

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual Report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 For the fiscal year ended June 24, 2012.

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 0-12919

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Missouri
(State or jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

45-3189287
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

3551 Plano Parkway
The Colony, Texas
(Address of principal executive offices)

75056
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (469) 384-5000

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

Title of class
Common stock, par value \$.01 each

Name of each exchange on which registered
NASDAQ Capital Market

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

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any 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 definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

As of December 25, 2011, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates was \$26,952,191 computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold on the NASDAQ Capital Market.

As of September 14, 2012, there were 8,020,919 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement, to be filed pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act in connection with the registrant's annual meeting of shareholders scheduled for November 15, 2012, have been incorporated by reference in Part III of this report.

Risks Associated with Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-K contains certain forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are intended to be covered by the safe harbors created thereby. Forward-looking statements include statements which are predictive in nature, which depend upon or refer to future events or conditions, or which include words such as “expect,” “anticipate,” “intend,” “plan,” “believe,” “estimate” or similar expressions. These statements include the plans and objectives of management for future operations, including plans and objectives relating to future growth of our business activities and availability of funds. Statements regarding the following subjects are forward-looking by their nature:

- our business and growth strategies;
- our performance goals;
- our projected financial condition and operating results;
- our understanding of our competition;
- industry and market trends; and
- any other statements or assumptions that are not historical facts.

The forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K are based on current expectations that involve numerous risks and uncertainties. Assumptions relating to these forward-looking statements involve judgments with respect to, among other things, future economic, competitive and market conditions, regulatory framework and future business decisions, all of which are difficult or impossible to predict accurately and many of which are beyond our control. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying these forward-looking statements are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate and, therefore, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K will prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in these forward-looking statements, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation that our objectives and plans will be achieved.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

General

Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company” or in the first person notations of “we”, “us” and “our”) operate and franchise pizza buffet, delivery/carry-out and express restaurants domestically and internationally under the trademark “Pizza Inn” and operate domestic fast casual restaurants under the trademarks “Pie Five Pizza Company” or “Pie Five”. We provide or facilitate food, equipment and supply distribution to our domestic and international system of restaurants through our Norco Restaurant Services Company (“Norco”) division and through agreements with third party distributors.

As of June 24, 2012, the Company operated six Company-owned Pie Five restaurants (“Pie Five Units”) and the Pizza Inn trademarked system consisted of 292 restaurants, including four Company-owned restaurants and 288 franchised restaurants. The 211 domestic Pizza Inn restaurants were comprised of 135 buffet restaurants (“Buffet Units”), 29 delivery/carry-out restaurants (“Delco Units”) and 47 express restaurants (“Express Units”). The 81 international Pizza Inn franchised restaurants were comprised of 19 Buffet Units, 52 Delco Units and 10 Express Units. Domestic restaurants were located predominantly in the southern half of the United States, with Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas and Mississippi accounting for approximately 35%, 17%, 9% and 8%, respectively, of the total number of domestic restaurants.

Our History

The Company has offered consumers affordable, high quality pizza since 1958, when the first Pizza Inn restaurant opened in Dallas, Texas. We awarded our first franchise in 1963 and opened our first buffet restaurant in 1969. We began franchising the Pizza Inn brand internationally in the late 1970s. In 1993, our stock began trading on the NASDAQ Stock Market, and presently trades on the NASDAQ Capital Market under the ticker symbol “PZZI.” In June 2011, we opened the first Pie Five restaurant in Ft. Worth, Texas.

On September 25, 2011, we completed a corporate reorganization creating a holding company structure. The reorganization was implemented through an agreement and plan of merger under Section 351.448 of The General Corporation Law of the State of Missouri, which did not require a vote of the shareholders. As a result of the reorganization, the previous parent company, Pizza Inn, Inc., is now a wholly owned subsidiary of the new parent company, Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. In the reorganization, each issued and outstanding share of common stock of Pizza Inn, Inc. was converted into a share of common stock of the Company, with the same designations, rights, qualifications, powers, preferences, qualifications, limitations and restrictions, and without any action being required on the part of holders of shares of Pizza Inn, Inc. common stock or any exchange of stock certificates. Shares of the Company's common stock were substituted for the shares of common stock of Pizza Inn, Inc. listed on The NASDAQ Global Select Market and continue to trade under the same "PZZI" symbol but with a new CUSIP Number (725846109).

In connection with the reorganization, Pie Five Pizza Company, Inc. and PIBC Holdings, Inc. were also organized as direct subsidiaries of the new holding company. Pie Five Pizza Company, Inc. was created to provide separation of the operating concepts and provide a platform for franchising the Pie Five concept. PIBC Holdings, Inc. will hold, through its subsidiaries, the liquor licenses for both the Pizza Inn and Pie Five branded Company-owned restaurants.

Our Concepts

We offer four restaurant concepts: Buffet Units, Delco Units and Express Units under the Pizza Inn brand, and Pie Five Units under our new Pie Five brand. Each concept is designed to offer quality meals at affordable prices with an emphasis on efficiencies in food ordering, preparation and service. We believe that the overall configuration of each concept results in simplified operations, lower training and labor costs, increased efficiency and improved consistency and quality of our food products. Our restaurants may be configured to adapt to a variety of building shapes and sizes, offering the flexibility necessary for our concepts to be operated at a multitude of otherwise suitable locations.

The Pizza Inn branded menu is designed to present an appealing variety of high quality pizza and side items to our customers. Our basic buffet restaurant menu offers a variety of pizza crusts with standard toppings and special combinations of toppings. Buffet Units also offer pasta, salad, sandwiches, appetizers, desserts and beverages, including beer and wine in some locations, in an informal, family-oriented atmosphere. We occasionally offer other items on a limited promotional basis. Delco Units typically offer the three main crusts and some combination of side items. We believe that our focus on three main crust types creates a better brand identity among customers, improves operating efficiency and maintains food quality and consistency. Express Units offer a limited menu of pizza and other foods and beverages.

Pie Five Units offer a variety of pizza crusts and several specialty sauce options, together with standard and specialty toppings and special combinations. This fast casual restaurant also offers salads, desserts and beverages, including beer and wine.

Buffet Units, Delco Units and Pie Five Units feature crusts that are hand-made from dough made fresh in the restaurant each day. Our pizzas are made from a proprietary all-in-one flour mixture, real mozzarella cheese and a proprietary mix of classic pizza spices. Domestically, all ingredients and toppings can be purchased from Norco. In international markets, the menu mix of toppings and side items is occasionally adapted to local tastes.

Pizza Inn Buffet Restaurants

Buffet Units offer dine-in, carryout and catering service and, in many cases, also offer delivery service. They are generally located in free standing buildings or strip center locations in retail developments in close proximity to offices, shopping centers and residential areas. The current standard Buffet Units are between 2,100 and 4,500 square feet in size and seat 120 to 185 customers. The interior decor is designed to promote a casual, lively, contemporary, family-style atmosphere.

The buffet is typically offered at prices from \$5.49 to \$6.99, and the average ticket price per meal, including a drink, was approximately \$7.70 per person for fiscal year 2012. The average per person ticket is slightly higher in restaurants offering beer and wine.

We continue to implement an updated image for our domestic Buffet Units. The new image includes significant exterior and interior changes in signage, color schemes and dining area configuration, including the addition of a back-fed buffet bar offering an attractive and efficient presentation. The interior features a return to colors that define our heritage, graphic accents, and updated signage and logos. Some Buffet Units feature game rooms that offer a range of electronic game entertainment for the entire family. The new image has been introduced in the Company-owned Buffet Units, as well as in new franchised Buffet Units and several existing, remodeled franchise Buffet Units.

Pizza Inn Delivery/Carryout Restaurants

Delco Units offer delivery and carryout service only and are typically located in shopping centers or other in-line retail developments. Delco Units occupy approximately 1,200 square feet, are primarily production facilities and, in most instances, do not offer seating. The decor of the Delco Unit is designed to be bright and highly visible and feature neon lighted displays and awnings. We have attempted to locate Delco Units strategically to facilitate timely delivery service and to provide easy access for carryout service.

Pizza Inn Express Restaurants

Express Units serve our customers through a variety of non-traditional points of sale. Express Units are typically located in a convenience store, food court, college campus, airport terminal, athletic facility or other commercial facility. They have limited or no seating and solely offer quick carryout service of a limited menu of pizza and other foods and beverages. An Express Unit typically occupies approximately 200 to 400 square feet and is commonly operated by the operator or food service licensee of the commercial host facility. We have developed a high-quality pre-prepared crust that is topped and cooked on-site, allowing this concept to offer a lower initial investment and reduced labor and operating costs while maintaining product quality and consistency. Like Delco Units, Express Units are primarily production-oriented facilities and, therefore, do not require all of the equipment, labor or square footage of the Buffet Unit.

Pie Five Fast Casual Restaurant

Pie Five Units offer counter service sales where customers can choose from a variety of high quality toppings to be placed on an individual sized pizza crust. The pizza is then baked in front of the customer in less than five minutes. Pie Five Units are expected to occupy approximately 2,000 square feet and do not require gas hook-up. Therefore, they can be operated in non-traditional locations such as shopping malls, athletic stadiums, educational and hospital facilities and retail shopping centers. The decor of a Pie Five Unit is designed to be aesthetically engaging with a modern "industrial chic" feel.

Site Selection

We consider the restaurant site selection process critical to a restaurant's long-term success and devote significant resources to the investigation and evaluation of potential sites. The site selection process includes a review of trade area demographics through the use of a third party customer and site selection solution, as well as other competitive factors. We also rely on the franchisee's knowledge of the trade area and market characteristics when selecting a location for a franchised restaurant. A member of our development team will visit each potential domestic restaurant location. We try to locate franchised and Company-owned restaurants in retail strip centers or freestanding buildings offering high visibility, curb appeal and easy accessibility.

