Employment Agreements." In addition, the Company is a party to various agreements with managing dentists who own the P.C.s, which restrict the dentists' ability to transfer the shares in the P.C.s. See Item 1, "Business - Affiliation Model - Relationship with Professional Corporations." There can be no assurance that these agreements will be enforceable in a given situation. A determination that these agreements are not enforceable could have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Seasonality could affect revenue during the latter part of the fiscal year.

The Company's past financial results have fluctuated somewhat due to seasonal variations in the dental service industry, with revenue typically lower in the fourth calendar quarter. The Company expects this seasonal fluctuation to continue in the future.

The Company relies on a single bank for its Credit Facility, and the Credit Facility contains financial and other covenants that may limit its flexibility.

The Company's \$12.0 million Credit Facility is with a single bank. There can be no assurances that the bank will not change the terms of the Credit Facility or cease to continue to extend credit to the Company. The Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants, including maintaining (i) a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of no more than 2.45 to 1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2.15 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2015, 2.05 to 1.00 for the year ending December 31, 2015, and 2.00 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2016, and (ii) a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00. These restrictions could limit the Company's ability to obtain future financing, make capital expenditures, withstand economic downturns or otherwise take advantage of business opportunities that may arise, any of which could place the Company at a competitive disadvantage relative to its competitors that have less debt and are not subject to such restrictions.

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The Company's inability or failure to protect its intellectual property could have a negative impact on its operating results.

The Company owns one trademark registration (PERFECT TEETH™) that it currently uses and considers to be material to the successful operation of its business. If the Company is unable to protect or preserve the value of this trademark, or other proprietary rights for any reason, its brand and reputation could be impaired or diluted and the Company may see a decline in revenues.

Events or rumors relating to the Company's brand names could significantly impact its business.

Recognition of the Company's PERFECT TEETH™ brand name and the association of the brand with quality, comprehensive dental care is an integral part of its business. Any events or rumors that cause patients to no longer associate the brand with quality, comprehensive dental care may materially adversely affect the value of the brand name and demand for dental services at the Offices.

Interruptions in our information systems could limit our ability to operate our business.

The Company's business is dependent on information systems for operational processes, financial information and insurance billing operations. The Company's information systems could be vulnerable to damage or interruption from computer viruses, cyber attacks, human error, natural disasters, telecommunications failures, intentional acts of vandalism and similar events. A significant or prolonged interruption to the Company's information systems could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company faces risks related to unauthorized disclosure of confidential patient information.

The Company routinely has access to confidential health and financial information of patients in connection with the operation of its business. The Company has installed privacy protection systems on its network in an attempt to prevent unauthorized access to information in its database. However, the Company's technology may fail to adequately secure the confidential health and financial information and personally identifiable information of patients that the Company maintains in its databases. In such circumstances, the Company may be held liable to patients and regulators, which could result in fines, litigation or adverse publicity that could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if the Company is not held liable, any resulting negative publicity could harm its business and distract the attention of management.

If the Company fails to establish and maintain proper and effective internal controls, the Company's ability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis could be impaired, which would adversely affect its operating results, financial condition and stock price.

Ensuring that the Company has adequate internal financial and accounting controls and procedures in place to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis is a costly and time-consuming effort that needs to be re-evaluated frequently. Failure by the Company to maintain effective internal financial and accounting controls would cause its financial reporting to be unreliable, could have a material adverse effect on its business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows, and could cause the trading price of its Common Stock to fall dramatically.

Nasdaq has stock market listing standards for share prices and market capitalization, and failure to comply with the standards may result in the Company being de-listed from Nasdaq.

The Company's Common Stock is thinly-held and trades with low volume. If the Company is unable to maintain Nasdaq listing standards, the Company may be forced to de-list from Nasdaq. If the Company's stock is delisted, the price of the Common Stock may decrease, liquidity of the Common Stock would be significantly reduced, and the

Company's ability to secure additional financing through the issuance and sale of equity would be adversely affected.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

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ITEM 2. Properties.

Offices and Facilities

The Company's corporate headquarters are located at 1777 S. Harrison Street, Suite 1400, Denver, Colorado 80210 in approximately 14,000 square feet occupied under a lease that expires July 31, 2016. The Company has an option to extend the term of this lease for one additional period of five years. The Company believes that this space is adequate for its current needs. The Company also leases real estate at the location of each Office under leases ranging in term from one to seven years, with options to renew the leases for specific periods subsequent to their original terms. The Company believes the facilities at each of its Offices are adequate for their current level of business. The Company generally anticipates leasing and developing de novo Offices in its current markets rather than significantly expanding the size of its existing Offices.

As of the date of this Annual Report, the Company managed a total of 67 Offices with 47 in Colorado, ten in New Mexico, and ten in Arizona. The Offices typically are located either in shopping centers, professional office buildings or stand-alone buildings. The majority of the de novo Offices are located in supermarket-anchored shopping centers. The Offices have from four to 19 treatment rooms and range in size from 1,400 square feet to 7,400 square feet.

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Location of Offices

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

From time to time, the Company is subject to litigation incidental to its business. Such claims, if successful, could result in damage awards exceeding, perhaps substantially, applicable insurance coverage. The Company is not presently a party to any material litigation.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

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Price Range of Common Stock

The Common Stock is quoted on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "BDMS". The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the range of high and low sales prices per share of Common Stock, as reported on the Nasdaq Capital Market.

	HIGH	LOW
<u>2013</u>		
First Quarter	\$23.03	\$17.00
Second Quarter	21.99	17.21
Third Quarter	19.57	17.01
Fourth Quarter	20.25	17.00
<u>2014</u>		
First Quarter	\$22.40	\$17.00
Second Quarter	18.40	16.75
Third Quarter	17.92	15.50
Fourth Quarter	16.98	12.05

At March 25, 2015, there were approximately 165 holders of record and approximately 466 beneficial owners of the Company's outstanding Common Stock.

Dividend Policy

The Company declared the following quarterly cash dividends in 2013 and 2014.

Date Dividend Paid	Quarterly Dividend Paid per Share
January 11, 2013; April 12, 2013; July 12, 2013; October 11, 2013	\$ 0.22
January 10, 2014; April 11, 2014; July 11, 2014; October 10, 2014 January 15, 2015	

The payment of dividends in the future is subject to the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors, and various factors may require the Company to reduce or eliminate the dividends. Such factors include the Company's financial position and results of operations, capital requirements and liquidity, the existence of a stock repurchase program, any loan agreement restrictions, state corporate law restrictions and such other factors the Company's Board of Directors may consider relevant.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following chart provides information regarding Common Stock repurchases by the Company during the period October 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014.

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
October 1, 2014 through October 31, 2014	-	\$ -	-	\$ 891,059
November 1, 2014 through November 30, 2014	200	\$ 15.68	200	\$ 887,923
December 1, 2014 through December 31, 2014	200	\$ 15.79	200	\$ 884,765
Total	400	\$ 15.74	400	

(1) The Company's stock repurchase program has been ongoing for more than five years and there is no expiration date for the program. Common Stock repurchases may be made from time to time as the Company's management deems appropriate. As of December 31, 2014, the dollar value of shares that may be purchased under the stock repurchase program was approximately \$885,000.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

General

The following discussion and analysis relates to factors that have affected the consolidated results of operations and financial condition of the Company for the three years ended December 31, 2014. Reference is made to the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This discussion and analysis contains forward-looking statements. Discussions containing such forward-looking statements may be found in the material set forth below and under Item 1, "Business," Item 5, "Market for the Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities" as well as in this Annual Report generally. Investors and prospective investors are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties. Actual events or results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including, without limitation the risk factors set forth in Item 1A, "Risk Factors." The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. See "Forward-Looking Statements".

Overview

The Company was formed as a Colorado corporation in May 1995, and currently provides business services to 67 Offices in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona staffed by 76 dentists and 37 specialists. The Company has acquired 45 practices (eight of which were consolidated into existing Offices and one that was closed) and opened 35 de novo Offices (two of which were consolidated into existing Offices and two that were closed). During December 2012, the Company consolidated the specialty dental services of one of its acquired Denver, Colorado Offices into two other Offices and subsequently closed the first Office. During 2013, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in July 2013 and the other in December 2013. During December 2013, the Company consolidated the dental services of one of its de novo Offices into another Office and subsequently closed the first Office. During 2013, the Company also completed remodels and/or relocations of two of its Offices and converted eight additional Offices to digital radiography. During 2014, the Company opened two de novo Offices, one in May 2014 and the other in October 2014. During August 2014, the Company consolidated the dental services of one of its acquired Offices into another Office and subsequently closed the first Office. During 2014, the Company also completed remodels and/or relocations of three of its Offices and converted six additional Offices to digital radiography. The Company derives all of its revenue from its Management Agreements with the P.C.s. In addition, the Company assumes a number of responsibilities when it acquires a new practice or develops a de novo Office, which are set forth in the Management Agreement, as described below. The Company expects to expand in existing markets primarily by enhancing the operating performance of its existing Offices, by developing de novo Offices and by making acquisitions.

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Components of Revenue and Expenses

Revenue represents the revenue of the Offices, reported at estimated realizable amounts, received from third-party payors and patients for dental services rendered at the Offices, net of contractual and other adjustments. Substantially all of the patients of the Offices are insured under third-party payor agreements. The Company's billing system generates contractual adjustments for each patient encounter based on fee schedules for the patient's insurance plan. The services provided are attached to the patient's fee schedule based on the insurance the patient has at the time the service is provided. Therefore, the revenue that is recorded by the billing system is based on insurance contractual amounts. Additionally, each patient at the time of service signs a form agreeing that the patient is ultimately responsible for the contracted fee if the insurance company does not pay the fee for any reason.

Direct expenses consist of clinical salaries and benefits paid to dentists, dental hygienist and dental assistants and the expenses incurred by the Company in connection with managing the Offices, including salaries and benefits of other employees at the Offices, supplies, laboratory fees, occupancy costs, advertising and marketing, depreciation and amortization and general and administrative expenses (including office supplies, equipment leases, management information systems and other expenses related to dental practice operations). The Company also incurs personnel and administrative expenses in connection with maintaining a corporate function that provides management, administrative, marketing, development and professional services to the Offices.

Under each of the Management Agreements, the Company provides business and marketing services at the Offices, including (i) providing capital, (ii) designing and implementing advertising and marketing programs, (iii) negotiating for the purchase of supplies, (iv) staffing, (v) recruiting, (vi) training of non-dental personnel, (vii) billing and collecting patient fees, (viii) arranging for certain legal and accounting services, and (ix) negotiating with managed care organizations. The P.C. is responsible for, among other things, (i) supervision of all dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants, (ii) complying with all laws, rules and regulations relating to dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants, and (iii) maintaining proper patient records. The Company has made, and intends to make in the future, loans to P.C.s to fund their acquisition of dental assets from third parties in order to comply with state dental practice laws. Because the Company's financial statements are consolidated with the financial statements of the P.C.s, these loans are eliminated in consolidation.