Development and Operations

We intend to continue our expansion domestically in markets with significant long-term growth potential and where we believe we can use our competitive strengths to establish brand recognition and gain local market share. While we plan to expand our Pizza Inn branded domestic restaurant base primarily through opening new franchised restaurants, we will continue to evaluate our mix of Company-owned and franchised restaurants and may strategically develop Company-owned restaurants, acquire franchised restaurants and re-franchise Company-owned restaurants. In fiscal 2013, we intend to continue developing new Company-owned Pie Five stores while commencing domestic franchising of this concept. Our ability to open new Company-owned Pie Five Units is largely dependent on our ability to identify and secure suitable locations, to manage and fund the development of such locations and to train and staff the restaurants. The rate at which we will be able to expand both concepts through franchise development is determined in part by our success at selecting qualified franchisees, by our ability to identify satisfactory sites in appropriate markets and by our ability to continue training and monitoring our franchisees. We believe that our most promising development and system growth opportunities lie with experienced, well-capitalized, multi-restaurant operators.

Franchise Operations

We have adopted a franchising strategy for Pizza Inn restaurants that has two major components: continued development within our existing market areas and new development in strategically targeted domestic territories. We also intend to continue to seek appropriate international development opportunities. We currently do not have any Pie Five franchisees but are presently offering to franchise this concept in compliance with franchising laws and regulations.

Franchise and development agreements. Our current forms of franchise agreements provide for the following basic terms:

	<u>Buffet Unit</u>	<u>Delco Unit</u>	<u>Express Unit</u>	<u>Pie Five Unit</u>
Development fee per unit	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,000
Franchise fee per unit	\$ 25,000	\$ 10,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 20,000
Initial franchise term	20 years	10 years	5 years	10 years
Renewal period	10 years	10 years	5 years	5 years
Royalty rate % of sales	4%	4%	5%	6%
Ad fund % of sales	1%	1%	-	2%
Required total ad spending % of sales	5%	5%	3.5%	5%

We have offered, to certain experienced restaurant operators, area developer rights in new and existing domestic markets. A Pizza Inn area developer typically pays a negotiated fee to purchase the right to operate or develop restaurants within a defined territory and, typically, agrees to a multi-restaurant development schedule and to assist us in local franchise service and quality control in exchange for half of the franchise fees and royalties from all restaurants within the territory during the term of the agreement.

Since the Pizza Inn concept was first franchised in 1963, industry franchising concepts and development strategies have changed, and our present franchise relationships are evidenced by a variety of contractual forms. Common to those forms are provisions that: (i) require the franchisee to follow the Pizza Inn system of restaurant operation and management, (ii) require the franchisee to pay a franchise fee and continuing royalties, and (iii) except for Express Units, prohibit the development of one restaurant within a specified distance from another.

Training. We offer numerous training programs for the benefit of franchisees and their restaurant crew managers. The training programs, taught by experienced Company employees, focus on food preparation, service, cost control, sanitation, safety, local store marketing, personnel management and other aspects of restaurant operation. The training programs include group classes, supervised work in Company-owned restaurants and special field seminars. Initial and certain supplemental training programs are offered free of charge to franchisees, who pay their own travel and lodging expenses. Restaurant managers train their staff through on-the-job training, utilizing video and printed materials produced by us.

Standards. We require franchisee adherence to a variety of standards designed to ensure proper operations and to protect and enhance the Pizza Inn brands. All franchisees are required to operate their restaurants in compliance with these written policies, standards and specifications, which include matters such as menu items, ingredients, materials, supplies, services, furnishings, decor and signs. Our efforts to maintain consistent operations may result from time to time in closing certain restaurants that have not achieved and maintained a consistent standard of quality or operations. We also maintain adherence to our standards through ongoing support and education of our franchisees by our franchise business consultants, who are deployed locally in markets where our franchisees are located.

Company Operations

One of our long-term objectives is to selectively expand the number of Company-owned restaurants by identifying appropriate opportunities. We believe that developing a domestic network of Company-owned restaurants will play an important strategic role in our predominately franchised operating structure. In addition to generating revenues and earnings, we expect to use domestic Company-owned restaurants as test sites for new products and promotions as well as restaurant operational improvements and as a forum for training new managers and franchisees. We also believe that as the number of Company-owned restaurants increases, they may add to the economies of scale available for advertising, marketing and other costs for the entire system.

As of June 24, 2012, we operated four Buffet Units and six Pie Five Units all in the Dallas/Fort Worth, Texas metro area. We do not currently intend to operate any Delco Units or Express Units. Our ability to open Company-owned restaurants is affected by a number of factors, including the terms of available financing and our ability to locate suitable sites, negotiate acceptable lease or purchase terms, secure appropriate local governmental permits and approvals, supervise construction and recruit and train management personnel.

International Operations

We also offer master license rights to develop Pizza Inn restaurants in certain foreign countries, with negotiated fees, development schedules and ongoing royalties. A master licensee for a foreign country pays a negotiated fee to purchase the right to develop and operate Pizza Inn restaurants within a defined territory, typically for a term of 20 years, plus a ten-year renewal option. The master licensee agrees to a multi-restaurant development schedule and we train the master licensee to monitor and assist franchisees in their territory with local service and quality control, with support from us. In return, the master licensee typically retains half the franchise fees and half the royalties on all restaurants within the territory during the term of the agreement. Master licensees may open restaurants that they own and operate, or they may open sub-franchised restaurants owned and operated by third parties through agreements with the master licensee, but subject to our approval.

Our first franchised restaurant outside of the United States opened in the late 1970s. As of June 24, 2012, there were 81 restaurants operating internationally, with 53 of those restaurants operated or sub-licensed by our master licensees in the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia. Our ability to continue to develop select international markets is affected by a number of factors, including our ability to locate experienced, well-capitalized developers who can commit to an aggressive multi-restaurant development schedule and achieve maximum initial market penetration with minimal supervision by us.

Food and Supply Distribution

We outsource our warehousing and distribution services to a reputable and experienced restaurant distribution company. Under our current agreement, Roma Food Enterprises, Inc. and its affiliates ("Roma") make deliveries to all domestic restaurants out of four of their distribution centers, with delivery territories and responsibilities for each determined according to geographical region. Norco provides product sourcing, purchasing, quality assurance, research and development, franchisee order and billing services, and logistics support functions. We continue to own a significant portion of the inventory warehoused and delivered by Roma, and franchisees are expected to continue to purchase such products from Norco. We believe this division of responsibilities for our purchasing, franchisee support and distribution systems has resulted in lower operating costs, logistical efficiencies and increased franchisee satisfaction. Norco is able to leverage the advantages of direct vendor negotiations and volume purchasing of food, equipment and supplies for the franchisees' benefit in the form of a concentrated, one-truck delivery system, competitive pricing and product consistency. Operators are able to purchase all products and ingredients from Norco and have them delivered by experienced and efficient distributors. In order to assure product quality and consistency, our franchisees are required to purchase from Norco certain food products that are proprietary to the Pizza Inn system, including our cheese, pizza sauce, flour mixture, certain meats and spice blend. In addition, almost all franchisees purchase other supplies from Norco. Franchisees may also purchase non-proprietary products and supplies from other suppliers who meet our requirements for quality and reliability.

Norco ships products and equipment to international franchisees. Non-proprietary food and ingredients, equipment and other supplies distributed by Roma are generally available from several qualified sources. With the exception of several proprietary food products, such as cheese and dough flour, we are not dependent upon any one supplier or limited group of suppliers. We contract with established food processors for the production of our proprietary products.

We have not experienced any significant shortages of supplies or any delays in receiving our food or beverage inventories, restaurant supplies or products, and do not anticipate any difficulty in obtaining inventories or supplies in the foreseeable future. Prices charged to us by our suppliers are subject to fluctuation, and we may from time to time attempt to pass increased costs and savings on to our franchisees. We do not engage in commodity hedging.

Advertising

By communicating a common brand message at the regional, local market and restaurant levels, we believe we can create and reinforce a strong, consistent marketing message to consumers and increase our market share. We offer or facilitate a number of ways for the brand image and message to be promoted at the local and regional levels.

The Pizza Inn Advertising Plan (“PIAP”) is a Texas non-profit corporation that is responsible for creating and producing print advertisements, television and radio commercials and in-store promotional materials, along with related advertising services for use by its members. Each operator of a domestic Buffet Unit or Delco Unit is entitled to membership in PIAP. Nearly all of our existing franchise agreements for Buffet Units and Delco Units require the franchisees to become members of PIAP. Members contribute 1% of their gross sales to PIAP. PIAP is managed by a board of trustees comprised solely of franchisee representatives who are elected by the members each year. We do not have any ownership interest in PIAP. We provide certain administrative, marketing and other services to PIAP and are paid by PIAP for such services. As of June 24, 2012, the Company-owned Buffet Units and substantially all of our domestic franchisees were members of PIAP. Operators of Express Units do not participate in PIAP. However, they contribute up to 1% of their gross sales directly to us to help fund purchases of Express Unit marketing materials and similar expenditures. International franchisees do not participate in PIAP.

In some market areas, groups of franchisees that are also participants of PIAP have formed local advertising cooperatives. These cooperatives, which may be formed voluntarily or may be required by us under the franchise agreements, establish contributions to be made by their members and direct the expenditure of these contributions on local media advertising using materials developed by PIAP and/or us.

Franchisees are required to conduct independent marketing efforts in addition to their participation in PIAP and local cooperatives. We provide Company-owned and franchised restaurants with catalogs for the purchase of marketing and promotional items and pre-approved print and radio marketing materials. We have developed an internet-based system, The Pizza Inn *Inn*-tranet, by which all of our restaurants may communicate with us and place orders for marketing and promotional products.

Trademarks and Quality Control

We own various trademarks, including the names “Pizza Inn” and “Pie Five,” that are used in connection with the restaurants and have been registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The duration of our trademarks is unlimited, subject to periodic renewal and continued use. In addition, we have obtained trademark registrations for our marks in several foreign countries and have periodically re-filed and applied for registration in others. We believe that we hold the necessary rights for protection of the trademarks essential to our business.

Government Regulation

We and our franchisees are subject to various federal, state and local laws affecting the operation of our restaurants. Each restaurant is subject to licensing and regulation by a number of governmental authorities, which include health, safety, sanitation, wage and hour, alcoholic beverage, building and fire agencies in the state or municipality in which the restaurant is located. Difficulties in obtaining, or the failure to obtain, required licenses or approvals could delay or prevent the opening of a new restaurant or require the temporary or permanent closing of existing restaurants in a particular area.

We are subject to Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) regulation and to various state laws regulating the offer and sale of franchises. The FTC requires us to furnish to prospective franchisees a franchise disclosure document containing prescribed information. Substantive state laws that regulate the franchisor-franchisee relationship presently exist in a number of states, and bills have been introduced in Congress from time to time that would provide for further federal regulation of the franchisor-franchisee relationship in certain respects. Some foreign countries also have disclosure requirements and other laws regulating franchising and the franchisor-franchisee relationship.

Employees

As of August 31, 2012, we had 268 employees, including 39 in our corporate office and 35 full-time and 194 part-time employees at the Company-owned restaurants. None of our employees are currently covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Industry and Competition

The restaurant industry is intensely competitive with respect to price, service, location and food quality, and there are many well-established competitors with substantially greater brand recognition and financial and other resources than the Company. Competitors include a large number of international, national and regional restaurant and pizza chains, as well as local restaurants and pizza operators. Some of our competitors may be better established in the markets where our restaurants are or may be located. Within the pizza segment of the restaurant industry, we believe that our primary competitors are national pizza chains and several regional chains, including chains executing a "take and bake" concept. We also compete against the frozen pizza products available at grocery stores and large superstore retailers. A change in the pricing or other market strategies of one or more of our competitors could have an adverse impact on our sales and earnings.

With respect to the sale of franchises, we compete with many franchisors of restaurants and other business concepts. We believe that the principal competitive factors affecting the sale of franchises are product quality, price, value, consumer acceptance, franchisor experience and support, and the quality of the relationship maintained between the franchisor and its franchisees. In general, there is also active competition for management personnel and attractive commercial real estate sites suitable for our restaurants.

Our Norco division competes with both national and local distributors of food and other restaurant suppliers. The distribution industry is very competitive. We believe that the principal competitive factors in the distribution industry are product quality, customer service and price. Norco or its designees are the sole authorized suppliers of certain proprietary products that all Pizza Inn restaurants are required to use.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

Not required for a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

The Company leases its 38,130 square foot corporate office facility from Vintage Interests, L.P. pursuant to a sale-leaseback transaction with average annual lease payments of approximately \$11.00 per square foot. This lease began on December 19, 2006 and has a ten year term. In August 2011 we secured a three year term sublease at \$14.50 per square foot for 18,360 square feet of the building beginning December 1, 2011.

As of June 24, 2012, the Company also operated four Buffet Units and six Pie Five Units from leased locations. The leases cover premises from 2,021 to 4,634 square feet and have initial terms of from five to ten years, contain provisions permitting renewal for one or more specified terms at specified rental rates and average annual lease payments of \$15.00 to \$39.00 per square foot.

The Company has a lease for a Buffet Unit in Houston, Texas that was closed in fiscal 2008. This leased property is approximately 4,347 square feet, has an annual rental rate of approximately \$13.00 per square foot and expires in 2015.

The Company owns property in Little Elm, Texas which was previously operated as a Company-owned Delco Unit. The Company has listed the property with a broker for either sale or lease to a third party.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Company is subject to claims and legal actions in the ordinary course of its business. The Company believes that all such claims and actions currently pending against it are either adequately covered by insurance or would not have a material adverse effect on the Company's annual results of operations, cash flows or financial condition if decided in a manner that is unfavorable to the Company.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES.

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

As of August 31, 2012, there were approximately 1,906 stockholders of record of the Company's common stock.

The Company had no sales of unregistered securities during fiscal 2012 or 2011.

The Company's common stock is listed on the Capital Market of the NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC ("NASDAQ") under the symbol "PZZI". The following table shows the highest and lowest price per share of the common stock during each quarterly period within the two most recent fiscal years, as reported by NASDAQ. Such prices reflect inter-dealer quotations, without adjustment for any retail markup, markdown or commission.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<u>Fiscal 2012:</u>		
Fourth Quarter Ended 6/24/2012	\$ 4.90	\$ 2.18
Third Quarter Ended 3/25/2012	6.50	4.21
Second Quarter Ended 12/25/2011	7.07	3.05
First Quarter Ended 9/25/2011	3.54	2.39
<u>Fiscal 2011:</u>		
Fourth Quarter Ended 6/26/2011	\$ 2.68	\$ 1.96
Third Quarter Ended 3/27/2011	2.12	1.86
Second Quarter Ended 12/26/2010	2.05	1.75
First Quarter Ended 9/26/2010	2.00	1.74

Under the Company's primary credit facility, the Company is restricted in the payment of dividends or other distributions on its common stock. The Company did not pay any dividends on its common stock during the fiscal years ended June 24, 2012 or June 26, 2011. Any determination to pay cash dividends in the future will be at the discretion of the Company's board of directors and subject to restrictions under the Company's primary credit facility and will be dependent upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors deemed relevant. Currently, there is no intention to pay any dividends on our common stock.

2007 Stock Purchase Plan

On May 23, 2007, the Company's board of directors approved a stock purchase plan (the "2007 Stock Purchase Plan") authorizing the purchase on our behalf of up to 1,016,000 shares of our common stock in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions. On June 2, 2008, the Company's board of directors amended the 2007 Stock Purchase Plan to increase the number of share of common stock the Company may repurchase by 1,000,000 shares to a total of 2,016,000 shares. On April 22, 2009 the Company's board of directors amended the 2007 Stock Purchase Plan again to increase the number of shares of common stock the Company may repurchase by 1,000,000 shares to a total of 3,016,000 shares. The 2007 Stock Purchase Plan does not have an expiration date. There were no stock purchases in the fiscal year ended June 24, 2012.

The Company's ability to purchase shares of our common stock is subject to various laws, regulations and policies as well as the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") and subject to restrictions under the Company's primary credit facility. Subsequent to June 24, 2012, the Company has not repurchased any outstanding shares but may make further purchases under the 2007 Stock Purchase Plan. The Company may also purchase shares of our common stock other than pursuant to the 2007 Stock Purchase Plan or other publicly announced plans or programs.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table furnishes information with respect to the Company's equity compensation plans as of June 24, 2012:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants, and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	486,506	\$ 2.80	1,013,494
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	-	-	-
Total	486,506	\$ 2.80	1,013,494

Additional information regarding equity compensation can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

Not required for a smaller reporting company.

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

Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and may contain certain forward-looking statements. See "Risks Associated with Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

The Company operates and franchises pizza buffet, delivery/carry-out and express restaurants domestically and internationally under the trademark "Pizza Inn" and operates domestic fast casual pizza restaurants under the trademarks "Pie Five Pizza Company" or "Pie Five". We provide or facilitate food, equipment and supply distribution to our domestic and international system of restaurants through our Norco Restaurant Services Company division and through agreements with third party distributors. At June 24, 2012, Company and franchised restaurants consisted of the following:

	<u>Buffet Units</u>	<u>Delco Units</u>	<u>Express Units</u>	<u>Pie Five Units</u>	<u>Total Units</u>
Company Owned	4	-	-	6	10
Domestic Franchise	131	29	47	-	207
International Franchise	19	52	10	-	81
Total Franchise	150	81	57	-	288
Total Units	154	81	57	6	298

The domestic restaurants were located in 16 states predominately situated in the southern half of the United States and the international restaurants were located in twelve foreign countries.

Basic and diluted income per common share decreased \$0.13 to \$0.04 for fiscal 2012 compared to \$0.17 in the prior fiscal year. Net income decreased \$1.0 million to \$0.3 million compared to \$1.3 million for the prior fiscal year, on revenues of \$43.0 million for both years. Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") for fiscal 2012 decreased 37.9%, or \$1.1 million, to \$1.8 million compared to \$2.9 million for the prior fiscal year.

The reduction in net income from prior year is primarily due to lower revenue earned from franchising and food and supply sales and higher costs related to 1) the continued development of the Pie Five concept, 2) the corporate reorganization into a holding company structure, and 3) the expansion of franchising into China. The total costs associated with these activities were \$0.7 million during the fiscal year ended June 24, 2012.

Results of operations for fiscal 2012 and 2011 each included 52 weeks.

Management believes that key performance indicators in evaluating financial results include domestic and international franchisee retail sales and the number and type of operating restaurants. The following tables summarize these key performance indicators for franchise locations. All amounts are in thousands except the average number of units.

Franchise Stores - Total Stores	Fiscal Year Ended	
	June 24,	June 26,
	2012	2011
Domestic retail sales of Buffet Units	\$ 97,812	\$ 101,936
Domestic retail sales of Delco Units	6,755	7,041
Domestic retail sales of Express Units	3,743	3,722
Total domestic retail sales	\$ 108,310	\$ 112,699
Average number of domestic Buffet Units	132	143
Average number of domestic Delco Units	29	31
Average number of domestic Express Units	46	47

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	June 24,	June 26,
	2012	2011
International retail sales of Buffet Units	\$ 3,285	\$ 4,153
International retail sales of Delco Units	10,765	10,917
International retail sales of Express Units	2,290	2,111
Total International retail sales	\$ 16,340	\$ 17,181
Average number of International Buffet Units	16	17
Average number of International Delco Units	56	53
Average number of International Express Units	9	9

Total domestic chain-wide franchisee retail sales decreased \$4.4 million, or 3.9%, and international chain-wide retail sales decreased \$0.8 million, or 4.9% when compared to the prior year.

Management also believes that a comparison of period-to-period retail sales by restaurants open throughout both periods is an important performance measure in evaluating financial results. The following tables summarize franchise same store retail sales for the periods presented:

Franchise Stores - Comparable Stores	Fiscal Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Domestic retail sales of same store Buffet Units	\$ 92,804	\$ 93,732
Domestic retail sales of same store Delco Units	5,383	5,649
Domestic retail sales of same store Express Units	3,481	3,493
Total domestic same store retail sales	<u>\$ 101,668</u>	<u>\$ 102,874</u>
International retail sales of same store Buffet Units	\$ 3,009	\$ 3,349
International retail sales of same store Delco Units	9,402	9,627
International retail sales of same store Express Units	2,276	2,101
Total International same store retail sales	<u>\$ 14,687</u>	<u>\$ 15,077</u>

Domestic same store franchisee retail sales decreased \$1.2 million, or 1.2% when compared to the prior year. International same store franchisee retail sales decreased \$0.4 million, or 2.6% when compared to the prior year.