Under the typical Management Agreement, the P.C. pays the Company a management fee equal to the Adjusted Gross Center Revenue of the P.C. less compensation paid to the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants employed at the Office of the P.C. Adjusted Gross Center Revenue is comprised of all fees and charges booked each month by or on behalf of the P.C. as a result of dental services provided to patients at the Office, less any adjustments for uncollectible accounts, professional courtesies and other activities that do not generate a collectible fee. The Company's costs include all direct and indirect costs, overhead and expenses relating to the Company's provision of management services to the Office under the Management Agreement, including (i) salaries, benefits and other direct costs of Company employees who work at the Office, (ii) direct costs of all Company employees or consultants who provide services to or in connection with the Office, (iii) utilities, janitorial, laboratory, supplies, advertising and other expenses incurred by the Company in carrying out its obligations under the Management Agreement, (iv) depreciation expense associated with the P.C.'s assets and the assets of the Company used at the Office, and the amortization of intangible asset value relating to the Office, (v) interest expense on indebtedness incurred by the Company to finance any of its obligations under the Management Agreement, (vi) general and malpractice insurance expenses, lease expenses and dentist recruitment expenses, (vii) personal property and other taxes assessed against the Company's or the P.C.'s assets used in connection with the operation of the Office, (viii) out-of-pocket expenses of the Company's personnel related to mergers or acquisitions involving the P.C., (ix) corporate overhead charges or any other expenses of the Company, including the P.C.'s pro rata share of the expenses of the accounting and computer services provided by the Company, and (x) a collection reserve in the amount of 5.0% of Adjusted Gross Center Revenue. As a result, substantially all costs associated with the provision of dental services at the Office are borne by the Company, except for the compensation of the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants who work at the Office. This enables the

Company to manage the profitability of the Offices. Each Management Agreement is for a term of 40 years. Each Management Agreement generally may be terminated by the P.C. only for cause, which includes a material default by or bankruptcy of the Company. Upon expiration or termination of a Management Agreement by either party, the P.C. must satisfy all obligations it has to the Company.

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Revenue is derived principally from fee-for-service revenue and revenue from capitated managed dental care plans. Fee-for-service revenue consists of P.C. revenue received from indemnity dental plans, preferred provider plans and direct payments by patients not covered by any third-party payment arrangement. Managed dental care revenue consists of P.C. revenue received from capitated managed dental care plans, including capitation payments and patient co-payments. Capitated managed dental care contracts are between dental benefits organizations and the P.C.s. Under the Management Agreements, the Company negotiates and administers these contracts on behalf of the P.C.s. Under a capitated managed dental care contract, the dental group practice provides dental services to the members of the dental benefits organization and receives a fixed monthly capitation payment for each plan member covered for a specific schedule of services regardless of the quantity or cost of services to the participating dental group practice obligated to provide them. This arrangement shifts the risk of utilization of these services to the dental group practice providing the dental services. Because the Company assumes responsibility under the Management Agreements for all aspects of the operation of the dental practices (other than the practice of dentistry) and thus bears all costs of the P.C.s associated with the provision of dental services at the Office (other than compensation of dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants), the risk of over-utilization of dental services at the Office under capitated managed dental care plans is effectively shifted to the Company. In addition, dentists participating in a capitated managed dental care plan often receive supplemental payments for more complicated or elective procedures. In contrast, under traditional indemnity insurance arrangements, the insurance company pays whatever reasonable charges are billed by the dental group practice for the dental services provided. See Item 1. "Business - Payor Mix."

The Company seeks to increase its fee-for-service revenue by increasing the patient volume at existing Offices through effective advertising and marketing programs, adding additional specialty services, by opening de novo Offices and by making select acquisitions of dental practices. The Company seeks to supplement this fee-for-service revenue with revenue from contracts with capitated managed dental care plans. Although the Company's fee-for-service business generally provides a greater margin than its capitated managed dental care business, capitated managed dental care business increases facility utilization and dentist productivity. The relative percentage of the Company's revenue derived from fee-for-service business and capitated managed dental care contracts varies from market to market depending on the availability of capitated managed dental care contracts in any particular market and the Company's ability to negotiate favorable contractual terms. In addition, the profitability of capitated managed dental care revenue varies from market to market depending on the level of capitation payments and co-payments in proportion to the level of benefits required to be provided.

The Company's policy is to collect any patient co-payments at the time the service is provided. If the patient owes additional amounts that are not covered by insurance, Offices collect by sending monthly invoices, placing phone calls and sending collection letters. Interest at 18% per annum is charged on all account balances greater than 60 days old. Patient accounts receivable that are over 120 days past due and that appear not collectible are written off as bad debt, and those in excess of \$100 are sent to an outside collection agency.

Results of Operations

The Company has grown primarily through the ongoing development of a dense dental practice network and the implementation of its dental service model. Revenue was \$62.4 million in 2012, \$64.1 million in 2013 and \$65.1 million in 2014. Contribution from the dental Offices was \$5.8 million in 2012, \$4.9 million in 2013 and \$3.7 million in 2014. Net income/(loss) was \$807,000 in 2012, \$89,000 in 2013 and \$(924,000) in 2014.

The decrease in net income in 2014 is attributable to substantial investments by the Company in capital projects resulting in increased depreciation expense, in personnel and their training and one-time charges of approximately \$339,000 in severance compensation expense and \$81,000 in office consolidation expense. The Company's net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 benefited from a change in fair value of contingent liabilities of \$196,000 related to two Offices that were acquired during the fourth quarter of 2009.

At the end of the second quarter of 2014, the Company began making expense reductions to align its costs with the Company's revenue growth. The Company will continue to evaluate additional expense reductions.

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For the year ended December 31, 2014, revenue increased to \$65.1 million compared to \$64.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$1.0 million or 1.6%.

For the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company generated \$4.3 million of cash from operations. During this period, the Company had capital expenditures of approximately \$4.7 million, paid dividends of approximately \$1.6 million and increased total bank debt by approximately \$1.7 million. The Company's outstanding bank debt increased because of the Company's development of de novo Offices and its continuing commitment to upgrading its existing Offices through extensive remodels and/or Office relocations and to converting its Offices to digital radiography.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, revenue increased to \$64.1 million compared to \$62.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$1.8 million or 2.8%.

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The Company's earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, non-cash expense associated with stock-based compensation, severance compensation expense and Office consolidation expense ("Adjusted EBITDA") decreased \$184,000 or 4.4% to \$4.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Adjusted EBITDA decreased \$805,000 or 16.0% to \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Although Adjusted EBITDA is not a United States generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") measure of performance or liquidity, the Company believes that it may be useful to an investor in evaluating the Company's ability to meet future debt service, capital expenditures and working capital requirements. However, investors should not consider these measures in isolation or as a substitute for operating income, cash flows from operating activities or any other measure for determining the Company's operating performance or liquidity that is calculated in accordance with GAAP. In addition, because Adjusted EBITDA is not calculated in accordance with GAAP, it may not necessarily be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income/(loss) can be made by adding depreciation and amortization expense - Offices, depreciation and amortization expense – corporate, stock-based compensation expense, interest expense, net, income tax expense/(benefit), severance compensation expense and Office consolidation expense to net income/(loss) and subtracting the change in fair value of contingent liabilities and gain from early extinguishment of debt as in the table below.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
RECONCILIATION OF ADJUSTED EBITDA:			
Net income/(loss)	\$807,264	\$89,173	\$(923,634)
Add back:			
Depreciation and amortization - Offices	2,838,582	3,448,707	4,229,253
Depreciation and amortization - corporate	161,693	200,431	223,019
Stock-based compensation expense	600,936	467,028	364,880
Interest expense, net	104,147	100,647	115,750
Income tax expense/(benefit)	502,066	121,960	(402,785)
Severance compensation expense	-	-	338,861
Office consolidation expense	-	-	80,560
Less:			
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities	-	(196,000)	-
Gain from early extinguishment of debt	-	(22,059)	-
Adjusted EBITDA	\$5,014,688	\$4,209,887	\$4,025,904

At December 31, 2014, the Company's total assets of \$24.6 million included \$8.4 million of identifiable intangible assets related to the Management Agreements. At that date, the Company's total shareholders' equity was \$3.8 million. The Company's retained earnings as of December 31, 2014 were approximately \$2.5 million and the Company had a working capital deficit on that date of approximately \$2.3 million.

The Company's revenue from capitated managed dental care plans (including revenue associated with co-payments) was 17.7% of total revenue in 2014, compared with 19.4% in 2013 and 19.9% in 2012.

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The following table sets forth the percentages of revenue represented by certain items reflected in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The information that follows should be read in conjunction with the Company's consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Revenue	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Direct Expenses:			
Clinical salaries and benefits	56.8 %	59.5 %	59.3 %
Dental supplies	4.3 %	4.4 %	4.6 %
Laboratory fees	5.0 %	4.8 %	5.1 %
Occupancy	8.9 %	9.1 %	9.1 %
Advertising and marketing	3.2 %	1.7 %	1.5 %
Depreciation and amortization	4.6 %	5.4 %	6.5 %
General and administrative	7.9 %	7.4 %	8.4 %
	90.7 %	92.4 %	94.4 %
Contribution from dental offices	9.3 %	7.6 %	5.6 %
Corporate Expenses:			
General and administrative	6.7 % ⁽¹⁾	7.2 % ⁽¹⁾	7.2 %
Depreciation and amortization	0.3 %	0.3 %	0.3 %
Operating income/(loss)	2.3 %	0.1 %	(1.9)%
Other income/(expense)			
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities	0.0 %	0.3 %	0.0 %
Gain from early extinguishment of debt	0.0 %	0.0 %	0.0 %
Interest (expense), net	(0.2)%	(0.2)%	(0.2)%
Income/(loss) before income taxes	2.1 %	0.3 %	(2.0)%
Income tax expense/(benefit)	0.8 %	0.2 %	(0.6)%
Net income/(loss)	1.3 %	0.1 %	(1.4)%

Corporate expense - general and administrative includes \$600,936 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$467,028 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ⁽¹⁾ ASC Topic 718 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$364,880 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 and \$338,861 of severance compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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Year Ended December 31, 2014 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2013

Revenue

Revenue increased to \$65.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$64.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$1.0 million or 1.6%. This increase is attributable to revenue from four de novo Offices that opened during the third quarter of 2013, the fourth quarter of 2013, the second quarter of 2014 and the fourth quarter of 2014. These four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$1.3 million in revenue during the year ended December 31, 2014.

Direct Expenses

Clinical salaries and benefits. Clinical salaries and benefits increased to \$38.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$38.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$470,000 or 1.2%. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$830,000 of clinical salaries and benefits during the year ended December 31, 2014 while clinical salaries and benefits at the 63 Offices open during each full year decreased \$361,000. At the 63 Offices open during each full year, general dentist wages decreased \$283,000 and specialty dentist wages decreased \$67,000. As a percentage of revenue, clinical salaries and benefits decreased to 59.3% in 2014 from 59.5% in 2013.

Dental supplies. Dental supplies increased to \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$178,000 or 6.4%. For the 63 Offices open during each full quarter, there were increases of \$41,000 in specialty dental supplies, \$28,000 in general dental supplies and \$27,000 in hygiene dental supplies. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$83,000 of dental supplies during the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, dental supplies increased to 4.6% in 2014 from 4.4% in 2013.

Laboratory fees. Laboratory fees increased to \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$190,000 or 6.1%. Laboratory fees at the 63 Offices open during each full year increased \$123,000 during the year ended December 31, 2014 while the four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$67,000 of laboratory fees during the year ended December 31, 2014. The increase in laboratory fees is attributable to increases in periodontal procedures and dental crown placements. As a percentage of revenue, laboratory fees increased to 5.1% in 2014 from 4.8% in 2013.

Occupancy. Occupancy expenses increased to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$78,000 or 1.3%. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$306,000 of occupancy expenses during the year ended December 31, 2014 while occupancy expenses at the 63 Offices open during each full year decreased \$228,000. The decrease in occupancy expenses at the 63 Offices open during each full year was primarily caused by a decrease of \$210,000 in janitorial service expenses. As a percentage of revenue, occupancy expenses remained constant at 9.1% for 2014 and 2013.