The following table summarizes the results and key performance indicators for the Pie Five and Pizza Inn Company-owned restaurants. We believe this information is useful to management and investors to measure the performance of the Company-owned restaurants. These indicators provide performance trend information as well as the cash flow of the restaurants before pre-opening costs and allocated corporate administration and other expenses. This information is important in evaluating the effectiveness of our business strategies and for planning and budgeting purposes. Restaurant operating cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure that should not be viewed as an alternative or substitute for our reported results in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The four quarters and fiscal year periods ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011, each contained 13 weeks and 52 weeks, respectively.

Pie Five - Company-Owned Restaurants

(in thousands, except store weeks and average data)

	Three Months Ended				Fiscal Year
	Sept 25, 2011	Dec 25, 2011	March 25, 2012	June 24, 2012	Ended June 24, 2012
Store weeks	13	29	60	77	179
Average weekly sales	17,923	11,966	12,079	12,429	12,637
Average number of units	1	2	5	6	3
Restaurant sales	233	347	725	957	2,262
Restaurant operating cash flow	65	26	105	128	324
Depreciation/amortization expense	(12)	(42)	(92)	(116)	(262)
Pre-opening costs	(12)	(164)	(70)	(19)	(265)
Allocated corporate administration and other expenses	(2)	(25)	(38)	(24)	(89)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	39	(205)	(95)	(31)	(292)

	Three Months Ended				Fiscal Year
	Sept 26, 2010	Dec 26, 2010	March 27, 2011	June 26, 2011	Ended June 26, 2011
Store weeks	-	-	-	4	4
Average weekly sales	-	-	-	14,250	14,250
Average number of units	-	-	-	1	1
Restaurant sales	-	-	-	57	57
Restaurant operating cash flow	-	-	-	18	18
Depreciation/amortization expense	-	-	-	(5)	(5)
Pre-opening costs	-	-	-	(33)	(33)
Allocated corporate administration and other expenses	-	-	-	-	-
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	-	-	-	(20)	(20)

Pizza Inn - Company-Owned Restaurants

(in thousands, except store weeks and average data)

	Three Months Ended				Fiscal Year
	Sept 25, 2011	Dec 25, 2011	March 25, 2012	June 24, 2012	Ended June 24, 2012
Store weeks	62	52	52	52	218
Average weekly sales	17,065	17,481	17,776	17,654	17,491
Average number of units	5	4	4	4	4
Restaurant sales	1,058	909	928	918	3,813
Restaurant operating cash flow	57	40	52	41	190
Depreciation/amortization expense	(104)	(103)	(106)	(155)	(468)
Pre-opening costs	-	-	-	-	-
Allocated corporate administration and other expenses	(77)	(46)	(50)	(78)	(251)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	(124)	(109)	(104)	(192)	(529)

	Three Months Ended				Fiscal Year
	Sept 26, 2010	Dec 26, 2010	March 27, 2011	June 26, 2011	Ended June 26, 2011
Store weeks	48	55	65	65	233
Average weekly sales	18,854	17,255	17,371	17,200	17,622
Average number of units	4	4	5	5	4
Restaurant sales	905	949	1,134	1,118	4,106
Restaurant operating cash flow	37	73	125	102	337
Depreciation/amortization expense	(401)	(81)	(99)	(103)	(684)
Pre-opening costs	(73)	(90)	-	-	(163)
Allocated corporate administration and other expenses	(47)	(82)	(68)	(54)	(251)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	(484)	(180)	(42)	(55)	(761)

Store weeks represent the total number of weeks Company-owned restaurants were open during the period. Average weekly sales represents the average weekly revenues earned by the Company-owned restaurants that were open during the period. Restaurant operating cash flow represents the income earned by Company-owned restaurants plus 1) depreciation and amortization, 2) pre-opening expenses, and 3) allocated corporate administration and other expenses. Pre-opening expenses consist primarily of certain costs incurred prior to the opening of a restaurant, including: 1) marketing and promotional expenses, 2) accrued rent, and 3) manager salaries, employee payroll and related training costs.

Revenues

Revenues are derived from 1) sales of food, paper products and supplies from Norco to franchisees, 2) franchise royalties and franchise fees, and 3) Company-owned restaurant operations. Financial results are dependent in large part upon the volume, pricing and cost of the products and supplies sold to franchisees. The volume of products sold by Norco to franchisees is dependent on the level of franchisee chain-wide retail sales, which are impacted by changes in same store sales and restaurant count, and the products sold to franchisees through Norco rather than through third-party food distributors.

Total revenues for fiscal 2012 and for the same period in the prior fiscal year were unchanged at \$43.0 million. Revenue for these periods consisted of the following:

	<u>June 24,</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>June 26,</u> <u>2011</u>
Food and supply sales	\$ 33,253	\$ 34,939
Franchise revenue	3,673	3,934
Restaurant sales	6,075	4,163
Total revenue	<u>\$ 43,001</u>	<u>\$ 43,036</u>

Food and Supply Sales

Food and supply sales by Norco include food and paper products and other distribution revenues. For fiscal 2012, food and supply sales decreased to \$33.3 million compared to \$35.0 million for the prior fiscal year due primarily to a decrease in sales to franchisees as a result of a \$4.4 million, or 3.9%, decrease in domestic franchisee retail sales primarily attributable to a reduction in the average number of stores open and a decrease in same store sales in the current year when compared the prior year. In addition, some of our franchisees increased their purchases of some non-proprietary items from third party food distributors. In response, the Company has worked collaboratively with franchisees to develop new specifications for certain impacted products, which we believe should support a return to our historical levels of sales of products to franchisees relative to franchisee retail sales.

Franchise Revenue

Franchise revenue, which includes income from domestic and international royalties and license fees, decreased to \$3.7 million for fiscal 2012 compared to \$3.9 million for the prior fiscal year as the result of lower royalties resulting from lower franchisee retail sales and lower area developer fees and franchise fees as a result of fewer new franchise store openings.

Restaurant Sales

Restaurant sales, which consist of revenue generated by Company-owned restaurants, increased 45.9%, or \$1.9 million, to \$6.1 million for fiscal 2012, compared to \$4.2 million for the prior fiscal year. These increases were primarily due to the opening of three new Company-owned restaurants in fiscal 2011 and five new Company-owned restaurants during fiscal 2012, partially offset by the closing of one Company-owned restaurant in each of fiscal 2011 and 2012.

Costs and Expenses

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales, which primarily includes food and supply costs, distribution fees, labor and general and administrative expenses directly related to restaurant sales, increased 2.3%, or \$0.8 million, to \$35.8 million for fiscal 2012 compared to \$35.0 million for the prior fiscal year. The increases in costs were associated primarily with the new Company-owned restaurants and higher direct costs associated with food and supply sales as a result of increases in commodity prices, offset by lower costs due to reduced food and supply sales.

Franchise Expenses

Franchise expenses include selling, general and administrative expenses directly related to the sale and continuing service of domestic and international franchises. These expenses increased to \$2.1 million from \$1.8 million in the prior fiscal year primarily due to higher payroll costs during fiscal 2012 as a result of the addition of management resources to build the necessary infrastructure to continue to develop, franchise and expand the Pie Five brand.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased \$0.7 million to \$4.1 million, for fiscal 2012 compared to \$3.4 million for the prior fiscal year primarily due to pre-opening and other operating expenses associated with the new Company-owned Pie Five Units and legal and other expenses of approximately \$67,000 relating to the Company reorganization into a holding company structure. Pre-opening expenses for the new Company-owned Pie Five Units were approximately \$265,000 during fiscal 2012.

Costs Associated with Store Closure

The Company closed its Plano, Texas location during the first quarter of fiscal 2011 when the initial lease term expired and recorded a \$0.3 million non-recurring expense attributable to a change in estimated useful life of the equipment and leasehold improvements.

Settlement Costs

Fiscal 2011 included a settlement payment and associated legal fees of \$0.3 million.

Provision for Bad Debt

Bad debt provision related to accounts receivable from franchisees increased by \$10,000 to \$95,000 in fiscal 2012 compared to \$85,000 in the prior year. The Company believes that this provision and related allowance for doubtful accounts adequately reserve for outstanding receivables due from franchisees whose restaurants closed in fiscal 2012 or those that may close subsequent to June 24, 2012. For restaurants that are anticipated to close or are exhibiting signs of financial distress, credit terms are typically restricted, weekly food orders are required to be paid prior to delivery and royalty and advertising fees are collected as add-ons to the delivered price of weekly food orders.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased \$45,000 for the year ended June 24, 2012, compared to prior year due to higher average borrowings on the Company's credit facilities in the current year primarily related to the opening of new Company-owned Pie Five Units in fiscal 2012.

Provision for Income Tax

Income tax expense decreased \$0.2 million to \$0.4 million and was calculated on an effective income tax rate that is consistent with the statutory U.S. federal income tax rate of 34% adjusted for state income tax effects and permanent difference items. The effective tax rate increased to 52.2% in fiscal 2012 from 30.4% in fiscal 2011 due primarily to higher permanent tax differences associated with the tax benefit of cancelled stock options during fiscal 2012 and the establishment of deferred tax benefits in fiscal 2011 associated with foreign income tax credits. Management believes that future operations will generate sufficient taxable income, along with the reversal of temporary differences, to fully realize the net deferred tax asset of \$0.4 million.

Discontinued Operations

Discontinued operations include losses from a leased building associated with a Company-owned restaurant in Houston, Texas that was closed during fiscal 2008.

Restaurant Openings and Closings

The following charts summarize restaurant activity for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011:

Fiscal year ended June 24, 2012

	Beginning of Period	Opened	Closed	End of Period
Domestic				
Buffet Units	141	2	8	135
Delco Units	32	3	6	29
Express Units	45	3	1	47
Pie Five Units	1	5	-	6
International Units	79	4	2	81
Total	<u>298</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>298</u>

Fiscal year ended June 26, 2011

	Beginning of Period	Opened	Closed	End of Period
Domestic				
Buffet Units	151	6	16	141
Delco Units	35	4	7	32
Express Units	49	3	7	45
Pie Five Units	-	1	-	1
International Units	77	4	2	79
Total	<u>312</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>32</u>	<u>298</u>

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

We report and discuss our operating results using financial measures consistent with GAAP. From time to time we disclose certain non-GAAP financial measures such as EBITDA. We believe EBITDA is useful to investors as a widely used measure of operating performance without regard to items that can vary substantially depending upon financing and accounting methods, book value of assets, capital structures and methods by which assets have been acquired. In addition, our management uses EBITDA in evaluating the effectiveness of our business strategies and for planning and budgeting purposes. However, this non-GAAP financial measure should not be viewed as an alternative or substitute for our reported GAAP results.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income to EBITDA for the periods shown:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Net Income	\$ 322	\$ 1,357
Interest Expense	110	65
Taxes	419	621
Depreciation and Amortization	946	851
EBITDA	<u>\$ 1,797</u>	<u>\$ 2,894</u>

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Sources and Uses of Funds

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash flow from operating activities and borrowings under our credit facilities.