Advertising and marketing. Advertising and marketing expenses decreased to \$965,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$117,000 or 10.8%. For the 63 Offices open during each full year, yellow page advertising expenses decreased \$72,000, internet advertising expenses decreased \$64,000, television advertising expenses decreased \$62,000 and radio advertising expenses decreased \$61,000. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$48,000 of advertising and marketing expenses. As a percentage of revenue, advertising and marketing expenses decreased to 1.5% in 2014 from 1.7% in 2013. The Company regularly adjusts its advertising and marketing expenditures in response to market conditions and performance in individual markets.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses incurred at the Offices increased to \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$781,000 or 22.6%. The increase in depreciation and amortization expenses is primarily the result of the Company's ongoing efforts to upgrade the capital assets and tenant improvements in certain of the Company's Offices. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in this Item 7. Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$506,000 at the 63 Offices open during each full year while the four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$274,000 of depreciation and amortization expenses during the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization expenses increased to 6.5% in 2014 from 5.4% in 2013.

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General and administrative. General and administrative expenses attributable to the Offices increased to \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$667,000 or 14.0%. The increase in these general and administrative expenses is attributable to increases of \$483,000 in bad debt expense and \$51,000 in professional fees at the 63 Offices open during each full year. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$99,000 of Office general and administrative expenses during the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, Office general and administrative expenses increased to 8.4% in 2014 from 7.4% in 2013.

Contribution from Dental Offices

Contribution from dental Offices provides an indication of the level of earnings generated from the operations of the Offices to cover corporate expenses, interest expense and income taxes. As a result of revenue increasing \$1.0 million and direct expenses increasing \$2.2 million, contribution from dental Offices decreased to \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$1.2 million or 25.0%. The four de novo Offices accounted for \$407,000 of the decrease in contribution from dental Offices during the year ended December 31, 2014. As a percentage of revenue, contribution from dental Offices decreased to 5.6% in 2014 from 7.6% in 2013.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses - general and administrative. Corporate expenses - general and administrative increased to \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$55,000 or 1.2%. There were increases of \$339,000 in severance compensation expense and \$30,000 in computer maintenance expense, offset by decreases of \$229,000 in executive officers' bonuses and \$102,000 related to stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718. As a percentage of revenue, corporate expenses - general and administrative remained constant at 7.2% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization. Corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization increased to \$223,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$200,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$23,000 or 11.3%. This increase is attributable to the further development of the Company's website and other information technology equipment added to the corporate office. As a percentage of revenue, corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization remained constant at 0.3% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

Operating Income/(Loss)

As a result of the decrease in contribution from dental Offices and the increase in corporate expenses discussed above, the Company's operating income/(loss) decreased to \$(1.2) million for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$94,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$1.3 million. As a percentage of revenue, operating income/(loss) decreased to (1.9)% in 2014 from 0.1% in 2013.

Other Income (Expense)

Change in fair value of contingent liabilities. Change in fair value of contingent liabilities of \$196,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 was due to the Company's determination to write down values of the contingent liabilities at two Offices that were acquired during the fourth quarter of 2009. See Notes 3 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8.

Gain from early extinguishment of debt. Gain from early extinguishment of debt of \$22,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 is related to paying off a note at a discount.

Interest expense/(income), net. Interest expense, net increased to \$116,000 for the year ended December 31, 2014 from \$101,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$15,000 or 15.0%. This increase in interest expense was primarily caused by a decrease in interest income at the Offices. During 2014, total bank debt outstanding increased by \$1.7 million. The Company's outstanding bank debt increased because of the Company's development of de novo Offices and its commitment to upgrading its existing Offices through extensive remodels and/or Office relocations and to converting its Offices to digital radiography. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company opened two de novo Offices, completed remodels and/or relocations of three of its Offices and converted six additional Offices to digital radiography. As a percentage of revenue, interest expense, net remained constant at 0.2% for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.

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Net Income/(loss)

As a result of the above, the Company's net loss was \$(924,000) for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to net income of \$89,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013, a decrease of \$1.0 million. The decrease in net income is partially attributable to one-time charges of approximately \$339,000 in severance compensation expense and \$81,000 in Office consolidation expense. As a percentage of revenue, net income/(loss) decreased to (1.4)% in 2014 from 0.1% in 2013. Net loss for the year ended December 31, 2014 was net of income tax (benefit) of \$(403,000), while net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 was net of income tax expense of \$122,000.

Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2012

Revenue

Revenue increased to \$64.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$62.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$1.8 million or 2.8%. Approximately \$678,000 of the increase in revenue can be attributed to four de novo Offices, two that opened during the fourth quarter of 2012, one that opened during the third quarter of 2013 and one that opened during the fourth quarter of 2013.

Direct Expenses

Clinical salaries and benefits. Clinical salaries and benefits increased to \$38.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$35.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$2.8 million or 7.8%. There were increases of \$968,000 in dentist wages, \$505,000 in administration wages, \$467,000 in hygienist wages, \$321,000 in assistant wages, \$203,000 in health insurance expenses and \$136,000 in payroll taxes. Of the \$2.8 million increase, approximately \$747,000 can be attributed to the four de novo Offices, which accounted for \$331,000 in dentist wages, \$115,000 in administration wages, \$78,000 in hygienist wages, \$81,000 in assistant wages, \$53,000 in payroll taxes and \$30,000 in health insurance during the year ended December 31, 2013. Additionally, the increase in clinical salaries and benefits is partially related to the increase in revenue as most of the dentists in the Offices are compensated based on revenue. As a percentage of revenue, clinical salaries and benefits increased to 59.5% in 2013 from 56.8% in 2012.

Dental supplies. Dental supplies increased to \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$106,000 or 3.9%. The increase in dental supplies is primarily related to the four de novo Offices, which accounted for an additional \$100,000 of dental supplies during the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of revenue, dental supplies increased to 4.4% in 2013 from 4.3% in 2012.

Laboratory fees. Laboratory fees remained constant at \$3.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. As a percentage of revenue, laboratory fees decreased to 4.8% in 2013 from 5.0% in 2012.

Occupancy. Occupancy expenses increased to \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$273,000 or 4.9%. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$194,000 of occupancy expense during the year ended December 31, 2013. The increase in occupancy expense was also caused by an increase of \$56,000 in repair and maintenance expenses at the 62 Offices open during each full year. As a percentage of revenue, occupancy expenses increased to 9.1% in 2013 from 8.9% in 2012.

Advertising and marketing. Advertising and marketing expenses decreased to \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$936,000 or 46.4%. The decrease in advertising and marketing expenses is primarily attributable to decreases of \$706,000 in television advertising, \$227,000 in radio advertising and \$112,000 in print advertising, offset by an increase of \$159,000 in

social media and internet advertising. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$52,000 of advertising and marketing expenses. As a percentage of revenue, advertising and marketing expenses decreased to 1.7% in 2013 from 3.2% in 2012. The Company regularly adjusts its advertising and marketing in response to market conditions and its financial performance.

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Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expenses incurred at the Offices increased to \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$610,000 or 21.5%. The increase in depreciation and amortization expenses is a result of the Company's ongoing efforts to upgrade the capital assets and tenant improvements in certain of the Company's Offices. See "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in this Item 7. The four new Offices accounted for an additional \$244,000 of depreciation and amortization expenses during the year ended December 31, 2013. As a percentage of revenue, depreciation and amortization expenses increased to 5.4% in 2013 from 4.6% in 2012.

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses attributable to the Offices decreased to \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$160,000 or 3.2%. This decrease in general and administrative expenses is attributable to decreases of \$187,000 in bad debt expense and \$66,000 in recruiting and relocation expense at the 62 Offices open during each full year. The four de novo Offices accounted for an additional \$91,000 in general and administrative expenses. As a percentage of revenue, Office general and administrative expenses decreased to 7.4% in 2013 from 7.9% in 2012.

Contribution from Dental Offices

Contribution from dental Offices provides an indication of the level of earnings generated from the operations of the Offices to cover corporate expenses, interest expense and income taxes. As a result of revenue increasing \$1.8 million and direct expenses increasing \$2.6 million, contribution from dental Offices decreased to \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$884,000 or 15.3%. As a percentage of revenue, contribution from dental Offices decreased to 7.6% in 2013 from 9.3% in 2012.

Corporate Expenses

Corporate expenses - general and administrative. Corporate expenses - general and administrative increased to \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$397,000 or 9.4%. This increase is attributable to increases of \$331,000 in corporate wages, \$96,000 in professional fees, \$87,000 in recruiting expense and \$45,000 in executive officers' bonuses, offset by decreases of \$134,000 related to stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 and \$117,000 in social media consulting fees. As a percentage of revenue, corporate expenses - general and administrative increased to 7.2% in 2013 compared to 6.7% in 2012.

Corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization. Corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization increased to \$200,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$162,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, an increase of \$39,000 or 24.0%. This increase is attributable to the further development of the Company's website and other phone and information technology equipment added to the corporate office. As a percentage of revenue, corporate expenses - depreciation and amortization remained constant at 0.3% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Operating Income

As a result of the decrease in contribution from dental Offices and the increase in corporate expenses discussed above, the Company's operating income decreased to \$94,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$1.3 million or 93.4%. As a percentage of revenue, operating income decreased to 0.1% in 2013 from 2.3% in 2012.

Other Income (Expense)

Change in fair value of contingent liabilities. Change in fair value of contingent liabilities of \$196,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 is related to writing down values of the contingent liabilities at two Offices that were

acquired during the fourth quarter of 2009. See Notes 3 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

Gain from early extinguishment of debt. Gain from early extinguishment of debt of \$22,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 is related to paying off a note at a discount.

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Interest expense, net. Interest expense, net decreased to \$101,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$104,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$3,000 or 3.4%. This decrease in interest expense was caused by an increase in interest income at the Offices, offset by an increase in interest expense related to an increase in the Credit Facility balances. During 2013, total bank debt outstanding increased by \$1.6 million. The Company's outstanding bank debt increased because of the Company's development of de novo Offices and its commitment to upgrading its existing Offices through extensive remodels and/or Office relocations and to converting its Offices to digital radiography. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company opened two de novo Offices, completed remodels and/or relocations of two of its Offices and converted eight additional Offices to digital radiography. As a percentage of revenue, interest expense, net remained constant at 0.2% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Net Income

As a result of the above, the Company's net income was \$89,000 for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to net income of \$807,000 for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$718,000 or 89.0%. As a percentage of revenue, net income decreased to 0.1% in 2013 from 1.3% in 2012. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 was net of income tax expense of \$122,000, while net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was net of income tax expense of \$502,000.