Cash flows from operating activities are generally the result of net income adjusted for depreciation and amortization and changes in working capital. Cash provided by operations was \$1.2 million in fiscal 2012 compared to \$1.6 in fiscal year 2011.

The Company used cash for investing activities of approximately \$2.5 million in fiscal 2012 mainly for five new Company-owned Pie Five Units. The Company used cash for investing activities of approximately \$1.9 million in fiscal 2011 mainly for three new Company stores.

Cash flows from financing activities generally reflect changes in the Company's net borrowings and stock options exercised during the period. During fiscal 2012 the Company had a net increase of \$0.9 million in bank debt. During fiscal 2011, the Company had a net increase of \$0.5 million in bank debt. During fiscal 2012 the Company had proceeds from the exercise of stock options of \$24,000.

Credit Facilities

On August 28, 2012, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the "F&M Loan Agreement") with The F&M Bank & Trust Company ("F&M") providing for a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility (with a \$500 thousand letter of credit subfacility), a \$2.0 million fully funded term loan facility and a \$6.0 million advancing term loan facility. An origination fee of 0.5% of the total credit facilities was paid at closing.

The Company may borrow, repay and reborrow under the revolving credit facility through August 28, 2014, at which time all amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility mature. Availability under the revolving credit facility is limited by advance rates on eligible inventory and accounts receivable. Per annum interest on indebtedness from time to time outstanding under the revolving credit facility is computed at the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.00% and is payable monthly. An unused commitment fee of 0.50% per annum is payable quarterly on the average unused portion of the revolving credit facility.

At closing, F&M funded a \$2.0 million term loan payable in 48 equal monthly installments of principal plus accrued interest at a fixed rate of 4.574% per annum. Amounts repaid under this fully funded term loan may not be reborrowed. Proceeds from the \$2.0 million term loan facility were used primarily to repay amounts borrowed under a prior credit facility with Amegy Bank National Association and the Amegy credit facility was canceled.

Through August 28, 2014, F&M has agreed to make up to \$6.0 million in additional term loans to the Company. Advances for such additional term loans are limited by a percentage of the costs of equipment, leasehold improvements and other opening costs for new Company-owned Pie Five Units and may not be reborrowed after repayment. Interest only is payable monthly on all additional term loan advances during an annual borrowing period. At the end of each annual borrowing period, all additional term loan advances during such borrowing period become payable in 48 equal monthly installments of principal plus accrued interest. Interest on each term loan accrues at the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.00% or, at the Company's option, a fixed rate equal to the Bloomberg 4-year LIBOR swap rate plus 3.90%.

As security for the credit facilities, the Company has pledged substantially all of its assets including, but not limited to, accounts receivable, inventory and equipment. The F&M Loan Agreement contains various affirmative covenants which, among other things, require the Company to provide F&M with certain financial statements, compliance statements, reports and other information. The F&M Loan Agreement also contains various negative covenants which, among other things, require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and restrict the ability of the Company to engage in certain activities. If an event of default occurs under the F&M Loan Agreement and any cure periods have expired, F&M may terminate all commitments under the credit facilities and declare all unpaid principal, interest and other amounts owing under the credit facilities to be immediately due and payable.

Liquidity

We expect to fund continuing operations, planned capital expenditures and new restaurant openings for the next fiscal year from operating cash flow and amounts available under our credit facilities. Based on budgeted and year-to-date cash flow information, we believe that we have sufficient liquidity to satisfy our cash requirements for the 2013 fiscal year.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosure of contingent liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically. Actual results could differ materially from estimates.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies require estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain, are susceptible to change, and therefore require subjective judgments. Changes in the estimates and judgments could significantly impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition in future periods.

Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables generated from food and supply sales to franchisees and franchise royalties. The Company records a provision for doubtful receivables to allow for any amounts which may be unrecoverable based upon an analysis of the Company's prior collection experience, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. Actual realization of accounts receivable could differ materially from the Company's estimates.

Inventory, which consists primarily of food, paper products and supplies primarily warehoused by the Company's third-party distributor, is stated at lower of cost or market, with cost determined according to the weighted average cost method. The valuation of inventory requires us to estimate the amount of obsolete and excess inventory. The determination of obsolete and excess inventory requires us to estimate the future demand for the Company's products within specific time horizons, generally six months or less. If the Company's demand forecast for specific products is greater than actual demand and the Company fails to reduce purchasing accordingly, the Company could be required to write down inventory, which would have a negative impact on the Company's gross margin.

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be fully recoverable. Impairment is evaluated based on the sum of undiscounted estimated future cash flows expected to result from use of the assets compared to their carrying value. If impairment is recognized, the carrying value of the impaired asset is reduced to its fair value, based on discounted estimated future cash flows. During fiscal years 2012 and 2011, the Company tested its long-lived assets for impairment and determined there was no impairment.

The Company periodically evaluates the realizability of its deferred tax assets based upon the Company's analysis of existing tax credits by jurisdiction and expectations of the Company's ability to utilize these tax assets through a review of estimated future taxable income and establishment of tax strategies. These estimates could be materially impacted by changes in future taxable income, the results of tax strategies or changes in tax law.

The Company recognizes food and supply revenue when products are delivered and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. Franchise revenue consists of income from license fees, royalties, and area development and foreign master license sales. License fees are recognized as income when there has been substantial performance of the agreement by both the franchisee and the Company, generally at the time the restaurant is opened. Royalties are recognized as income when earned.

On June 25, 2007, the Company adopted FIN 48, which prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that it has taken or expects to take on a tax return. FIN 48 requires that a company recognize in its financial statements the impact of tax positions that meet a "more likely than not" threshold, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. As of June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011, the Company had no uncertain tax positions.

The Company assesses its exposures to loss contingencies from legal matters based upon factors such as the current status of the cases and consultations with external counsel and provides for the exposure by accruing an amount if it is judged to be probable and can be reasonably estimated. If the actual loss from a contingency differs from management's estimate, operating results could be adversely impacted.

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

Not required for a smaller reporting company.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See information set forth on Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data appearing on page F-1 of this report on Form 10-K.

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's management, with the participation of the Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report, were effective in assuring that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is (i) accumulated and communicated to management, including the principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure, and (ii) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Management 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 Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934). Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company has conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. The Company's management based its evaluation on criteria set forth in the framework in *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based upon that evaluation, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of June 24, 2012. During the most recent fiscal quarter, there have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

There is no information required to be disclosed under this Item.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

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

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

The information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES.

- (a) 1. The financial statements filed as part of this report are listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data appearing on page F-1 of this report on Form 10-K.
2. The financial statement schedule filed as part of this report are listed in the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data appearing on page F-1 of this report on Form 10-K.
3. Exhibits:
 - 2.1 Agreement and Plan of Merger among Pizza Inn, Inc., Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. and Pizza Inn Merger Sub, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed September 23, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 3.1 Articles of Incorporation of Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K filed September 23, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 3.2 Bylaws of Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Form 8-K filed September 23, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 10.1 2005 Non-Employee Directors Stock Award Plan of the Company and form of Stock Option Award Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.25 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 26, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
 - 10.2 2005 Employee Incentive Stock Option Award Plan of the Company and form of Stock Option Award Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 26, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).*
 - 10.3 Employment Letter dated November 29, 2011, between Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. and Jerome L. (Jerry) Trojan III (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8K filed January 24, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 10.4 Employment Letter dated January 23, 2009, between Pizza Inn, Inc. and Madison Jobe (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed April 26, 2010, and incorporated herein by reference).*
 - 10.5 Loan and Security Agreement among Pizza Inn, Inc., Pie Five Pizza Company, Inc. and The F&M Bank and Trust Company dated August 28, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed August 30, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
 - 21.1 List of Subsidiaries.
 - 23.1 Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
 - 31.1 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
 - 31.2 Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of Principal Financial Officer.
 - 32.1 Section 1350 Certification of Principal Executive Officer.
 - 32.2 Section 1350 Certification of Principal Financial Officer.
 - 101 Interactive data files pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T.

SIGNATURES

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

Date: September 24, 2012

Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc.
By: /s/ Clinton J. Coleman

Clinton J. Coleman
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

By: /s/ Jerome L. Trojan III

Jerome L. Trojan III
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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

<u>Name and Position</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Clinton J. Coleman</u> Clinton J. Coleman President and Chief Executive Officer (Principal Executive Officer)	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Jerome L. Trojan III</u> Jerome L. Trojan III Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Mark E. Schwarz</u> Mark E. Schwarz Director and Chairman of the Board	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Ramon D. Phillips</u> Ramon D. Phillips Director and Vice Chairman of the Board	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Steven M. Johnson</u> Steven M. Johnson Director	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ James K. Zielke</u> James K. Zielke Director	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Robert B. Page</u> Robert B. Page Director	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ William C. Hammett, Jr.</u> William Hammett Director	<u>September 24, 2012</u>
<u>/s/ Clinton J. Coleman</u> Clinton J. Coleman Director	<u>September 24, 2012</u>

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Board of Directors and Shareholders
Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc.
The Colony, Texas

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. as of June 24, 2012 and Pizza Inn, Inc. as of June 26, 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended. 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have 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 Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. as of June 24, 2012 and Pizza Inn, Inc. as of June 26, 2011, respectively, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

/s/ Montgomery Coscia Greulich LLP
Plano, Texas
September 14, 2012

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
REVENUES:	\$ 43,001	\$ 43,036
COSTS AND EXPENSES:		
Cost of sales	35,828	35,021
Franchise expenses	2,072	1,834
General and administrative expenses	4,094	3,372
Costs associated with store closure	-	319
Settlement costs	-	300
Bad debt	95	85
Interest expense	110	65
	<u>42,199</u>	<u>40,996</u>
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS BEFORE TAXES	802	2,040
Income taxes	419	621
INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	383	1,419
Loss from discontinued operations, net of taxes	(61)	(62)
NET INCOME	<u>\$ 322</u>	<u>\$ 1,357</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK - BASIC:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.18
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Net income	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>
EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK - DILUTED:		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.18
Loss from discontinued operations	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)
Net income	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	<u>8,017</u>	<u>8,011</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	<u>8,194</u>	<u>8,019</u>

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except share amounts)

	<u>June 24,</u> <u>2012</u>	<u>June 26,</u> <u>2011</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 590	\$ 949
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$253 and \$162, respectively	3,098	3,128
Inventories	1,852	1,829
Income tax receivable	431	553
Deferred income tax assets	1,078	822
Prepaid expenses and other	256	232
Total current assets	7,305	7,513
LONG-TERM ASSETS		
Property, plant and equipment, net	4,794	3,196
Long-term notes receivable	27	51
Deposits and other	372	392
	\$ 12,498	\$ 11,152
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable - trade	\$ 1,562	\$ 2,103
Accrued expenses	1,756	1,557
Deferred revenues	200	202
Bank debt	765	333
Total current liabilities	4,283	4,195
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Bank debt, net of current portion	977	482
Deferred tax liability	699	360
Deferred revenues, net of current portion	125	165
Deferred gain on sale of property	84	109
Other long-term liabilities	22	-
Total liabilities	6,190	5,311
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (See Notes F and I)		
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 26,000,000 shares; issued 15,140,319 and 15,130,319 shares, respectively; outstanding 8,020,919 and 8,010,919 shares, respectively	151	151
Additional paid-in capital	9,154	9,009
Retained earnings	21,639	21,317
Treasury stock at cost 7,119,400 shares	(24,636)	(24,636)
Total shareholders' equity	6,308	5,841
	\$ 12,498	\$ 11,152

*See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public
Accounting Firm and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	<u>Common Stock</u>		<u>Additional Paid-in Capital</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Treasury Stock</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Amount</u>				<u>Amount</u>	<u>Total</u>
BALANCE, JUNE 27, 2010	<u>8,011</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 8,906</u>	<u>\$ 19,960</u>	<u>(7,119)</u>	<u>\$ (24,636)</u>	<u>\$ 4,381</u>
Stock compensation expense	-	-	103	-	-	-	103
Net income	-	-	-	1,357	-	-	1,357
BALANCE, JUNE 26, 2011	<u>8,011</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 9,009</u>	<u>\$ 21,317</u>	<u>(7,119)</u>	<u>\$ (24,636)</u>	<u>\$ 5,841</u>
Stock compensation expense	-	-	121	-	-	-	121
Stock options exercised	10	-	24	-	-	-	24
Net income	-	-	-	322	-	-	322
BALANCE, JUNE 24, 2012	<u>8,021</u>	<u>\$ 151</u>	<u>\$ 9,154</u>	<u>\$ 21,639</u>	<u>(7,119)</u>	<u>\$ (24,636)</u>	<u>\$ 6,308</u>

*See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public
Accounting Firm and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.*

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	\$ 322	\$ 1,357
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	946	851
Provision for bad debt	91	(16)
Stock compensation expense	121	103
Deferred income taxes	83	310
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Notes and accounts receivable	(61)	(433)
Income tax receivable	122	(491)
Inventories	(23)	(340)
Prepaid expenses and other	(42)	(282)
Accounts payable - trade	(541)	320
Accrued expenses	154	189
Cash provided by operating activities	1,172	1,568
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Capital expenditures	(2,482)	(1,865)
Cash used for investing activities	(2,482)	(1,865)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Borrowings of bank debt	1,795	670
Repayments of bank debt	(868)	(185)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	24	-
Cash provided by financing activities	951	485
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(359)	188
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	949	761
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 590	\$ 949

SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURES OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION

CASH PAID FOR:

Interest	\$ 81	\$ 65
Income taxes - net	\$ 6	\$ 670

See accompanying Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm and Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

PIZZA INN HOLDINGS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Description of Business:

Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries (collectively referred to as the “Company”, or in the first person notations of “we”, “us” and “our”) operate and franchise pizza buffet, delivery/carry-out and express restaurants domestically and internationally under the trademark “Pizza Inn” and operate domestic fast casual restaurants under the trademarks “Pie Five Pizza Company” or “Pie Five”. We provide or facilitate food, equipment and supply distribution to our domestic and international system of restaurants through our Norco Restaurant Services Company (“Norco”) division and through agreements with third party distributors.

As of June 24, 2012, the Company operated six Company-owned Pie Fie Pizza Company restaurants (“Pie Five Units”) and the Pizza Inn trademarked system consisted of 292 restaurants, including four Company-owned restaurants and 288 franchised restaurants. The 211 domestic Pizza Inn restaurants were comprised of 135 buffet restaurants (“Buffet Units”), 29 delivery/carry-out restaurants (“Delco Units”) and 47 express restaurants (“Express Units”). The 81 international Pizza Inn franchised restaurants were comprised of 19 Buffet Units, 52 Delco Units and 10 Express Units. Domestic restaurants were located predominantly in the southern half of the United States, with Texas, North Carolina, Arkansas and Mississippi accounting for approximately 35%, 17%, 9% and 8%, respectively, of the total number of domestic restaurants.

Principles of Consolidation:

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Pizza Inn Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, all of which are wholly owned. All appropriate inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Reclassifications:

Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

Cash and Cash Equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories:

Inventory, which consists primarily of food, paper products and supplies primarily warehoused by the Company’s third-party distributor, is stated at lower of cost or market, with cost determined according to the weighted average cost method. The valuation of inventory requires us to estimate the amount of obsolete and excess inventory. The determination of obsolete and excess inventory requires us to estimate the future demand for the Company’s products within specific time horizons, generally six months or less. If the Company’s demand forecast for specific products is greater than actual demand and the Company fails to reduce purchasing accordingly, the Company could be required to write down inventory, which would have a negative impact on the Company’s gross margin.

Closed Restaurants and Discontinued Operations:

The authoritative guidance on “*Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*,” requires that discontinued operations that meet certain criteria be reflected in the statement of operations after results of continuing operations as a net amount. This guidance also requires that the operations of closed restaurants, including any impairment charges, be reclassified to discontinued operations for all periods presented.

The authoritative guidance on "Accounting for Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities," requires that a liability for a cost associated with an exit or disposal activity be recognized when the liability is incurred. This authoritative guidance also establishes that fair value is the objective for initial measurement of the liability.

The Company closed two of its restaurants in Houston, Texas during fiscal 2007. The results of operations for these two restaurants are reported as discontinued operations in the Consolidated Statement of Operations. No provision for impairment was required to be taken at that time because the impairment taken in the fiscal year ended June 24, 2007, reduced the carrying value of the properties to their estimated net realizable value (proceeds less cost to sell). During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2010, the Company entered into a lease buy-out of one of these locations for \$150,000 which eliminated all future obligations under this lease. The estimated net realizable value for the remaining location remains unchanged. This property is on the market for sub-lease. Because we believe that the property will sub-lease at or above the current lease rates, we have not reserved any additional costs related to our obligations under this non-cancelable lease.

Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Repairs and maintenance are charged to operations as incurred while major renewals and betterments are capitalized. Upon the sale or disposition of a fixed asset, the asset and the related accumulated depreciation or amortization is removed from the accounts and the gain or loss is included in operations. The Company capitalizes interest on borrowings during the active construction period of major capital projects. Capitalized interest is added to the cost of the underlying asset and amortized over the estimated useful life of the asset.

Depreciation and amortization are computed on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or, in the case of leasehold improvements, over the term of the lease including any reasonably assured renewal periods, if shorter. The useful lives of the assets range from two to 39 years.

Long-Lived Asset Impairment Assessments:

The Company reviews long-lived assets for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such assets may not be fully recoverable. Impairment is evaluated based on the sum of undiscounted estimated future cash flows expected to result from use of the assets compared to their carrying value. If impairment is recognized, the carrying value of the impaired asset is reduced to its fair value, based on discounted estimated future cash flows. During fiscal years 2012 and 2011, the Company tested its long-lived assets for impairment and determined there was no impairment.

Accounts Receivable:

Accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from food and supply sales and franchise royalties. The Company records a provision for doubtful receivables to allow for any amounts that may be unrecoverable based upon an analysis of the Company's prior collection experience, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends. After all attempts to collect a receivable have failed, the receivable is written off against the allowance. Finance charges may be accrued at a rate of 18% per year, or up to the maximum amount allowed by law, on past due receivables. The interest income recorded from finance charges is immaterial.

Income Taxes:

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method pursuant to the authoritative guidance on *Accounting for Income Taxes*. Deferred taxes are recognized for the tax consequences of "temporary differences" by applying enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement and carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities. The effect on deferred taxes for a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. The Company recognizes future tax benefits to the extent that realization of such benefits is more likely than not.

Management evaluates the deferred tax asset at the end of each fiscal quarter to determine if an allowance against the deferred tax asset is required, and at the end of fiscal years 2012 and 2011 determined that it was more likely than not that the deferred tax asset would be fully realized based on the Company's recent history of pre-tax profits, the expectation of future taxable income and the future reversal of temporary differences. Therefore, no allowance was recorded. This determination and future estimates could be impacted by changes in future taxable income, the results of tax strategies or changes in tax laws.

The Company follows the authoritative guidance that prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that it has taken or expects to take on a tax return. This authoritative guidance requires that a company recognize in its financial statements the impact of tax positions that meet a "more likely than not" threshold, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefits recognized in the financial statements from such a position should be measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement. As of June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011, the Company had no uncertain tax positions. Federal returns for tax years 2009 through 2011 remain open for examination as of June 24, 2012.

Revenue Recognition:

The Company recognizes food and supply revenue when products are delivered and the customer takes ownership and assumes risk of loss, collection of the relevant receivable is probable, persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists and the sales price is fixed or determinable. The Company's Norco division sells food and supplies to franchisees on trade accounts under terms common in the industry. Norco sales are reflected under the caption "Food and supply sales." Shipping and handling costs billed to customers are recognized as revenue and the associated costs are included in cost of sales.