Critical Accounting Policies

The Company's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which require the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosures. A summary of those significant accounting policies can be found in the notes to consolidated financial statements in Item 8. The estimates used by management are based upon the Company's historical experiences combined with management's understanding of current facts and circumstances. Certain of the Company's accounting policies are considered critical as they are both important to the portrayal of the Company's financial condition and the results of its operations and require significant or complex judgments on the part of management. Management has not determined how reported amounts would differ based on the application of different accounting policies. Management has also not determined the likelihood that materially different amounts could be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions. Management believes that the following represent the critical accounting policies of the Company as described in Financial Reporting Release No. 60, "Cautionary Advice Regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies", which was issued by the SEC:

Variable Interest Entities

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with ASC 810, which provides for consolidation of variable interest entities of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company has concluded that the P.C.s meet the definition of variable interest entities as defined by this standard and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of these variable interest entities. The Company concluded that the P.C.s meet the definition of variable interest entities because the equity investment at risk by each P.C. owner, which generally has not been more than \$100, is not sufficient on a quantitative or qualitative basis to support each P.C.'s activities without additional financial support from the Company, which is provided through (i) the Company's advancement of operating costs on behalf of the P.C.s and forgoing any amounts due the Company from the P.C.s under the Management Agreements when the P.C.s lack sufficient cash flow to pay the management fees in full and (ii) the Company's capital investments in facilities and dental equipment used by the P.C.s in the operation of their dental practices. The Company determined that it is the primary beneficiary, as defined in ASC 810-10-38, of the P.C.s because (i) it absorbs losses of the P.C.s by forgoing the management fees, (ii) through the Management Agreements, the Company has the power to direct the activities of the P.C.s that most significantly impact the P.C.s' economic

performance, provides business and marketing services at the Offices, including providing capital, payment of all Center Expenses (as defined in the Management Agreements), designing and implementing marketing programs, negotiating for the purchase of supplies, staffing, recruiting, training of non-dental personnel, billing and collecting patient fees, arranging for certain legal and accounting services, and negotiating with managed care organizations, and (iii) no other party provides financial support to the P.C.s, and the P.C.s have no independent ability to support themselves. Accordingly, the net assets and results of operations of the P.C.s are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and all transactions between the P.C.s and the Company, such as the management fees the Company charges, have been eliminated.

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Impairment of Intangible and Long-lived Assets

At December 31, 2014, intangible assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet were \$8.4 million, representing 34.2% of the Company's total assets at that date. The Company's dental practice acquisitions involve the purchase of tangible and intangible assets and the assumption of certain liabilities of the acquired Offices. As part of the purchase price allocation, the Company allocates the purchase price to the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on estimated fair market values. Identifiable intangible assets include the Management Agreements. The Management Agreements represent the Company's right to manage the Offices during the 40-year term of the agreement. The assigned value of the Management Agreements is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 25 years. The Company reviews the recorded amount of intangible assets and other long-lived assets for impairment for each Office whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If this review indicates that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable as determined based on the undiscounted cash flows of each Office, whether acquired or developed, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to fair value. Among the factors that the Company will continually evaluate are unfavorable changes in each Office, relative market share and local market competitive environment, current period and forecasted operating results, cash flow levels of Offices and the impact on the revenue earned by the Company, and the legal and regulatory factors governing the practice of dentistry.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts reflects a reserve that reduces customer accounts receivable to the net amount estimated to be collectible. Estimating the credit-worthiness of customers and the recoverability of customer accounts requires management to exercise considerable judgment. In estimating uncollectible amounts, management considers factors such as general economic and industry-specific conditions, historical customer performance and anticipated customer performance. While management considers the Company's processes to be adequate to effectively quantify its exposure to doubtful accounts, changes in economic, industry or specific customer conditions may require the Company to adjust its allowance for doubtful accounts.

Deferred Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are recognized for the expected tax consequences in future years for differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their financial reporting amounts, based upon enacted tax laws and statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the differences are expected to affect taxable income. The Company's deferred tax assets are related to accruals not currently deductible, allowance for doubtful accounts and depreciation expense for tax which is less than depreciation expense for books. The Company has not established a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets as the Company expects to fully recover these amounts in future periods. The Company's deferred tax liability is the result of intangible asset amortization expense for tax being greater than the intangible asset amortization expense for books. Management reviews and adjusts those estimates annually based upon the most current information available. However, because the recoverability of deferred taxes is directly dependent upon the future operating results of the Company, actual recoverability of deferred taxes may differ materially from management's estimates.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company finances its operations and growth primarily through a combination of cash provided by operating activities and bank credit facilities and term loans.

On September 13, 2013, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with Compass Bank, which was amended on February 12, 2014 and August 8, 2014 (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility allows the Company to borrow, on a revolving basis, an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$12.0 million. Interest is computed at either the lender's

prime rate or at LIBOR rate plus 1.15% in effect from time to time at the Company's option. As of December 31, 2014, the Company's LIBOR borrowing rate was 1.31% and the prime rate borrowing rate was 3.25%. A commitment fee on the average daily unused amount of the revolving loan commitment is also assessed at a rate of 0.25% per annum, and is payable quarterly in arrears. At December 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$9.8 million LIBOR rate borrowings outstanding and approximately \$2.2 million available for borrowing under the Credit Facility. The loan matures on September 13, 2016. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants, including maintaining (i) a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of no more than 2.45 to 1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2.15 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2015, 2.05 to 1.00 for the year ending December 31, 2015, and 2.00 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2016, and (ii) a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00. At December 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with the Credit Facility covenants.

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On September 13, 2013, the Company terminated its credit facility and term loan with KeyBank National Association (“KeyBank”). The Company used borrowings under the new Credit Facility to repay the outstanding \$4.6 million principal amount plus accrued interest under the KeyBank credit facility and \$3.6 million principal amount plus accrued interest under the term loan.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.4 million, \$4.3 million and \$4.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company’s cash provided by operating activities excluding net income and non-cash items consisted primarily of increases of approximately \$598,000 in accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$184,000 in income taxes payable and \$81,000 in other long-term obligations, offset by increases of approximately \$808,000 in accounts receivable and \$65,000 in prepaid expenses and other assets. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company’s cash provided by operating activities excluding net income and non-cash items consisted primarily of an increase in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued payroll of \$1.1 million, an increase in income taxes payable of approximately \$266,000 and a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$27,000, offset by an increase in accounts receivable of \$1.0 million and a decrease in other long-term obligations of \$363,000. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company’s cash provided by operating activities excluding net income and non-cash items consisted primarily of a decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets of \$113,000 and an increase in other long-term obligations of \$43,000, offset by a decrease in accounts payable, accrued expenses and accrued payroll of \$539,000, a decrease in income taxes payable of \$558,000, and an increase in accounts receivable of \$338,000.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$4.2 million, \$5.0 million and \$4.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2014, the Company invested approximately \$4.7 million in capital expenditures, including approximately \$1.7 million related to remodels and/or relocations of three of its Offices, \$1.4 for two de novo Offices and \$1.1 million related to six Offices that were converted to digital radiography, offset by a decrease in notes receivable of \$27,000. During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company invested approximately \$5.0 million in capital expenditures, including approximately \$1.4 million related to remodels and/or relocations of two of its Offices, \$1.4 million related to eight Offices that were converted to digital radiography and \$1.2 million for the two de novo Offices that opened in 2013, offset by a decrease in notes receivable of \$22,000. During the year ended December 31, 2012, the Company invested approximately \$4.2 million in capital expenditures, including approximately \$1.0 million for the two de novo Offices opened in 2012, \$1.4 million related to remodels and/or relocations on four of its Offices and \$547,000 related to four Offices that were converted to digital radiography.

For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013, net cash used in financing activities was \$39,000 and \$25,000, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2014, net cash provided by financing activities was \$176,000. For the year ended December 31, 2014, net cash provided by financing activities was comprised of approximately \$1.7 million in advances under the Credit Facility, \$65,000 in proceeds from exercise of Common Stock options and \$11,000 from the tax benefit of Common Stock options exercised, offset by approximately \$1.6 million for the payment of dividends and \$6,000 used in the purchase of Common Stock options exercised. For the year ended December 31, 2013, net cash used in financing activities was comprised of approximately \$1.6 million for the payment of dividends, \$1.8 million used to pay down the term loan and \$60,000 from the tax expense of Common Stock options exercised, offset by approximately \$3.4 million in advances on the Credit Facility and \$43,000 in proceeds from the exercise of Common Stock options. For the year ended December 31, 2012, net cash used in financing activities was comprised of approximately \$1.6 million for the payment of dividends, \$622,000 used in the purchase of Common Stock options exercised, and \$18,000 from the tax expense of Common Stock options exercised, offset by approximately \$423,000 in advances on the prior credit facility and \$1.8 million in advances under the term loan.

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The Company believes that cash generated from operations and borrowings under its Credit Facility will be sufficient to fund its anticipated working capital needs, capital expenditures and dividend payments for at least the next 12 months. The Company has leased space for two additional de novo Offices. The two Offices, which are located in Albuquerque, New Mexico and Commerce City, Colorado, are expected to open in 2015. The Company anticipates it will require approximately \$550,000 in capital expenditures to fully equip each de novo Office. In order to meet its long-term liquidity needs, the Company may need to issue additional equity and debt securities, subject to market and other conditions. There can be no assurance that such additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to the Company or at all. The failure to raise the funds necessary to finance its future cash requirements could adversely affect the Company's ability to pursue its strategy and could negatively affect its operations in future periods. See Item 1A, "Risk Factors – The Company may need additional capital and there is no guarantee additional financing would be available."

The Company from time to time may purchase its Common Stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During 2012, the Company, in 41 separate transactions, repurchased and retired a total of 37,787 shares of its Common Stock for total consideration of approximately \$622,000 at prices ranging from \$15.75 to \$19.00 per share. During 2013, the Company did not purchase any shares of its Common Stock. During 2014, the Company, in two separate transactions, repurchased and retired a total of 400 shares of its Common Stock for total consideration of approximately \$6,300 at prices ranging from \$15.38 to \$15.49 per share. As of December 31, 2014, approximately \$885,000 of the previously authorized amount was available for Common Stock purchases.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. Under ASU 2013-11, an entity must present an unrecognized tax benefit in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward, except that if and to the extent that a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date to settle any additional income taxes that would result from disallowance of a tax position, or the tax law does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, then the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented as a liability. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. ASU 2013-11 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This update will establish a comprehensive revenue recognition standard for virtually all industries in GAAP. ASU 2014-09 will change the amount and timing of revenue and cost recognition, implementation, disclosures and documentation. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning in 2017. The Company is currently evaluating whether the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity's Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity's ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303 (a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

Not applicable to smaller reporting companies.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated financial statements of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2014 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	39
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors

Birner Dental Management Services, Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2014, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ HEIN & ASSOCIATES LLP

Denver, Colorado

March 30, 2015

Table of ContentsBIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

ASSETS	December 31,	
	2013	2014
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$469,827	\$310,229
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of approximately \$420,000 and \$420,000, respectively	3,250,319	3,185,136
Notes receivable	34,195	34,195
Deferred tax asset	272,523	614,944
Income tax receivable	176,935	-
Prepaid expenses and other assets	455,158	520,187
Total current assets	4,658,957	4,664,691
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, net	10,126,399	11,258,025
OTHER NONCURRENT ASSETS:		
Intangible assets, net	9,292,868	8,410,535
Deferred charges and other assets	165,661	160,853
Notes receivable	109,501	82,929
Total assets	\$24,353,386	\$24,577,033
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable	\$2,548,240	\$2,912,162
Accrued expenses	1,641,509	1,557,811
Accrued payroll and related expenses	2,192,495	2,511,953
Income taxes payable	-	6,638
Total current liabilities	6,382,244	6,988,564
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES:		
Deferred tax liability, net	3,030,205	2,951,321
Long-term debt	8,091,790	9,833,453
Other long-term obligations	965,959	1,046,633
Total liabilities	18,470,198	20,819,971
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 8 & 10)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:		
Preferred Stock, no par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized; none outstanding	-	-
Common Stock, no par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized; 1,852,565 and 1,859,689 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	779,758	1,214,056
Retained earnings	5,103,430	2,543,006

Total shareholders' equity	5,883,188	3,757,062
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$24,353,386	\$24,577,033

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated balance sheets.

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Table of ContentsBIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
REVENUE:			
Dental practice revenue	\$56,513,816	\$58,461,286	\$59,924,198
Capitation revenue	5,840,373	5,644,588	5,201,402
	62,354,189	64,105,874	65,125,600
DIRECT EXPENSES:			
Clinical salaries and benefits	35,402,831	38,171,494	38,641,198
Dental supplies	2,693,604	2,799,518	2,977,962
Laboratory fees	3,133,481	3,108,544	3,298,723
Occupancy	5,549,650	5,822,508	5,900,176
Advertising and marketing	2,018,264	1,082,034	965,202
Depreciation and amortization	2,838,582	3,448,707	4,229,253
General and administrative	4,934,926	4,774,597	5,441,126
	56,571,338	59,207,402	61,453,640
Contribution from dental offices	5,782,851	4,898,472	3,671,960
CORPORATE EXPENSES:			
General and administrative	4,207,681 ⁽¹⁾	4,604,320 ⁽¹⁾	4,659,610 ⁽¹⁾
Depreciation and amortization	161,693	200,431	223,019
OPERATING INCOME/(LOSS)	1,413,477	93,721	(1,210,669)
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):			
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities	-	196,000	-
Gain from early extinguishment of debt	-	22,059	-
Interest (expense), net	(104,147)	(100,647)	(115,750)
INCOME/(LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	1,309,330	211,133	(1,326,419)
Income tax expense/(benefit)	502,066	121,960	(402,785)
NET INCOME/(LOSS)	\$807,264	\$89,173	\$ (923,634)
Net income/(loss) per share of Common Stock - Basic	\$0.44	\$0.05	\$(0.50)
Net income/(loss) per share of Common Stock - Diluted	\$0.44	\$0.05	\$(0.50)
Cash dividends per share of Common Stock	\$0.88	\$0.88	\$0.88
Weighted average number of shares of Common Stock and dilutive securities:			
Basic	1,839,149	1,850,257	1,858,650

Diluted	1,848,714	1,861,088	1,858,650
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Corporate expenses - general and administrative includes \$600,936 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$467,028 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant (1) to ASC Topic 718 for the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$364,880 of stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 and \$338,861 of severance compensation expense for the year ended December 31, 2014.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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Table of ContentsBIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	Common Stock Shares	Amount	Retained Earnings	Shareholders' Equity
BALANCES, January 1, 2012	1,837,519	\$368,186	\$7,457,904	\$7,826,090
Common Stock options exercised	7,790	-	-	-
Purchase and retirement of Common Stock	(37,787)	(621,697)	-	(621,697)
LTIP restricted stock units issued	34,880	-	-	-
Tax benefit (expense) of Common Stock options exercised	-	(18,189)	-	(18,189)
Dividends declared on Common Stock	-	-	(1,622,435)	(1,622,435)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	600,936	-	600,936
Net income, year ended December 31, 2012	-	-	807,264	807,264
BALANCES, December 31, 2012	1,842,402	\$329,236	\$6,642,733	\$6,971,969
Common Stock options exercised, net	10,163	43,000	-	43,000
Tax benefit (expense) of Common Stock options exercised	-	(59,506)	-	(59,506)
Dividends declared on Common Stock	-	-	(1,628,476)	(1,628,476)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	467,028	-	467,028
Net income, year ended December 31, 2013	-	-	89,173	89,173
BALANCES, December 31, 2013	1,852,565	\$779,758	\$5,103,430	\$5,883,188
Common Stock options exercised, net	7,524	64,500	-	64,500
Purchase and retirement of Common Stock	(400)	(6,293)	-	(6,293)
Tax benefit (expense) of Common Stock options exercised	-	11,211	-	11,211
Dividends declared on Common Stock	-	-	(1,636,790)	(1,636,790)
Stock-based compensation expense	-	364,880	-	364,880
Net loss, year ended December 31, 2014	-	-	(923,634)	(923,634)
BALANCES, December 31, 2014	1,859,689	\$1,214,056	\$2,543,006	\$3,757,062

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsBIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income/(loss)	\$807,264	\$89,173	\$(923,634)
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,000,275	3,649,138	4,452,272
Stock compensation expense	600,936	467,028	364,880
Provision for doubtful accounts	579,419	390,218	873,269
Provision for (benefit from) deferred income taxes	680,053	(34,433)	(421,305)
Change in fair value of contingent liabilities	-	(196,000)	-
Gain from early extinguishment of debt	-	(22,059)	-
Loss on sale of assets	-	-	9,220
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects from acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(337,845)	(1,026,385)	(808,086)
Prepaid expenses and other assets	112,796	27,139	(65,029)
Deferred charges and other assets	6,951	(7,345)	4,808
Accounts payable	(191,698)	628,783	363,922
Accrued expenses	(334,217)	(803)	(85,266)
Accrued payroll and related expenses	(12,856)	474,078	319,458
Income taxes payable/(receivable)	(557,668)	265,695	183,573
Other long-term obligations	42,685	(363,351)	80,674
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,396,095	4,340,876	4,348,756
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Notes receivable	33,724	22,022	26,572
Capital expenditures	(4,202,648)	(4,980,584)	(4,730,059)
Proceeds from sale of assets	-	-	19,275
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,168,924)	(4,958,562)	(4,684,212)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Advances - line of credit	21,662,666	28,417,653	27,809,707
Advances - term loan	2,000,000	2,000,000	-
Repayments - line of credit	(21,239,691)	(24,999,905)	(26,068,044)
Repayments - term loan	(200,000)	(3,800,000)	-
Proceeds from exercise of Common Stock options	-	43,000	64,500
Purchase and retirement of Common Stock	(621,697)	-	(6,293)
Tax benefit (expense) of Common Stock options exercised	(18,189)	(59,506)	11,211
Common Stock cash dividends	(1,621,627)	(1,626,240)	(1,635,223)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(38,538)	(24,998)	175,858
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	188,633	(642,684)	(159,598)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	923,878	1,112,511	469,827
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	\$1,112,511	\$469,827	\$310,229

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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BIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Years Ended December 31,
2012 2013 2014

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION:

Cash paid during the year for interest	\$132,374	\$157,204	\$133,686
Cash paid during the year for income taxes	\$397,759	\$172,104	\$16,226
Cash received during the year for income taxes	\$-	\$221,900	\$192,491

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsBIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS(1) DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND ORGANIZATION

Birner Dental Management Services, Inc., a Colorado corporation (the "Company"), was incorporated in May 1995 and provides business services to dental group practices. As of December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Company managed 65, 66 and 67 dental practices (collectively referred to as the "Offices"), respectively. The Company provides business services, which are designed to improve the efficiency and profitability of the dental practices. The Offices are organized as professional corporations ("P.C.s") and the Company provides its business services to the Offices under long-term management agreements (the "Management Agreements").

The Company has grown primarily through acquisitions and Offices developed internally ("de novo Offices"). The following table highlights the Company's growth through December 31, 2014 as follows:

	Acquisitions	De Novo Developments	Office Consolidations/ Closings
2004 and Prior	42	22	(7)
2006	-	4	(1)
2007	-	-	-
2008	-	1	-
2009	3	-	-
2010	-	2	(2)
2011	-	-	-
2012	-	2	(1)
2013	-	2	(1)
2014	-	2	(1)
Total	45	35	(13)

The Company's operations and expansion strategy depend, in part, on the availability of dentists, dental hygienists and other professional personnel and the ability to hire and assimilate additional management and other employees to accommodate expanded operations.

During 2014, the Company opened two de novo Offices. One Office, which is located in Fort Collins, Colorado, opened in May 2014. The second de novo Office, which is located in Scottsdale, Arizona, opened in October 2014. During August 2014, the Company consolidated the dental services of one of its Denver, Colorado Offices into another Office and subsequently closed the first Office.

(2) SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIESBasis of Presentation/Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States ("GAAP"). These financial statements present the financial position and results of operations of the Company and the Offices, which are under the control of the Company. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidation. Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the presentation used in 2014. Such reclassification had no effect on net income.

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The Company treats Offices as consolidated subsidiaries where it has a long-term and unilateral controlling financial interest over the assets and operations of the Offices. The Company has obtained control of substantially all of the Offices via the Management Agreements. The Company is a business service organization and does not engage in the practice of dentistry or the provision of dental hygiene services. These services are provided by licensed professionals at each of the Offices. Certain key features of the Management Agreements either enable the Company at any time and in its sole discretion to cause a change in the shareholder of the P.C. (i.e., "nominee shareholder") or allow the Company to vote the shares of stock held by the owner of the P.C. and to elect a majority of the board of directors of the P.C. The accompanying consolidated statements of income reflect revenue, which is the amount billed to patients less contractual adjustments. Direct expenses consist of all the expenses incurred in operating the Offices and paid by the Company. Under the Management Agreements, the Company assumes responsibility for the management of most aspects of the Offices' business (although the Company does not engage in the practice of dentistry or the provision of dental hygiene services), including personnel recruitment and training, comprehensive administrative business and marketing support and advice, and facilities, equipment, and support personnel as required to operate the practice.

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with ASC Topic 810, "Consolidation", which provides for consolidation of variable interest entities of which the Company is the primary beneficiary. The Company has concluded that the P.C.s meet the definition of variable interest entities as defined by this standard and that the Company is the primary beneficiary of these variable interest entities. The Company concluded that the P.C.s meet the definition of variable interest entities because the equity investment at risk by each P.C. owner, which generally has not been more than \$100, is not sufficient on a quantitative or qualitative basis to support each P.C.'s activities without additional financial support from the Company, which is provided through (i) the Company's advancement of operating costs on behalf of the P.C.s and forgoing any amounts due the Company from the P.C.s under the Management Agreements when the P.C.s lack sufficient cash flow to pay the management fees in full and (ii) the Company's capital investments in facilities and dental equipment used by the P.C.s in the operation of their dental practices. The Company determined that it is the primary beneficiary, as defined in ASC 810-10-38, of the P.C.s because (i) it absorbs losses of the P.C.s by forgoing the management fees, (ii) through the Management Agreements, the Company has the power to direct the activities of the P.C.s that most significantly impact the P.C.s' economic performance, provides business and marketing services at the Offices, including providing capital, payment of all Center Expenses (as defined in the Management Agreements), designing and implementing marketing programs, negotiating for the purchase of supplies, staffing, recruiting, training of non-dental personnel, billing and collecting patient fees, arranging for certain legal and accounting services, and negotiating with managed care organizations, and (iii) no other party provides financial support to the P.C.s, and the P.C.s have no independent ability to support themselves. Accordingly, the net assets and results of operations of the P.C.s are included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, and all transactions between the P.C.s and the Company, such as the management fees the Company charges, have been eliminated.

Revenue

Revenue is generally recognized when services are provided and are reported at estimated net realizable amounts due from insurance companies, preferred provider and health maintenance organizations (i.e., third-party payors) and patients for services rendered, net of contractual and other adjustments. Dental services are billed and collected by the Company in the name of the Offices.

Revenue under certain third-party payor agreements is subject to audit and retroactive adjustments. To management's knowledge, there are no material claims, disputes or other unsettled matters that exist concerning third-party reimbursements.

During 2012, 2013 and 2014, 9.4%, 8.8% and 8.0%, respectively, of the Company's revenue was derived from capitated managed dental care contracts. Under these contracts, the Offices receive a fixed monthly payment for each covered plan member for a specific schedule of services regardless of the quantity or cost of services provided by the

Offices. Additionally, the Offices may receive co-pays from the patient for certain services provided. Revenue from the Company's capitated managed dental care contracts is recognized as earned on a monthly basis.