Franchise revenue consists of income from license fees, royalties, and area development and foreign master license sales. License fees are recognized as income when there has been substantial performance of the agreement by both the franchisee and the Company, generally at the time the restaurant is opened. Royalties are recognized as income when earned. For the years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011, 95% and 91%, respectively, of franchise revenue was comprised of recurring royalties.

Stock Options:

We account for stock options using the fair value recognition provisions of the authoritative guidance on *Share-Based Payments*. The Company uses the Black-Scholes formula to estimate the value of stock-based compensation for options granted to employees and directors and expects to continue to use this acceptable option valuation model in the future. The authoritative guidance also requires the benefits of tax deductions in excess of recognized compensation cost to be reported as a financing cash flow.

At June 24, 2012, the Company had one stock-based employee compensation plan, and one stock-based non-employee director compensation plan. Stock options under these plans are granted at exercise prices equal to the fair market value of the Company's stock at the dates of grant. Generally those options vest ratably over various vesting periods. The Company's stock-based compensation plans are described more fully in Note H.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments:

The carrying amounts of accounts receivable and accounts payable approximate fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments. The Company had approximately \$1.7 million in bank debt at June 24, 2012. The fair value of bank debt approximated its carrying value at June 24, 2012.

Contingencies:

Provisions for legal settlements are accrued when payment is considered probable and the amount of loss is reasonably estimable in accordance with the authoritative guidance on *Accounting for Contingencies*. If the best estimate of cost can only be identified within a range and no specific amount within that range can be determined more likely than any other amount within the range, and the loss is considered probable, the minimum of the range is accrued. Legal and related professional services costs to defend litigation are expensed as incurred.

Use of Management Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect its reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses and related disclosure of contingent liabilities. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and other various assumptions that it believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically. Actual results could differ materially from estimates.

Fiscal Year:

The Company's fiscal year ends on the last Sunday in June. The fiscal year ended June 24, 2012 and the fiscal year ended June 26, 2011 both contained 52 weeks.

NOTE B – PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

Property, and plant and equipment consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Estimated Useful Lives</u>	<u>June 24, 2012</u>	<u>June 26, 2011</u>
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	3 - 7 yrs	\$ 3,591	\$ 2,082
Software	5 yrs	293	263
Vehicle	2 - 3 yrs	19	19
Land	-	127	127
Building	39 years	167	167
Leasehold improvements	10 yrs or lease term, if shorter	3,520	2,577
		<u>7,717</u>	<u>5,235</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation/amortization		<u>(2,923)</u>	<u>(2,039)</u>
		<u>\$ 4,794</u>	<u>\$ 3,196</u>

Depreciation and amortization expense was approximately \$0.9 million for each of the years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011.

NOTE C - ACCRUED EXPENSES:

Accrued expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	<u>June 24, 2012</u>	<u>June 26, 2011</u>
Compensation	\$ 216	\$ 296
Accrued rent	878	719
Other	534	210
Professional fees	19	218
Insurance loss reserves	<u>109</u>	<u>114</u>
	<u>\$ 1,756</u>	<u>\$ 1,557</u>

NOTE D - LONG-TERM DEBT:

On January 11, 2010, the Company entered into a Loan Agreement with Amegy Bank National Association (“Amegy”) providing for a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility (with a \$250 thousand letter of credit subfacility) and a \$1.0 million term loan facility. On January 10, 2011, the Company and Amegy entered into a First Amendment to Loan Agreement increasing the Company’s term loan facility and amending certain other provisions of the Loan Agreement. On October 26, 2011, the Company and Amegy entered into an Amended and Restated Loan Agreement further increasing the Company’s term loan facility and amending certain other provisions of the Loan Agreement. On June 1, 2012, the Company and Amegy entered into a First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Loan Agreement which revised certain definitions and financial covenants contained in the Company’s credit facilities with Amegy. As amended, the Amegy credit facility provided a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility (with a \$250 thousand letter of credit subfacility) and a \$4.0 million term loan facility, in addition to \$0.7 million in existing term loans.

Interest on indebtedness from time to time outstanding under the revolving credit facility was computed at the greater of Amegy’s prime rate or 5% and was payable monthly. A commitment fee of 0.25% per annum was payable quarterly on the average unused portion of the revolving credit facility.

Interest on each term loan accrued at the greater of 6% or Amegy’s prime rate plus 1%. A fee of 0.5% of the total term loan facility was paid at closing.

The Company was in compliance with all covenants as of June 24, 2012. As of June 24, 2012 the balance on the term loan facility was \$1.7 million with an interest rate of 6% and the balance on the revolving credit facility was zero with an interest rate of 5% and the Company had an outstanding letter of credit of \$0.2 million. As of June 24, 2012, the outstanding principal balance of the Amegy term loan facility was payable as follows (in thousands):

	Bank Debt
2013	\$ 765
2014	580
2015	397
	<u>\$ 1,742</u>

On August 28, 2012, the Company entered into a Loan and Security Agreement (the “F&M Loan Agreement”) with The F&M Bank & Trust Company (“F&M”) providing for a \$2.0 million revolving credit facility (with a \$500 thousand letter of credit subfacility), a \$2.0 million fully funded term loan facility and a \$6.0 million advancing term loan facility. An origination fee of 0.5% of the total credit facilities was paid at closing.

The Company may borrow, repay and reborrow under the revolving credit facility through August 28, 2014, at which time all amounts outstanding under the revolving credit facility mature. Availability under the revolving credit facility is limited by advance rates on eligible inventory and accounts receivable. Per annum interest on indebtedness from time to time outstanding under the revolving credit facility is computed at the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.00% and is payable monthly. An unused commitment fee of 0.50% per annum is payable quarterly on the average unused portion of the revolving credit facility.

At closing, F&M funded a \$2.0 million term loan payable in 48 equal monthly installments of principal plus accrued interest at a fixed rate of 4.574% per annum. Amounts repaid under this fully funded term loan may not be reborrowed. Proceeds from the F&M Loan Agreement were used to repay amounts borrowed under the Amegy credit facility and the Amegy credit facility was canceled.

Through August 28, 2014, F&M has agreed to make up to \$6.0 million in additional term loans to the Company. Advances for such additional term loans are limited by a percentage of the costs of equipment, leasehold improvements and other opening costs for new Company-owned Pie Five Units and may not be reborrowed after repayment. Interest only is payable monthly on all additional term loan advances during an annual borrowing period. At the end of each annual borrowing period, all additional term loan advances during such borrowing period become payable in 48 equal monthly installments of principal plus accrued interest. Interest on each term loan accrues at the Wall Street Journal prime rate plus 1.00% or, at the Company’s option, a fixed rate equal to the Bloomberg 4-year LIBOR swap rate plus 3.90%.

As security for the credit facilities, the Company has pledged substantially all of its assets including, but not limited to, accounts receivable, inventory and equipment. The F&M Loan Agreement contains various affirmative covenants which, among other things, require the Company to provide F&M with certain financial statements, compliance statements, reports and other information. The F&M Loan Agreement also contains various negative covenants which, among other things, require the Company to maintain certain financial ratios and restrict the ability of the Company to engage in certain activities. If an event of default occurs under the F&M Loan Agreement and any cure periods have expired, F&M may terminate all commitments under the credit facilities and declare all unpaid principal, interest and other amounts owing under the credit facilities to be immediately due and payable.

NOTE E - INCOME TAXES:

Provision for income taxes from continuing operations consists of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Current - Federal	\$ 310	\$ 267
Current - State	26	40
Deferred - Federal	67	287
Deferred - State	16	27
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 419</u>	<u>\$ 621</u>

Included in loss from discontinued operations is \$32,000 of tax benefit for each of the fiscal years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011.

The effective income tax rate varied from the statutory rate for the years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011 as reflected below (in thousands):

	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Federal income taxes based on 34% of pre-tax income	\$ 269	\$ 667
State income tax, net of federal effect	28	44
Permanent adjustments	127	84
Foreign tax credits	-	(45)
Other	(5)	(129)
	<u>\$ 419</u>	<u>\$ 621</u>

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to the net deferred tax assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	<u>June 24, 2012</u>	<u>June 26, 2011</u>
Current		
Reserve for bad debt	\$ 88	\$ 58
Deferred fees	62	67
Other reserves and accruals	625	668
Credit carryforwards	26	29
Net operating loss carryforwards	<u>277</u>	<u>-</u>
	1,078	822
Non Current		
Depreciable assets	<u>(699)</u>	<u>(360)</u>
Total gross deferred tax asset	379	462
Valuation allowance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 379</u>	<u>\$ 462</u>

NOTE F - LEASES:

Premises occupied by Company-owned restaurants are leased for initial terms of five to ten years, and each has multiple renewal terms. Certain lease agreements contain either a provision requiring additional rent if sales exceed specified amounts or an escalation clause based upon a predetermined multiple.

In fiscal 2007, the Company sold its corporate office building and distribution facility located at 3551 Plano Parkway, The Colony, Texas to Vintage Interests, L.P. ("Vintage"), and entered into a ten-year lease agreement with Vintage for the corporate office building.

Future minimum rental payments under non-cancelable leases, net of subleases, with initial or remaining terms of one year or more at June 24, 2012 were as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Operating Leases</u>
2013	\$ 1,378
2014	1,410
2015	1,425
2016	1,373
2017	924
Thereafter	<u>1,704</u>
	<u>\$ 8,214</u>

Rental expense consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Minimum rentals	\$ 1,041	\$ 820
Sublease rentals	(136)	-
	<u>\$ 905</u>	<u>\$ 820</u>

NOTE G - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS:

The Company has a tax advantaged savings plan that is designed to meet the requirements of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"). The current plan is a modified continuation of a similar savings plan established by the Company in 1985. Employees who have completed six months of service and are at least 21 years of age are eligible to participate in the plan. The plan provides that participating employees may elect to have between 1% and 15% of their compensation deferred and contributed to the plan subject to certain IRS limitations. Effective June 27, 2005, the Company contributes on behalf of each participating employee an amount equal to 50% of the employee's contributions up to 4% of compensation. Separate accounts are maintained with respect to contributions made on behalf of each participating employee. Employer matching contributions and earnings thereon are invested in the same investments as each participant's employee deferral. The plan is subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, as amended, and is a profit sharing plan as defined in Section 401(k) of the Code.