Substantially all of the Company's patients are insured under third-party payor agreements. The Company's billing system generates contractual adjustments for each patient encounter based on fee schedules for the patient's insurance plan. The services provided are attached to the patient's fee schedule based on the insurance the patient has at the time the service is provided. Therefore, the revenue that is recorded by the billing system is based on insurance contractual amounts. Additionally, each patient at the time of service signs a form agreeing that the patient is ultimately responsible for the contracted fee if the insurance company does not pay the fee for any reason.

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Contribution From Dental Offices

"Contribution from dental offices" represents the excess of revenue from the operations of the Offices over direct expenses associated with operating the Offices. Revenue and direct expenses relate exclusively to business activities associated with the Offices. Contribution from dental offices provides an indication of the level of earnings generated from the operation of the Offices to cover corporate expenses, interest expense and income taxes.

Advertising and Marketing

Costs of advertising, promotion and marketing are expensed as incurred.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include money market accounts and all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. From time to time, the Company may have cash at one bank in excess of the federally insured amount. As of December 31, 2014, the Company did not have cash at any banks in excess of the federally insured amount.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable represents receivables from patients and other third-party payors for dental services provided. Such amounts are recorded net of contractual allowances and other adjustments at the time of billing. In those instances when payment is not received at the time of service, the Offices record receivables from their patients, most of whom are local residents and are insured under third-party payor agreements. In addition, the Company has estimated allowances for uncollectible accounts. The Company's allowance for doubtful accounts reflects a reserve that reduces customer accounts receivable to the net amount estimated to be collectible. Accounts are normally considered delinquent after 120 days. However, estimating the credit-worthiness of customers and the recoverability of customer accounts requires management to exercise considerable judgment. In estimating uncollectible amounts, management considers factors such as general economic and industry-specific conditions, and historical and anticipated customer performance. Management continually monitors and periodically adjusts the allowances associated with these receivables.

The Company's policy is to collect any patient co-payments at the time the service is provided. If the patient owes additional amounts that are not covered by insurance, Offices collect by sending monthly invoices, placing phone calls and sending collection letters. Interest at 18% per annum is charged on all account balances greater than 60 days old. Patient accounts receivable that are over 120 days past due and that appear not collectible are written off as bad debt, and those in excess of \$100 are sent to an outside collections agency.

Note Receivable

A note receivable was created as part of a dental Office acquisition, of which approximately \$117,000 in principal amount was outstanding at December 31, 2014. The note has equal monthly principal and interest amortization payments and a maturity date of October 31, 2018. The note bears interest at 6%, which is accrued monthly. If the note is uncollectible, an allowance for doubtful accounts will be created. There was no allowance for doubtful accounts for the note for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost or fair market value at the date of acquisition, net of accumulated depreciation. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over their useful lives of five

years and leasehold improvements are amortized over the remaining life of the leases. Depreciation was \$2,097,837, \$2,748,517 and \$3,569,939 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Intangible Assets

The Company's dental practice acquisitions involve the purchase of tangible and intangible assets and the assumption of certain liabilities of the acquired Offices. As part of the purchase price allocation, the Company allocates the purchase price to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed, based on estimated fair market values. Identifiable intangible assets include the Management Agreements. The Management Agreements represent the Company's right to manage the Offices during the 40-year term of the agreement. The assigned value of the Management Agreements is amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 25 years. Amortization was \$902,437, \$900,621 and \$882,333 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

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The Management Agreements cannot be terminated by the related professional corporation without cause, consisting primarily of bankruptcy or material default by the Company.

Impairment of Long-Lived and Intangible Assets

In the event that facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying value of long-lived and intangible assets may be impaired, an evaluation of recoverability would be performed. If an evaluation were required, the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset would be compared to the asset's carrying amount to determine if a write-down to market value or discounted cash flow value would be required. There were no impairment write-downs associated with the Company's long-lived and intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014.

Contingent Liabilities

As part of Office acquisitions completed in 2009, the Company recorded contingent liabilities to recognize an estimated amount to be paid as part of the acquisition agreements. These contingent liabilities are recorded as other long-term obligations at estimated fair value, are payable beginning after four years from the acquisition date and are calculated at a multiple of the then-trailing twelve months operating cash flows. The liability terminates after ten years from the acquisition date. The Company remeasures the contingent liability to fair value each reporting date until the contingency is resolved. The changes in fair value are recognized in other income.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentration of credit risk, are primarily cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company maintains its cash balances in the form of bank demand deposits and money market accounts with financial institutions that management believes are creditworthy. The Company may be exposed to credit risk generally associated with healthcare and retail companies. The Company established an allowance for doubtful accounts based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of specific customers, historical trends and other information. The Company has no significant financial instruments with off-balance sheet risk of accounting loss.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period.

The application of accounting policies requires the use of judgment and estimates. As it relates to the Company, estimates and forecasts are required to determine purchase price allocations for acquisitions, any impairment of assets, allowances for doubtful accounts, deferred tax asset valuation reserves, if any, contingent liabilities, deferred revenue and employee benefit-related liabilities.

Matters that are subject to judgments and estimation are inherently uncertain, and different amounts could be reported using different assumptions and estimates. Management uses its best estimates and judgments in determining the appropriate amount to reflect in the financial statements, using historical experience and all available information. The Company also uses outside experts where appropriate. The Company applies estimation methodologies consistently from year to year.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes pursuant to the asset and liability method of computing deferred income taxes. The objective of the asset and liability method is to establish deferred tax assets and liabilities for the temporary differences between the book basis and the tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when such amounts are realized or settled.

Table of ContentsEarnings Per Share

The Company calculates earnings per share (“EPS”) in accordance with ASC Topic 260, “Earnings Per Share.” The standard requires presentation of two categories of EPS – basic EPS and diluted EPS. Basic EPS excludes dilution and is computed by dividing income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the year. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue Common Stock were exercised or converted into Common Stock or resulted in the issuance of Common Stock that then shared in the earnings of the Company.

	2012			2013			2014		
	Net Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Income	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount	Net Loss	Weighted Average Shares	Per Share Amount
Basic EPS	\$807,264	1,839,149	\$ 0.44	\$89,173	1,850,257	\$ 0.05	\$(923,634)	1,858,650	\$ (0.50)
Effect of Dilutive Stock Options	-	9,565		-	10,831		-	-	
Diluted EPS	\$807,264	1,848,714	\$ 0.44	\$89,173	1,861,088	\$ 0.05	\$(923,634)	1,858,650	\$ (0.50)

The difference between basic EPS and diluted EPS for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2013 relates to the effect of 9,565 and 10,831 shares, respectively, of dilutive shares of Common Stock from stock options, which are included in total shares for the diluted calculation determined under the treasury stock method as prescribed by ASC Topic 718, “Compensation – Stock Compensation.” For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, options to purchase 413,100, 422,166 and 484,516 shares, respectively, of the Company’s Common Stock were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because their effect was anti-dilutive.

Costs of Start-up Activities

Start-up costs and organization costs are expensed as they are incurred.

Segment Reporting

The Company operates in one business segment, which is to provide business services to dental practices. The Company currently provides business services to Offices in the states of Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico. All aspects of the Company’s business are structured on a practice-by-practice basis. Financial analysis and operational decisions are made at the individual Office level. The Company does not evaluate performance criteria based upon geographic location, type of service offered or source of revenue.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The Company follows ASC Topic 718 to account for stock-based compensation plans. Under ASC Topic 718, the Company is required to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for stock options and similar awards based on the grant date fair value of the award and recognize this cost in the income statement over the period during which an employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. The Company recognizes compensation expense on a straight line basis over the requisite service period of the award. Total stock-based compensation expense pursuant to ASC Topic 718 included in the Company’s consolidated statements of income for

the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 was approximately \$601,000, \$467,000 and \$365,000, respectively. Total stock-based compensation expense was recorded as a component of corporate general and administrative expense.

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The Black-Scholes option-pricing model was used to estimate the option fair values. The option-pricing model requires a number of assumptions, of which the most significant are expected stock price volatility, the expected pre-vesting forfeiture rate, the expected dividend rate and the expected option term (the amount of time from the grant date until the options are exercised or expire). Expected volatility was calculated based upon actual historical stock price movements over the most recent periods ended December 31, 2014 equal to the expected option term. Expected pre-vesting forfeitures were estimated based on actual historical pre-vesting forfeitures over the most recent periods ended December 31, 2014 for the expected option term. The expected option term was calculated based on historical experience.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU No. 2013-11, Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Operating Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. Under ASU 2013-11, an entity must present an unrecognized tax benefit in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward, except that if and to the extent that a net operating loss carryforward, a similar tax loss or a tax credit carryforward is not available at the reporting date to settle any additional income taxes that would result from disallowance of a tax position, or the tax law does not require the entity to use, and the entity does not intend to use, the deferred tax asset for such purpose, then the unrecognized tax benefit should be presented as a liability. ASU 2013-11 is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. ASU 2013-11 did not have a material effect on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In May 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). This update will establish a comprehensive revenue recognition standard for virtually all industries in GAAP. ASU 2014-09 will change the amount and timing of revenue and cost recognition, implementation, disclosures and documentation. ASU 2014-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning in 2017.

In August 2014, FASB issued ASU No. 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements-Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. The new standard requires management to perform interim and annual assessments of an entity’s ability to continue as a going concern within one year of the date the financial statements are issued. ASU 2014-15 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016.

(3) ACQUISITIONS

With each Office acquisition, the Company enters into a contractual arrangement, including a Management Agreement, which has a term of 40 years. Pursuant to these contractual arrangements, the Company provides all business and marketing services at the Offices, other than the provision of dental services, and it has long-term and unilateral control over the assets and business operations of each Office. Accordingly, acquisitions are considered business combinations and are accounted as such.

2009 Acquisitions

On September 30, 2009, the Company acquired the assets of an Arizona partnership and entered into a Management Agreement to manage the practice for a purchase price of \$350,000, all payable in cash, and an estimated fair value of contingent liabilities of \$718,000 assumed in this acquisition. These contingent liabilities were recorded as of the date of acquisition, were payable beginning after four years from the acquisition date and were calculated at a multiple of then trailing twelve-month operating cash flows. During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company remeasured the fair value of the contingent liabilities and reduced it by \$17,000 to \$401,000. The \$17,000 was recognized as other income for the quarter. The \$401,000 of contingent liabilities became payable as of September

30, 2013. The Company paid \$201,000 in October 2013. The remaining \$200,000 was represented by a promissory note payable over five years with 5% interest. The note was paid off during the quarter ended December 31, 2013 at a discounted value, and \$22,000 was recognized as other income during the quarter.

On October 29, 2009, the Company acquired the assets of a second Arizona partnership and entered into a Management Agreement to manage the practice for a purchase price of \$700,000, all payable in cash, and an estimated fair value of contingent liabilities of \$850,000 assumed in this acquisition. These contingent liabilities were recorded as of the date of acquisition, were payable beginning after four years from the acquisition date and were calculated at a multiple of the then trailing twelve-month operating cash flows. During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company remeasured the fair value of the contingent liabilities and reduced it by \$179,000 to \$421,000. The \$179,000 was recognized as other income during the quarter.

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The fair values of the acquisitions were based on significant inputs not observable in the market and are therefore defined as level 3 inputs under ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures." Key assumptions include the projected operating results of the acquired enterprises.

The Company did not acquire any Offices in 2012, 2013 or 2014.

(4) PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2014
Dental equipment	\$9,759,160	\$10,111,108
Furniture and fixtures	1,571,135	1,665,911
Leasehold improvements	11,969,958	13,386,795
Computer equipment, software and related items	6,106,685	7,559,243
Instruments	1,898,442	2,002,126
	31,305,380	34,725,183
Less - accumulated depreciation	(21,178,981)	(23,467,158)
Property and equipment, net	\$10,126,399	\$11,258,025

Depreciation expense was \$2,097,837, \$2,748,517 and \$3,569,939 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

(5) INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of Management Agreements:

	Amortization Period	December 31,	
		2013	2014
Management Agreements	25 years	\$21,800,123	\$21,800,123
Less - accumulated amortization		(12,507,255)	(13,389,588)
Intangible assets, net		\$9,292,868	\$8,410,535

Amortization expense was \$902,437, \$900,621 and \$882,333 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

The estimated aggregate amortization expense on the Management Agreements for each of the five succeeding fiscal years is as follows:

2015	\$844,887
2016	844,564
2017	844,564
2018	844,564
2019	836,055

Thereafter 4,195,901

\$8,410,535

Table of Contents(6) DEBT

Debt consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2014
Revolving credit agreement with a bank not to exceed \$12.0 million, at either, or a combination of, the lender's Prime Rate (3.25% at December 31, 2014) or a LIBOR rate plus 1.15% (1.31% at December 31, 2014), collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company, due in September 2016 (the "Credit Facility").	8,091,790	9,833,453
Long-term debt	\$8,091,790	\$9,833,453

Credit Facility

On September 13, 2013, the Company entered into a Credit Agreement with Compass Bank, which was amended on February 12, 2014 and August 8, 2014 (the "Credit Facility"). The Credit Facility allows the Company to borrow, on a revolving basis, an aggregate principal amount not to exceed \$12.0 million. Interest is computed at either the lender's prime rate or at LIBOR rate plus 1.15% in effect from time to time at the Company's option. As of December 31, 2014, the Company's LIBOR borrowing rate was 1.31% and the prime rate borrowing rate was 3.25%. A commitment fee on the average daily unused amount of the revolving loan commitment is also assessed at a rate of 0.25% per annum, and is payable quarterly in arrears. At December 31, 2014, the Company had approximately \$9.8 million LIBOR rate borrowings outstanding and approximately \$2.2 million available for borrowing under the Credit Facility. The loan matures on September 13, 2016. The Credit Facility is collateralized by substantially all of the assets of the Company. The Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with certain affirmative and negative covenants, including maintaining (i) a debt-to-EBITDA ratio of no more than 2.45 to 1.00 for the year ended December 31, 2014, 2.15 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2015, 2.05 to 1.00 for the year ending December 31, 2015, and 2.00 to 1.00 for the twelve months ending June 30, 2016, and (ii) a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.25 to 1.00. At December 31, 2014, the Company was in compliance with the Credit Facility covenants.

Term Loan

On September 13, 2013, the Company terminated its credit facility and term loan with KeyBank National Association ("KeyBank"). The Company used borrowings under the Credit Facility to repay the outstanding \$4.6 million principal amount plus accrued interest under the KeyBank credit facility and \$3.6 million principal amount plus accrued interest under the term loan.

Scheduled Maturities

The scheduled maturities of debt are as follows:

Years	Amount
2015	-
2016	9,833,453
	\$9,833,453

Table of Contents(7) SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITYShares Repurchased and Retired

The Company from time to time may purchase its Common Stock on the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. During 2012, the Company, in 41 separate transactions, repurchased a total of 37,787 shares of its Common Stock for total consideration of approximately \$622,000 at prices ranging from \$15.75 to \$19.00 per share. During 2013, the Company did not purchase any shares of its Common Stock. During 2014, the Company, in two separate transactions, repurchased and retired a total of 400 shares of its Common Stock for total consideration of approximately \$6,300 at prices ranging from \$15.38 to \$15.49 per share. As of December 31, 2014, approximately \$885,000 of the previously authorized amount was available for purchases.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The Company's shareholders approved the 2005 Equity Incentive Plan ("2005 Plan") in June 2005. The Company's shareholders have approved several amendments to the 2005 Plan to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock issuable under the 2005 Plan (i) from 300,000 shares to 425,000 shares in June 2007, (ii) from 425,000 shares to 625,000 shares in June 2009, (iii) from 625,000 shares to 775,000 shares in June 2012, and (iv) from 775,000 shares to 1,025,000 shares in June 2014. The 2005 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units and stock grants to eligible employees (including officers and employee-directors) and non-statutory stock options to eligible employees, directors and consultants. The objectives of the 2005 Plan are to attract and retain the best personnel and provide for additional performance incentives by providing eligible employees with the opportunity to acquire equity in the Company. As of December 31, 2014, there were 191,701 shares available for issuance under the 2005 Plan. The exercise price of the stock options issued under the 2005 Plan is equal to the market price at the date of grant, or market price at the date of grant plus 10% for shareholders who own greater than 10% of the Company and receive incentive stock options. These stock options expire seven years, or five years for shareholders who own greater than 10% of the Company, from the date of the grant and vest annually over a service period ranging from three to five years. The 2005 Plan is administered by a committee of two or more independent directors from the Company's Board of Directors (the "Committee"). The Committee determines the eligible individuals to whom awards under the 2005 Plan may be granted, as well as the time or times at which awards will be granted, the number of shares subject to awards to be granted to any eligible individual, the term of any award, and any other terms and conditions of the awards in addition to those contained in the 2005 Plan. As of December 31, 2014, there were 322,834 vested options and 263,999 unvested options under the 2005 Plan.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes pricing model to estimate the fair value of each option granted with the following weighted average assumptions:

Valuation Assumptions	For years ended		
	December 31,		
	2012	2013	2014
Expected life ⁽¹⁾	5.1	5.0	4.5
Risk-free interest rate ⁽²⁾	0.88 %	0.90 %	1.45 %
Expected volatility ⁽³⁾	50 %	50 %	35 %
Expected dividend yield	4.91 %	5.05 %	6.05 %
Expected forfeiture ⁽⁴⁾	1.26 %	17.77 %	18.32 %

⁽¹⁾ The expected life, in years, of stock options is estimated based on historical experience.

- (2) The risk-free interest rate is based on U.S. Treasury bills whose term is consistent with the expected life of the stock options.
- (3) The expected volatility is estimated based on historical and current stock price data for the Company.
- (4) Forfeitures are estimated based on historical experience.

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A summary of stock option activity as of December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, and changes during the years then ended, are presented below:

	Number of Options/ Warrants	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Range of Exercise Prices	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (thousands)
Balance at December 31, 2011	410,689	\$ 18.41	\$10.20 - \$21.85	4	\$ 219
Granted	132,000	\$ 17.97	\$16.50 - \$18.39		
Exercised	(34,422)	\$ 14.35	\$10.20 - \$17.61		
Canceled	(30,500)	\$ 17.61	\$17.61 - \$17.61		
Balance at December 31, 2012	477,767	\$ 18.63	\$10.75 - \$21.85	4.3	\$ 223
Granted	89,000	\$ 17.41	\$17.25 - \$18.95		
Exercised	(53,501)	\$ 18.27	\$10.75 - \$20.02		
Canceled	(30,433)	\$ 18.00	\$15.22 - \$20.02		
Balance at December 31, 2013	482,833	\$ 18.48	\$10.75 - \$21.85	3.9	\$ 214
Granted	210,000	\$ 14.75	\$12.55 - \$17.80		
Exercised	(10,000)	\$ 10.75	\$10.75 - \$10.75		
Canceled	(96,000)	\$ 18.30	\$16.50 - \$21.85		
Balance at December 31, 2014	586,833	\$ 17.36	\$11.50 - \$21.00	4.2	\$ 197
Exercisable at December 31, 2012	224,437	\$ 19.21	\$10.75 - \$21.85	3.1	\$ 126
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	276,169	\$ 18.95	\$10.75 - \$21.85	2.9	\$ 152
Exercisable at December 31, 2014	322,834	\$ 18.89	\$11.50 - \$21.00	2.4	\$ 23

The weighted average grant date fair value of options granted was \$5.16, \$4.93 and \$2.47 per option during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. Net cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 were \$0, \$43,000 and \$64,500, respectively. The associated income tax effect from stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 was (\$18,000), (\$60,000) and \$11,000, respectively. As of the date of exercise, the total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 was \$142,000, \$165,000 and \$67,000, respectively. As of December 31, 2014, there was approximately \$411,000 of total unrecognized compensation expense related to non-vested stock options, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.51 years.

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The following table summarizes information about the options outstanding at December 31, 2014:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding Number of Options Outstanding at December 31, 2014	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable Number of Options Exercisable at December 31, 2014	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 10.93 — 13.11	77,667	6.4	\$ 12.46	6,667	\$ 11.50
13.12 — 15.29	21,000	0.1	15.22	21,000	15.22
15.30 — 17.48	176,000	5.9	16.11	33,001	16.53
17.49 — 19.66	129,000	4.6	18.25	79,000	18.34
19.67 — 21.85	183,166	1.9	20.24	183,166	20.24
\$ 10.93 — 21.85	586,833	4.2	\$ 17.36	322,834	\$ 18.89

(8) COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIESOperating Lease Obligations

The Company leases office space under leases accounted for as operating leases. The original lease terms are generally one to five years with options to renew the leases for specific periods subsequent to their original terms. Rent expense for these leases totaled \$4,303,217, \$4,452,030 and \$4,730,324 for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively.

Future minimum lease commitments for operating leases with remaining non-cancellable terms of one or more years are as follows:

Years ending December 31,	
2015	\$4,010,640
2016	3,414,483
2017	2,680,819
2018	2,013,527
2019	1,478,932
Thereafter	2,732,931
	\$16,331,332

Certain of the Company's office space leases are structured to include scheduled and specified rent increases over the lease term. From time to time the Company receives incentives from the landlord including tenant improvement discounts and periods of free rent. The Company recognizes the effects of these rent escalations, tenant improvement discounts and periods of free rent on a straight-line basis over the lease terms.

Contingent Liabilities

As part of the Office acquisitions completed in 2009, the Company recorded contingent liabilities to recognize an estimated amount to be paid as part of the acquisition agreements. These contingent liabilities are recorded at

estimated fair values as of the date of acquisition, are payable beginning after four years from the acquisition date and are calculated at a multiple of the then trailing twelve-months operating cash flows. The Company remeasures the contingent liability to fair value each reporting date until the contingency is resolved. Any changes to the fair value are recognized into the income statement when determined.

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During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company remeasured and reduced the value of contingent liabilities by \$196,000 and recognized this amount as other income for the quarter. The \$401,000 of contingent liabilities became payable as of September 30, 2013. As of December 31, 2014, approximately \$421,000 of contingent liabilities were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets in other long-term obligations.

Litigation

From time to time the Company is subject to litigation incidental to its business, which could include litigation as a result of the dental services provided at the Offices, although the Company does not engage in the practice of dentistry or control the practice of dentistry. The Company maintains general liability insurance for itself and provides for professional liability insurance to the dentists, dental hygienists and dental assistants at the Offices. Management believes the Company is not presently a party to any material litigation.

(9) INCOME TAXES

The Company accounts for income taxes through recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future income tax consequences of events, which have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse.