For the years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011, total matching contributions to the tax advantaged savings plan by the Company on behalf of participating employees were approximately \$33,000 for each period.

NOTE H - STOCK OPTIONS:

In June 2005, the 2005 Employee Incentive Stock Option Award Plan (the “2005 Employee Plan”) was approved by the Company’s shareholders with a plan effective date of June 23, 2005. Under the 2005 Employee Plan, officers and employees of the Company are eligible to receive options to purchase shares of the Company’s common stock. Options are granted at market value of the stock on the date of grant, are subject to various vesting and exercise periods as determined by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, and may be designated as non-qualified or incentive stock options. A total of 1,000,000 shares of common stock are authorized for issuance under the 2005 Employee Plan. During the 2012 fiscal year, options to purchase 117,032 shares were granted under the 2005 Employee Plan. As of June 24, 2012, there were 872,000 shares available to be granted under the plan.

The shareholders also approved the 2005 Non-Employee Directors Stock Award Plan (the “2005 Directors Plan”) in June 2005, to be effective as of June 23, 2005. Directors not employed by the Company are eligible to receive stock options under the 2005 Directors Plan. Options for common stock equal to twice the number of shares of common stock acquired during the previous fiscal year up to 40,000 shares per year, are automatically granted to each non-employee director on the first day of each fiscal year. Options are granted at market value of the stock on the first day of each fiscal year, with vesting periods beginning at a minimum of six months and with exercise periods up to ten years. A total of 500,000 shares of Company common stock are authorized for issuance pursuant to the 2005 Directors Plan. During the 2012 fiscal year, 52,000 options were granted under the 2005 Directors Plan, all of which were outstanding at June 24, 2012. As of June 24, 2012, there were 141,494 shares available under the plan.

A summary of stock option transactions under all of the Company's stock option plans and information about fixed-price stock options is as follows:

	Year Ended			
	June 24, 2012		June 26, 2011	
	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	604,036	\$ 2.30	565,510	\$ 2.37
Granted	169,032	\$ 4.22	63,526	\$ 1.84
Exercised	(10,000)	\$ 2.45		
Forfeited/Canceled/Expired	(276,562)	\$ 2.39	(25,000)	\$ 2.85
Outstanding at end of year	486,506	\$ 2.80	604,036	\$ 2.30
Exercisable at end of year	319,528	\$ 2.23	407,921	\$ 2.32
Weighted-average fair value of options granted during the year		\$ 1.90		\$ 1.87
Total intrinsic value of options exercised		\$ 38,320		\$ -

At June 24, 2012, the total intrinsic value of options outstanding was \$0.4 million and options exercisable was \$0.3 million.

The following table provides information on options outstanding and options exercisable as of June 24, 2012:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable		
	Shares Outstanding at June 24, 2012	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares Exercisable at June 24, 2012	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	
\$ 1.55 - 1.95	158,506	7.28	\$ 1.88	140,528	\$ 1.89	
\$ 1.96 - 2.35	145,000	6.08	\$ 2.29	139,000	\$ 2.30	
\$ 2.36 - 2.75	52,000	9.00	\$ 2.71	-	N/A	
\$ 2.76 - 3.30	56,000	6.49	\$ 3.17	40,000	\$ 3.17	
\$ 5.51	75,000	9.36	\$ 5.51	-	N/A	
	486,506	7.34	\$ 2.80	319,528	\$ 2.23	

We determine fair value following the authoritative guidance as follows:

Valuation and Amortization Method. We estimate the fair value of share-based awards granted using the Black-Scholes option valuation model. We amortize the fair value of all awards on a straight-line basis over the requisite service periods, which are generally the vesting periods.

Expected Life. The expected life of awards granted represents the period of time that they are expected to be outstanding. Unless a life is specifically stated, we determine the expected life using the “simplified method” in accordance with Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 110 since we do not have sufficient historical share option exercise experience.

Expected Volatility. Using the Black-Scholes option valuation model, we estimate the volatility of our common stock at the date of grant based on the historical volatility of our common stock.

Risk-Free Interest Rate. We base the risk-free interest rate used in the Black-Scholes option valuation model on the implied yield currently available on U.S. Treasury zero-coupon issues with an equivalent remaining term equal to the expected life of the award.

Expected Dividend Yield. We have not paid any cash dividends on our common stock in the last ten years and we do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Consequently, we use an expected dividend yield of zero in the Black-Scholes option valuation model.

Expected Forfeitures. We use historical data to estimate pre-vesting option forfeitures. We record stock-based compensation only for those awards that are expected to vest.

The following weighted average assumptions were used for options granted or had options been granted:

Fiscal Years Ended	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Expected life (in years)	5.8	5.8
Expected volatility	46.2%	44.4%
Risk-free interest rate	1.3%	2.0%
Expected forfeiture rate	17.3%	16.7%

The share based compensation expense is included in general and administrative expense in the statement of operations.

At June 24, 2012, the Company had unvested options to purchase 166,978 shares with a weighted average grant date fair value of \$1.87. The total remaining unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested awards amounted to approximately \$0.2 million at June 24, 2012. The weighted average remaining requisite service period of the unvested awards was 17.4 months. Stock compensation expense of \$0.1 million was recognized in each of fiscal years 2012 and 2011.

NOTE I - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

On April 22, 2009, the board of directors of the Company amended the stock repurchase plan first authorized on May 23, 2007, and previously amended on June 2, 2008, by increasing the aggregate number of shares of common stock the Company may repurchase under the plan to a total of 3,016,000 shares. As of June 24, 2012, there were 848,425 shares available to repurchase under the plan.

The Company is subject to various claims and contingencies related to employment agreements, franchise disputes, lawsuits, taxes, food product purchase contracts and other matters arising out of the normal course of business. Management believes that any such claims and actions currently pending are either covered by insurance or would not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s annual results of operations or financial condition if decided in a manner that is unfavorable to us.

NOTE J - EARNINGS PER SHARE:

The Company computes and presents earnings per share (“EPS”) in accordance with the authoritative guidance on *Earnings Per Share*. Basic EPS excludes the effect of potentially dilutive securities while diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that would occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised, converted or resulted in the issuance of common stock that then shared in the earnings of the entity.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the basic EPS calculation to the numerator and denominator of the diluted EPS calculation (in thousands, except per share amounts).

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Income from continuing operations	\$ 383	\$ 1,419
Discontinued operations	(61)	(62)
Net income available to common stockholders	<u>\$ 322</u>	<u>\$ 1,357</u>
BASIC:		
Weighted average common shares	8,017	8,011
Income from continuing operations per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.18
Discontinued operations per common share	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income per common share	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>
DILUTED:		
Weighted average common shares	8,017	8,011
Stock options	177	8
Weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>8,194</u>	<u>8,019</u>
Income from continuing operations per share	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.18
Discontinued operations per common share	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income per common share	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ 0.17</u>

At June 24, 2012, options to purchase 75,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.51 were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the options' exercise price was greater than the average market price of the common shares during the year. At June 26, 2011, options to purchase 425,000 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$2.00 to \$3.17 were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of the common shares during the year.

NOTE K- SEGMENT REPORTING:

The Company has two reportable operating segments as determined by management using the "management approach" as defined by the authoritative guidance on *Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information*: (1) Franchising and Food and Supply Distribution, and (2) Company-owned Restaurants. These segments are a result of differences in the nature of the products and services sold. Corporate administration costs, which include, but are not limited to, general accounting, human resources, legal and credit and collections, are partially allocated to the two operating segments. Other revenue consists of nonrecurring items.

The Franchising and Food and Supply Distribution segment establishes franchisees and franchise territorial rights and sells and distributes proprietary and non-proprietary food and other items to franchisees. Revenue for this segment is derived from the sale of distributed products and franchise royalties, franchise fees and sale of area development and foreign master license rights. Assets for this segment include equipment, furniture and fixtures.

The Company-owned Restaurant segment includes sales and operating results for all Company-owned restaurants. Assets for this segment include equipment, furniture and fixtures for the Company-owned restaurants.

Corporate administration and other assets primarily include the deferred tax asset, cash and short-term investments, as well as furniture and fixtures located at the corporate office and trademarks and other intangible assets. All assets are located within the United States.

Summarized in the following tables are net sales and operating revenues, depreciation and amortization expense, income from continuing operations before taxes, capital expenditures and assets for the Company's reportable segments as of and for the years ended June 24, 2012 and June 26, 2011 (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	June 24, 2012	June 26, 2011
Net sales and operating revenues:		
Franchising and food and supply distribution	\$ 36,926	\$ 38,873
Company-owned restaurants (1)	6,075	4,163
Consolidated revenues	<u>\$ 43,001</u>	<u>\$ 43,036</u>
Depreciation and amortization:		
Franchising and food and supply distribution	\$ -	\$ -
Company-owned restaurants (1)	730	689
Combined	730	689
Corporate administration and other	216	162
Depreciation and amortization	<u>\$ 946</u>	<u>\$ 851</u>
Income (Loss) from continuing operations before taxes		
Franchising and food and supply distribution (2)	\$ 3,184	\$ 4,484
Company-owned restaurants (1) (2)	(821)	(781)
Combined	2,363	3,703
Corporate administration and other (2)	(1,561)	(1,663)
Income from continuing operations before taxes	<u>\$ 802</u>	<u>\$ 2,040</u>
Capital Expenditures:		
Franchising and food and supply distribution	\$ -	\$ -
Company-owned restaurants	1,996	1,606
Corporate administration	486	259
Combined Capital Expenditures	<u>\$ 2,482</u>	<u>\$ 1,865</u>
Assets:		
Franchising and food and supply distribution	\$ 5,025	\$ 6,069
Company-owned restaurants	4,733	3,151
Corporate administration	2,740	1,932
Combined capital expenditures	<u>\$ 12,498</u>	<u>\$ 11,152</u>

(1) Company stores that were closed are included in discontinued operations in the accompanying Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations.

(2) Portions of corporate administration and other have been allocated to segments.

The following table provides information on our foreign and domestic revenues:

Geographic information (revenues):

United States	\$	41,955	\$	41,900
Foreign countries		<u>1,046</u>		<u>1,136</u>
Consolidated total	\$	<u>43,001</u>	\$	<u>43,036</u>