Income tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014 consists of the following:

	2012	2013	2014
Current:			
Federal	\$(149,228)	\$122,278	\$(16,309)
State	(28,759)	34,115	34,829
	(177,987)	156,393	18,520
Deferred:			
Federal	620,429	(28,857)	(357,224)
State	59,624	(5,576)	(64,081)
	680,053	(34,433)	(421,305)
Total income tax expense	\$502,066	\$121,960	\$(402,785)

The Company's effective tax rate differs from the statutory rate due to the impact of the following (expressed as a percentage of income before income taxes):

	2012	2013	2014
Statutory federal income tax expense	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
State income tax expense	3.0	3.0	3.0
Effect of permanent differences -			
Travel and entertainment expenses	1.1	6.0	(0.5)
Share based compensation	3.5	3.5	(4.5)
Other	(3.3)	11.3	(0.5)
	38.4%	57.8%	31.5%

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Temporary differences comprise the deferred tax assets and liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2014
Deferred tax assets current:		
Net operating loss carryforwards	\$9,990	\$337,980
Accruals not currently deductible	107,133	121,564
Allowance for doubtful accounts	155,400	155,400
	272,523	614,944
Deferred tax assets long-term:		
Stock option compensation	421,066	485,961
	421,066	485,961
Deferred tax liabilities long-term:		
Depreciation for tax over books	(917,812)	(1,073,349)
Contingent liabilities impairment	(158,730)	(158,730)
Intangible asset amortization for tax over books	(2,374,729)	(2,205,203)
	(3,451,271)	(3,437,282)
Net long-term deferred tax liability	(3,030,205)	(2,951,321)
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	\$(2,757,682)	\$(2,336,377)

The Company's deferred tax assets are related to: accruals not currently deductible, allowance for doubtful accounts and stock option timing differences between book and tax and net operating loss carryforwards. The Company has not established a valuation allowance to reduce deferred tax assets as the Company expects to fully recover these amounts in future periods. The Company's deferred tax liability is the result of cumulative tax depreciation and amortization expense exceeding book depreciation and amortization and contingent liabilities recorded in 2013 and 2014. Management reviews and adjusts those estimates annually based upon the most current information available. However, because the recoverability of deferred taxes is directly dependent upon the future operating results of the Company, actual recoverability of deferred taxes may differ materially from management's estimates.

In 2012, 2013 and 2014, tax benefits associated with the exercise of stock options (increased) reduced taxes payable by approximately (\$18,000), (\$60,000) and \$11,000, respectively, and increased (reduced) equity by the same amount.

The Company is aware of the risk that the recorded deferred tax assets may not be realizable. However, management believes that the Company will obtain the full benefit of the deferred tax assets on the basis of its evaluation of the Company's anticipated profitability over the period of years that the temporary differences are expected to become tax deductions. It believes that sufficient book and taxable income will be generated to realize the benefit of these tax assets.

As of December 31, 2014, the Company had federal and state income tax net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of \$913,000 and \$700,000, respectively, which will begin to expire in 2033.

Under professional standards, the Company's policy is to evaluate the likelihood that its uncertain tax positions will prevail upon examination based on the extent to which those positions have substantial support within the Internal Revenue Code and regulations, revenue rulings, court decisions and other evidence.

At December 31, 2013 and 2014, the Company had no unrecognized tax benefits that would affect the effective tax rate if recognized, and as of December 31, 2013 and 2014, the Company had no accrued interest or penalties related to uncertain tax positions. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income

tax expense. The Company files income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and the states of Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico. The tax years 2010-2014 remain open to examination by the taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

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(10) BENEFIT PLANS

Profit Sharing 401(k)/Stock Bonus Plan

The Company has a 401(k)/Stock Bonus Plan, which was established in 1997. Eligible employees may make voluntary contributions to the plan. The Company matches 40% of the first 6% of each employee's contribution. The Company contributed \$248,000, \$253,000 and \$230,000 towards the plan for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, respectively. In addition, the Company may make profit sharing contributions at its discretion in cash or in Common Stock of the Company. For the years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014, the Company did not make any profit sharing contributions.

Other Company Benefits

The Company provides a health and welfare benefit plan to all regular full-time employees. The plan includes health and life insurance and a cafeteria plan. In addition, regular full-time and regular part-time employees are entitled to certain dental benefits.

(11) DISCLOSURES ABOUT FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

ASC Topic 825, "Disclosures About Fair Value of Financial Instruments," requires disclosure about the fair value of financial instruments. Carrying amounts for all financial instruments included in current assets and current liabilities approximate estimated fair values due to the short maturity of those instruments. The fair values of the Company's long-term debt are based on similar rates currently available to the Company. The Company believes the book value approximates fair value for the notes receivable.

The Company follows ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures," which defines fair value, establishes a framework for using fair value to measure assets and liabilities, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The statement establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect the Company's assumptions of what market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of the inputs as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Quoted prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities that are observable for the asset or liability; or

Level 3: Unobservable pricing inputs that are generally less observable from objective sources, such as discounted cash flow models or valuations.

ASC Topic 820 requires financial assets and liabilities to be classified based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement requires judgment, and may affect the valuation of the fair value of assets and liabilities and their placement within the fair value hierarchy levels. There were no transfers between the fair value hierarchy levels during 2013 or 2014.

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The following table represents the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2014 by level within the fair value hierarchy:

	2013			2014		
	Fair Value			Fair Value		
	Measurement Using			Measurement Using		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Contingent Liabilities Balance at January 1	\$-	\$ -	\$1,010,000	\$-	\$ -	\$421,000
Additions			-			-
Deletions			(393,000)			-
Revisions			(196,000)			-
Contingent Liabilities Balance at December 31			\$421,000			\$421,000

During the quarter ended September 30, 2013, the Company remeasured and reduced the value of contingent liabilities by \$196,000 and recognized this amount as other income for the quarter. The Company had \$401,000 of contingent liabilities payable as of September 30, 2013 that were paid in October 2013. As of December 31, 2014, approximately \$421,000 of contingent liabilities were recorded on the consolidated balance sheets.

(12) QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The following summarizes certain quarterly results of operations:

	Revenue	Contribution From Dental Offices	Net Income/(Loss)	Net Income/(Loss) Per Share of Common Stock - Diluted
2012 quarter ended:				
March 31, 2012	\$16,199,687	\$1,731,481	\$308,794	\$0.17
June 30, 2012	15,775,428	1,320,487	142,166	0.08
September 30, 2012	15,709,423	1,715,755	383,147	0.21
December 31, 2012	14,669,651	1,015,128	(26,843)	(0.01)
	\$62,354,189	\$5,782,851	\$807,264	\$0.44
2013 quarter ended:				
March 31, 2013	\$16,604,302	\$1,573,553	\$241,314	\$0.13
June 30, 2013	16,436,292	1,648,484	179,560	0.10
September 30, 2013	16,061,071	1,001,951	955	-
December 31, 2013	15,004,209	674,484	(332,656)	(0.18)
	\$64,105,874	\$4,898,472	\$89,173	\$0.05

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2014 quarter ended:

March 31, 2014	\$ 16,806,398	\$ 1,331,850	\$ 49,331	\$ 0.03	
June 30, 2014	16,876,523	1,167,005	(59,241)	(0.03)	
September 30, 2014	16,100,844	755,273	(402,688)	(0.22)	
December 31, 2014	15,341,835	417,832	(511,036)	(0.27)	
	\$ 65,125,600	\$ 3,671,960	\$ (923,634)	\$ (0.50)	

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended), as of December 31, 2014. Based on their evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures at December 31, 2014, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2014. In making this assessment, management used the criteria set forth in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO").

Based on its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2014, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

This annual report does not include an attestation report from our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to Section 404(c) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes during the fiscal quarter ended December 31, 2014 in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this Item 10 is incorporated in this Annual Report by reference to the applicable information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the 2014 fiscal year.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item 11 is incorporated in this Annual Report by reference to the applicable information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the 2014 fiscal year.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.

The information required by this Item 12 is incorporated in this Annual Report by reference to the applicable information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the 2014 fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE.

The information required by this Item 13 is incorporated in this Annual Report by reference to the applicable information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the 2014 fiscal year.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item 14 is incorporated in this Annual Report by reference to the applicable information set forth in the Company's definitive proxy statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the close of the 2014 fiscal year.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

(a)(1) Financial Statements:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets As of December 31, 2013 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Operations Years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity Years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows Years ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Financial Statement Schedules:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm on Schedule

II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts Years Ended December 31, 2012, 2013 and 2014

Because the Company is primarily a holding company and all subsidiaries are wholly owned, only consolidated statements are being filed. Schedules other than those listed above are omitted because of the absence of the conditions under which they are required or because the information is included in the financial statements or notes to the financial statements.

(b) The Exhibit Index lists the exhibits filed with this Annual Report.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BIRNER DENTAL MANAGEMENT SERVICES, INC.

/s/ Frederic W.J. Birner Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive March 30, 2015
Frederic W.J. Birner Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

/s/ Frederic W.J. Birner Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive March 30, 2015
Frederic W.J. Birner Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ Dennis N. Genty Chief Financial Officer, Secretary and March 30, 2015
Dennis N. Genty Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ Brooks G. O'Neil Director March 30,
2015

Brooks G. O'Neil

/s/ Paul E. Valuck Director March 30, 2015
Paul E. Valuck D.D.S.

/s/ Thomas D. Wolf Director March 30, 2015
Thomas D. Wolf

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors
Birner Dental Management Services, Inc.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements referred to in our report dated March 30, 2015, (included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K) also included the financial statement schedule of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc., listed in Item 15(a) of this Form 10-K. This schedule is the responsibility of Birner Dental Management Services, Inc.'s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion based on our audits of the consolidated financial statements.

In our opinion, the 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.

/s/ HEIN & ASSOCIATES LLP

Denver, Colorado
March 30, 2015

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Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Financial Statement Schedule

II – Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Description	Balance at beginning of period	Charged to costs and expenses	Deductions (1)	Balance at end of period
2014	\$ 420,000	\$-	\$ -	\$ 420,000
2013	\$ 303,910	\$ 390,217	\$ 274,127	\$ 420,000
2012	\$ 301,945	\$ 579,419	\$ 577,454	\$ 303,910

(1) Charges to the account are for the purpose for which the reserves were created.

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Index of Exhibits

Exhibit

Number Description of Document

3.1	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
4.1	Specimen Stock Certificate, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
10.1*	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between the Registrant and its Directors and Executive Officers, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
10.2*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement and Grant Notice under 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 on Form 8-K (SEC File No. 000-23367), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 19, 2005.
10.3*	Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99 of the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on April 27, 2005.
10.4*	Birner Dental Management Services, Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended as of June 5, 2014, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on June 10, 2014.
10.20	Form of Stock Transfer and Pledge Agreement, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
10.25*	Profit Sharing 401(k)/Stock Bonus Plan of the Registrant, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 25, 1997.
10.26	Form of Stock Transfer and Pledge Agreement, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.26 of Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (SEC File No. 333-36391), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 7, 1997.
10.43	Credit Agreement dated September 13, 2013 between the Registrant and Compass Bank, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 17, 2013.
10.44	Omnibus Amendment to Loan Documents, dated February 12, 2014, between the Registrant and Compass Bank, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.44 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on March 28, 2014.
10.45	Second Omnibus Amendment to Loan Documents, dated August 8, 2014, between the Company and Compass Bank, incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014, as filed with the Securities Exchange Commission on August 13, 2014.
<u>23</u> †	Hein & Associates LLP consent dated March 30, 2015.
<u>31.1</u> †	Certification of Form 10-K report pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Executive Officer.
<u>31.2</u> †	Certification of Form 10-K report pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by Chief Financial Officer.

32.1†† Certification of Form 10-K report pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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101.INS†XBRL Instance Document

101.SCH‡XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document

101.CAL‡XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document

101.DEF‡XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

101.LAB‡XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

101.PRE‡XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document

Filed with this Form 10-K.

Furnished with this Form 10-K.

*Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.